

Cellulitis and erysipelas: antimicrobial prescribing

NICE guideline

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Your responsibility

The recommendations in this guideline represent the view of NICE, arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available. When exercising their judgement, professionals and practitioners are expected to take this guideline fully into account, alongside the individual needs, preferences and values of their patients or the people using their service. It is not mandatory to apply the recommendations, and the guideline does not override the responsibility to make decisions appropriate to the circumstances of the individual, in consultation with them and their families and carers or guardian.

All problems (adverse events) related to a medicine or medical device used for treatment or in a procedure should be reported to the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency using the [Yellow Card Scheme](#).

Local commissioners and providers of healthcare have a responsibility to enable the guideline to be applied when individual professionals and people using services wish to use it. They should do so in the context of local and national priorities for funding and developing services, and in light of their duties to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, to advance equality of opportunity and to reduce health inequalities. Nothing in this guideline should be interpreted in a way that would be inconsistent with complying with those duties.

Commissioners and providers have a responsibility to promote an environmentally sustainable health and care system and should [assess and reduce the environmental impact of implementing NICE recommendations](#) wherever possible.

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Overview

This guideline sets out an antimicrobial prescribing strategy for adults, young people, children and babies aged 72 hours and over with cellulitis and erysipelas. It aims to optimise antibiotic use and reduce antibiotic resistance.

See a [3-page visual summary](#) of the recommendations, including tables to support prescribing decisions.

For managing other skin conditions, see [NICE's webpage on skin conditions](#).

There is also a [NICE guideline on antimicrobial stewardship: systems and processes for effective antimicrobial medicine use](#).

Who is it for?

- Healthcare professionals
- People with cellulitis and erysipelas, their families and carers

Recommendations

1.1 Managing cellulitis and erysipelas

Treatment

- 1.1.1 To ensure that cellulitis and erysipelas are treated appropriately, exclude other causes of skin redness such as:
- an inflammatory reaction to an immunisation or an insect bite **or**
 - a non-infectious cause such as chronic venous insufficiency.
- 1.1.2 Consider taking a swab for microbiological testing from people with cellulitis or erysipelas to guide treatment, but only if the skin is broken **and**:
- there is a penetrating injury **or**
 - there has been exposure to water-borne organisms **or**
 - the infection was acquired outside the UK.
- 1.1.3 Before treating cellulitis or erysipelas, consider drawing around the extent of the infection with a single-use surgical marker pen to monitor progress. Be aware that redness may be less visible on darker skin tones.
- 1.1.4 Offer an antibiotic for people with cellulitis or erysipelas. When choosing an antibiotic (see the recommendations on choice of antibiotic), take account of:
- the severity of symptoms
 - the site of infection (for example, near the eyes or nose)
 - the risk of uncommon pathogens (for example, from a penetrating injury, after exposure to water-borne organisms, or an infection acquired outside the UK)

- previous microbiological results from a swab
 - the person's meticillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) status if known.
- 1.1.5 Give oral antibiotics first line if the person can take oral medicines, and the severity of their condition does not require intravenous antibiotics.
- 1.1.6 If intravenous antibiotics are given, review by 48 hours and consider switching to oral antibiotics if possible.
- 1.1.7 Manage any underlying condition that may predispose to cellulitis or erysipelas, for example:
- diabetes
 - venous insufficiency
 - eczema
 - oedema, which may be an adverse effect of medicines such as calcium channel blockers.

Advice

- 1.1.8 When prescribing antibiotics for cellulitis or erysipelas, give advice about:
- possible adverse effects of antibiotics
 - the skin taking some time to return to normal after the course of antibiotics has finished
 - seeking medical help if symptoms worsen rapidly or significantly at any time, or do not start to improve within 2 to 3 days.

Reassessment

- 1.1.9 Reassess people with cellulitis or erysipelas if symptoms worsen rapidly or significantly at any time, do not start to improve within 2 to 3 days, or the person:
- becomes systemically very unwell **or**
 - has severe pain out of proportion to the infection **or**
 - has redness or swelling spreading beyond the initial presentation (taking into account that some initial spreading may occur, and that redness may be less visible on darker skin tones), see the [recommendation on drawing around the extent of the infection in the section on treatment](#).
- 1.1.10 When reassessing people with cellulitis or erysipelas, take account of:
- other possible diagnoses, such as an inflammatory reaction to an immunisation or an insect bite, gout, superficial thrombophlebitis, eczema, allergic dermatitis or deep vein thrombosis
 - any underlying condition that may predispose to cellulitis or erysipelas, such as oedema, diabetes, venous insufficiency or eczema
 - any symptoms or signs suggesting a more serious illness or condition, such as lymphangitis, orbital cellulitis, osteomyelitis, septic arthritis, necrotising fasciitis or sepsis
 - any results from microbiological testing
 - any previous antibiotic use, which may have led to resistant bacteria.
- 1.1.11 Consider taking a swab for microbiological testing from people with cellulitis or erysipelas if the skin is broken and this has not been done already.
- 1.1.12 If a swab has been sent for microbiological testing:
- review the choice of antibiotic(s) when results are available **and**
 - change the antibiotic(s) according to results if symptoms or signs of the infection are not improving, using a narrow-spectrum antibiotic if possible.

Referral and seeking specialist advice

- 1.1.13 Refer people to hospital if they have any symptoms or signs suggesting a more serious illness or condition, such as orbital cellulitis, osteomyelitis, septic arthritis, necrotising fasciitis or sepsis.
- 1.1.14 Consider referring people with cellulitis or erysipelas to hospital, or seek specialist advice, if they:
- are severely unwell **or**
 - have infection near the eyes or nose (including periorbital cellulitis) **or**
 - could have uncommon pathogens, for example, after a penetrating injury, exposure to water-borne organisms, or an infection acquired outside the UK **or**
 - have spreading infection that is not responding to oral antibiotics **or**
 - lymphangitis **or**
 - cannot take oral antibiotics (exploring locally available options for giving intravenous antibiotics at home or in the community, rather than in hospital, where appropriate).

For a short explanation of why the committee made these recommendations, see the [summary of the evidence on managing cellulitis and erysipelas](#).

1.2 Choice of antibiotic

- 1.2.1 When prescribing an antibiotic for cellulitis or erysipelas, follow:
- table 1 for adults aged 18 years and over
 - table 2 for children and young people under 18 years.

Table 1 Antibiotics for adults aged 18 years and over

Treatment	Antibiotic, dosage and course length
<p>First-choice antibiotic (give orally unless person unable to take oral or severely unwell)</p>	<p>Flucloxacillin (5 to 7 days): 500 mg to 1 g four times a day orally or 1 g to 2 g four times a day intravenously</p> <p>In September 2019, 1 g orally four times a day was off label. See NICE's information on prescribing medicines.</p>
<p>Alternative first-choice antibiotics for penicillin allergy or if flucloxacillin is unsuitable (give orally unless person unable to take oral or severely unwell)</p>	<p>Clarithromycin (5 to 7 days): 500 mg twice a day orally or 500 mg twice a day intravenously</p> <p>Erythromycin (in pregnancy; 5 to 7 days): 500 mg four times a day orally</p> <p>Doxycycline (5 to 7 days in total): 200 mg on the first day then 100 mg once a day orally</p>
<p>First-choice antibiotic if infection is near the eyes or nose (consider seeking specialist advice; give orally unless person unable to take oral or severely unwell)</p>	<p>Co-amoxiclav (7 days): 500/125 mg three times a day orally or 1.2 g three times a day intravenously</p>
<p>Alternative first-choice antibiotics if infection is near the eyes or nose for penicillin allergy or if co-amoxiclav is unsuitable (consider seeking specialist advice; give orally unless person unable to take oral or severely unwell)</p>	<p>Clarithromycin (7 days): 500 mg twice a day orally or 500 mg twice a day intravenously with</p> <p>Metronidazole (7 days): 400 mg three times a day orally or 500 mg three times a day intravenously</p>

Treatment	Antibiotic, dosage and course length
<p>Alternative choice antibiotics for severe infection</p>	<p>Co-amoxiclav (7 days): 500/125 mg three times a day orally or 1.2 g three times a day intravenously</p> <p>Cefuroxime (7 days): 750 mg to 1.5 g three or four times a day intravenously</p> <p>Clindamycin (7 days): 150 mg to 300 mg four times a day (can be increased to 450 mg four times a day) orally or 600 mg to 2.7 g daily intravenously in two to four divided doses, increased if necessary in life-threatening infection to 4.8 g daily (maximum per dose 1.2 g)</p> <p>Ceftriaxone (7 days; only for ambulatory care; other antibiotics may be appropriate based on microbiological results and specialist advice): 2 g once a day intravenously</p>

Treatment	Antibiotic, dosage and course length
<p>Antibiotics to be added if meticillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> infection is suspected or confirmed (combination therapy with an antibiotic listed above; other antibiotics may be appropriate based on microbiological results and specialist advice)</p>	<p>Vancomycin: 15 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg two or three times a day intravenously (maximum 2 g per dose), adjusted according to serum vancomycin concentration (see the British national formulary [BNF] for information on monitoring)</p> <p>Teicoplanin: Initially 6 mg/kg every 12 hours for three doses, then 6 mg/kg once a day intravenously (see the BNF for information on monitoring)</p> <p>Linezolid (if vancomycin or teicoplanin cannot be used; specialist use only): 600 mg twice a day orally or 600 mg twice a day intravenously (see the BNF for information on monitoring)</p>

See the [BNF](#) for appropriate use and dosing in specific populations, for example, people with hepatic or renal impairment, in pregnancy and breastfeeding, and when administering intravenous (or, where appropriate, intramuscular) antibiotics.

Give oral antibiotics first line if the person can take oral medicines, and the severity of their symptoms does not warrant intravenous antibiotics. If intravenous antibiotics are given, review by 48 hours and consider switching to oral antibiotics, if possible.

A longer course length (up to 14 days in total) may be needed based on clinical assessment. However, skin does take some time to return to normal, and full resolution of symptoms at 5 to 7 days is not expected.

Infection around the eyes or the nose (the triangle from the bridge of the nose to the corners of the mouth, or immediately around the eyes including periorbital cellulitis) is of more concern because of risk of a serious intracranial complication.

Erythromycin is preferred if a macrolide is needed in pregnancy, for example, if there is true penicillin allergy and the benefits of antibiotic treatment outweigh the harms. See the

Table 2 Antibiotics for children and young people under 18 years

Treatment	Antibiotic, dosage and course length
Children under 1 month	Antibiotic choice based on specialist advice
First-choice antibiotic for children aged 1 month and over (give orally unless person unable to take oral or severely unwell)	Flucloxacillin (5 to 7 days): 1 month to 1 year, 62.5 mg to 125 mg four times a day orally 2 years to 9 years, 125 mg to 250 mg four times a day orally 10 years to 17 years, 250 mg to 500 mg four times a day orally or 1 month to 17 years, 12.5 mg/kg to 25 mg/kg four times a day intravenously (maximum 1 g four times a day)

Treatment	Antibiotic, dosage and course length
<p>Alternative first-choice antibiotics for penicillin allergy or if flucloxacillin unsuitable (give orally unless person unable to take oral or severely unwell)</p>	<p>Co-amoxiclav (not in penicillin allergy; 5 to 7 days):</p> <p>1 month to 11 months, 0.25 ml/kg of 125/31 suspension three times a day orally (dose doubled in severe infection)</p> <p>1 year to 5 years, 0.25 ml/kg or 5 ml of 125/31 suspension three times a day orally (dose doubled in severe infection)</p> <p>6 years to 11 years, 0.15 ml/kg or 5 ml of 250/62 suspension three times a day orally (dose doubled in severe infection)</p> <p>12 years to 17 years, 250/125 mg or 500/125 mg three times a day orally</p> <p>or 1 month to 2 months, 30 mg/kg twice a day intravenously</p> <p>3 months to 17 years, 30 mg/kg three times a day intravenously (maximum 1.2 g three times a day)</p> <p>Clarithromycin (5 to 7 days):</p> <p>1 month to 11 years:</p> <p>under 8 kg, 7.5 mg/kg twice a day orally</p> <p>8 kg to 11 kg, 62.5 mg twice a day orally</p> <p>12 kg to 19 kg, 125 mg twice a day orally</p> <p>20 kg to 29 kg, 187.5 mg twice a day orally</p> <p>30 kg to 40 kg, 250 mg twice a day orally</p> <p>12 years to 17 years, 250 mg to 500 mg twice a day orally</p> <p>or 1 month to 11 years, 7.5 mg/kg twice a day intravenously (maximum 500 mg per dose)</p> <p>12 years to 17 years, 500 mg twice a day intravenously</p> <p>Erythromycin (in pregnancy; 5 to 7 days):</p> <p>8 years to 17 years, 250 mg to 500 mg four</p>

Treatment	Antibiotic, dosage and course length
	times a day orally
<p>First-choice antibiotic if infection near the eyes or nose (consider seeking specialist advice; give orally unless person unable to take oral or severely unwell)</p>	<p>Co-amoxiclav (7 days):</p> <p>1 month to 11 months, 0.25 ml/kg of 125/31 suspension three times a day orally (dose doubled in severe infection)</p> <p>1 year to 5 years, 0.25 ml/kg or 5 ml of 125/31 suspension three times a day orally (dose doubled in severe infection)</p> <p>6 years to 11 years, 0.15 ml/kg or 5 ml of 250/62 suspension three times a day orally (dose doubled in severe infection)</p> <p>12 years to 17 years, 250/125 mg or 500/125 mg three times a day orally</p> <p>or 1 month to 2 months, 30 mg/kg twice a day intravenously</p> <p>3 months to 17 years, 30 mg/kg three times a day intravenously (maximum 1.2 g three times a day)</p>

Treatment	Antibiotic, dosage and course length
<p>Alternative first-choice antibiotics if infection near the eyes or nose for penicillin allergy or if co-amoxiclav unsuitable (consider seeking specialist advice; give orally unless person unable to take oral or severely unwell)</p>	<p>Clarithromycin (7 days):</p> <p>1 month to 11 years:</p> <p>under 8 kg, 7.5 mg/kg twice a day orally</p> <p>8 kg to 11 kg, 62.5 mg twice a day orally</p> <p>12 kg to 19 kg, 125 mg twice a day orally</p> <p>20 kg to 29 kg, 187.5 mg twice a day orally</p> <p>30 kg to 40 kg, 250 mg twice a day orally</p> <p>12 years to 17 years, 250 mg to 500 mg twice a day orally</p> <p>or 1 month to 11 years, 7.5 mg/kg twice a day intravenously (maximum 500 mg per dose)</p> <p>12 years to 17 years, 500 mg twice a day intravenously</p> <p>with (if anaerobes suspected)</p> <p>Metronidazole (7 days):</p> <p>1 month, 7.5 mg/kg twice a day orally</p> <p>2 months to 11 years, 7.5 mg/kg three times a day orally (maximum per dose 400 mg)</p> <p>12 years to 17 years, 400 mg three times a day orally</p> <p>or 1 month, loading dose 15 mg/kg, then (after 8 hours) 7.5 mg/kg three times a day intravenously</p> <p>2 months to 17 years, 7.5 mg/kg three times a day intravenously (maximum per dose 500 mg)</p>

Treatment	Antibiotic, dosage and course length
<p>Alternative choice antibiotics for severe infection (other antibiotics may be appropriate based on microbiological results and specialist advice)</p>	<p>Co-amoxiclav (7 days):</p> <p>1 month to 11 months, 0.25 ml/kg of 125/31 suspension three times a day orally (dose can be doubled)</p> <p>1 year to 5 years, 0.25 ml/kg or 5 ml of 125/31 suspension three times a day orally (dose can be doubled)</p> <p>6 years to 11 years, 0.15 ml/kg or 5 ml of 250/62 suspension three times a day orally (dose can be doubled)</p> <p>12 years to 17 years, 250/125 mg or 500/125 mg three times a day orally</p> <p>or 1 month to 2 months, 30 mg/kg twice a day intravenously</p> <p>3 months to 17 years, 30 mg/kg three times a day intravenously (maximum 1.2 g three times a day)</p> <p>Cefuroxime (7 days):</p> <p>1 month to 17 years, 20 mg/kg three times a day intravenously (maximum 750 mg per dose), can be increased to 50 mg/kg to 60 mg/kg three or four times a day intravenously (maximum 1.5 g per dose)</p> <p>Clindamycin (7 days):</p> <p>1 month to 17 years, 3 mg/kg to 6 mg/kg four times a day orally (maximum per dose 450 mg)</p> <p>or 1 month to 17 years, 3.75 mg/kg to 6.25 mg/kg four times a day intravenously, increased if necessary, in life-threatening infection to 10 mg/kg four times a day intravenously (maximum per dose 1.2 g); total daily dose may alternatively be given in three divided doses (maximum per dose 1.2 g)</p>

Treatment	Antibiotic, dosage and course length
<p>Antibiotics to be added if meticillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> infection is suspected or confirmed (combination therapy with an antibiotic listed above; other antibiotics may be appropriate based on microbiological results and specialist advice)</p>	<p>Vancomycin:</p> <p>1 month to 11 years, 10 mg/kg to 15 mg/kg four times a day intravenously, adjusted according to serum vancomycin concentration</p> <p>12 years to 17 years, 15 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg two or three times a day intravenously (maximum 2 g per dose), adjusted according to serum vancomycin concentration</p> <p>(see the British national formulary for children [BNFC] for information on monitoring)</p> <p>Teicoplanin:</p> <p>1 month, initially 16 mg/kg for one dose, then (after 24 hours) 8 mg/kg once a day intravenously</p> <p>2 months to 11 years, initially 10 mg/kg every 12 hours for three doses, then 6 mg/kg to 10 mg/kg once a day intravenously</p> <p>12 years to 17 years, initially 6 mg/kg every 12 hours for three doses, then 6 mg/kg once a day intravenously</p> <p>(see the BNFC for information on monitoring)</p> <p>Linezolid (if vancomycin or teicoplanin cannot be used; specialist use only):</p> <p>1 month to 11 years, 10 mg/kg three times a day orally (maximum 600 mg per dose)</p> <p>12 years to 17 years, 600 mg twice a day orally</p> <p>or 1 month to 11 years, 10 mg/kg three times a day intravenously (maximum 600 mg per dose)</p> <p>12 years to 17 years, 600 mg twice a day intravenously</p> <p>In September 2019, the use of linezolid in children and young people under 18 years was</p>

Treatment	Antibiotic, dosage and course length
	<p>off label. See NICE's information on prescribing medicines.</p> <p>(see the BNFC for information on monitoring)</p>

See the [BNFC](#) for appropriate use and dosing in specific populations, for example, people with hepatic or renal impairment, in pregnancy and breastfeeding, and when administering intravenous (or, where appropriate, intramuscular) antibiotics.

The age bands apply to children of average size and, in practice, the prescriber will use the age bands with other factors, such as the severity of the condition and the child's size in relation to the average size of children of the same age.

Give oral antibiotics first line if the person can take oral medicines, and the severity of their symptoms does not warrant intravenous antibiotics. If intravenous antibiotics are given, review by 48 hours and consider switching to oral antibiotics, if possible.

A longer course length (up to 14 days in total) may be needed based on clinical assessment. However, skin does take some time to return to normal, and full resolution of symptoms at 5 to 7 days is not expected.

If flucloxacillin oral solution is not tolerated because of poor palatability, consider capsules (see the [Medicines for Children leaflet on helping your child to swallow tablets](#)).

Co-amoxiclav 400/57 suspension may also be considered to allow twice daily dosing (see the [BNFC](#) for dosing information).

Infection around the eyes or the nose (the triangle from the bridge of the nose to the corners of the mouth, or immediately around the eyes including periorbital cellulitis) is of more concern because of risk of a serious intracranial complication.

Erythromycin is preferred if a macrolide is needed in pregnancy, for example, if there is true penicillin allergy and the benefits of antibiotic treatment outweigh the harms. See the [Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency \(MHRA\) Public Assessment Report on the safety of macrolide antibiotics in pregnancy](#).

For a short explanation of why the committee made this recommendation, see the [summary of the evidence on choice of antibiotics, antibiotic dose frequency, antibiotic course length and antibiotic route of administration](#).

Full details of the evidence are in the [evidence review](#).

1.3 Preventing recurrent cellulitis or erysipelas

- 1.3.1 Do not routinely offer antibiotic prophylaxis to prevent recurrent cellulitis or erysipelas. Give advice about seeking medical help if symptoms of cellulitis or erysipelas develop.
- 1.3.2 For adults who have had treatment in hospital, or under specialist advice, for at least 2 separate episodes of cellulitis or erysipelas in the previous 12 months, specialists may consider a trial of antibiotic prophylaxis. Involve the person in a shared decision by discussing and taking account of:
- the severity and frequency of previous symptoms
 - the risk of developing complications
 - underlying conditions (such as oedema, diabetes or venous insufficiency) and their management
 - the risk of resistance with long-term antibiotic use
 - the person's preference for antibiotic use.
- 1.3.3 When choosing an antibiotic for prophylaxis (see the [recommendations on choice of antibiotic prophylaxis](#)), take account of any previous microbiological results and previous antibiotic use.
- 1.3.4 When antibiotic prophylaxis is given, give advice about:
- possible adverse effects of long-term antibiotics
 - returning for review within 6 months

- seeking medical help if symptoms of cellulitis or erysipelas recur.

1.3.5 Review antibiotic prophylaxis for recurrent cellulitis or erysipelas at least every 6 months. The review should include:

- assessing the success of prophylaxis
- discussing continuing, stopping or changing prophylaxis (taking into account the person's preferences for antibiotic use and the risk of antimicrobial resistance).

Stop or change the prophylactic antibiotic to an alternative if cellulitis or erysipelas recurs (see [recommendation 1.1.4 in the section on treatment](#) for treatment of acute infection).

For a short explanation of why the committee made these recommendations, see the [summary of the evidence on antibiotic prophylaxis for the prevention of recurrent cellulitis and erysipelas](#).

Full details of the evidence are in the [evidence review](#).

1.4 Choice of antibiotic prophylaxis

1.4.1 When prescribing an antibiotic to prevent recurrent cellulitis or erysipelas in adults, specialists should follow table 3.

Table 3 Antibiotic prophylaxis for adults 18 years and over

Prophylaxis	Antibiotic and dosage
<p>First choice</p> <p>Choose antibiotics according to recent microbiological results when possible, and avoid using the same antibiotic for treatment and prophylaxis</p>	<p>Phenoxymethylpenicillin:</p> <p>250 mg orally twice a day</p>

Prophylaxis	Antibiotic and dosage
<p>Alternative first choice for penicillin allergy</p> <p>Choose antibiotics according to recent microbiological results when possible, and avoid using the same antibiotic for treatment and prophylaxis</p>	<p>Erythromycin:</p> <p>250 mg orally twice a day</p>

See the [BNF](#) for appropriate use and dosing in specific populations, for example, people with hepatic or renal impairment, in pregnancy and breastfeeding.

For a short explanation of why the committee made this recommendation, see the [summary of the evidence on antibiotic prophylaxis for the prevention of recurrent cellulitis and erysipelas](#).

Full details of the evidence are in the [evidence review](#).

Terms used in the guideline

Ambulatory care

Clinical care that may include diagnosis, observation, treatment and rehabilitation not provided within the traditional hospital bed base or within the traditional outpatient services that can be provided across primary/secondary care.

Cellulitis and erysipelas

Infections of the tissues under the skin (subcutaneous), which usually result from contamination of a break in the skin. Both conditions are characterised by acute localised inflammation and oedema, with lesions more superficial in erysipelas with a well-defined, raised margin ([World Health Organization, WHO model prescribing information: drugs used in skin diseases, bacterial infections, staphylococcal and streptococcal infections](#)).

Summary of the evidence

This is a summary of the evidence. For full details, see the [evidence review](#).

Managing cellulitis and erysipelas

- Cellulitis and erysipelas are infections of the tissues under the skin, which are treated with antibiotics.
- The main bacteria causing cellulitis and erysipelas are *Streptococcus pyogenes* and *Staphylococcus aureus*, but infection can also be caused by *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Haemophilus influenza*, gram-negative bacilli and anaerobes ([NICE clinical knowledge summary on cellulitis](#)).
- The evidence identified in this guideline was for antibiotics compared with other antibiotics for managing non-surgically acquired cellulitis or erysipelas in adults, young people and children. Most studies did not report the site of infection, but where this was reported, most cases had a lower limb infection or less frequently an upper limb infection. One systematic review excluded a study of facial cellulitis.

Committee discussion on managing cellulitis and erysipelas

- The committee discussed that to ensure the appropriate treatment of cellulitis and erysipelas, it is important to exclude other causes of skin redness (erythema). This can often be caused by an inflammatory reaction, for example, following an immunisation or an insect bite, or any other non-infective cause such as chronic venous insufficiency, which could be wrongly treated as cellulitis or erysipelas.
- The committee discussed that in most cases microbiological swabbing of cellulitis or erysipelas yields negative results (particularly if the skin is intact) and in most cases the infecting organism is likely to be either *Streptococcus pyogenes* or *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteria. They therefore agreed that swabbing should not be undertaken routinely. However, the committee agreed that where the skin is broken and there is reason to believe a different organism may be involved (for example, if there is a penetrating injury, exposure to water-borne organisms, or infection acquired outside the UK), then a swab may be useful to guide antibiotic treatment.
- The committee agreed based on experience that to monitor the progression of cellulitis or erysipelas, and help assess the effectiveness of antibiotic treatment, it may be useful to draw around the extent of the infected area using a single-use surgical marker pen before treatment. The committee discussed that a single-use surgical pen should be used because it is designed for this purpose (unlike other pen types that may damage skin or leave permanent marking) and would not risk cross-infection. The committee noted that in people with certain conditions (for example, lymphoedema), drawing around the infected area may be difficult or not possible because the rash may be ill-defined. Additionally, they noted that the extent of redness may be less visible on darker skin tones.
- The committee agreed that it may take time for antibiotic treatment to take effect, and initially redness or swelling may extend beyond the marked line (if used).
- The committee agreed that, in line with the [NICE guideline on antimicrobial stewardship](#), prescribers should provide 'safety netting' advice to people with cellulitis or erysipelas about when to seek further help if they become more unwell or have side effects of antibiotic treatment, and also discuss that skin can take some time to return to normal even after a course of effective antibiotics. The committee was aware that the time taken for skin to return to normal

appearance is variable. In their experience, it could be a number of weeks. Because no data were available to affirm this, the committee agreed not to specify a timescale.

- The committee agreed that if a person's symptoms worsen rapidly or significantly at any time they should be reassessed, taking into account other possible diagnoses, the development of serious complications, such as orbital cellulitis, septic arthritis, osteomyelitis, lymphangitis, necrotising fasciitis or sepsis, and the possibility of an uncommon or resistant bacteria. The committee also agreed that reassessment should include managing any underlying condition that may predispose to cellulitis or erysipelas.
- The committee agreed that taking a swab for microbiological testing should be considered if the skin is broken and this has not been done already. When microbiological results are available, the antibiotic should be reviewed and changed accordingly (for example, if bacteria are found to be resistant) if symptoms are not already improving, using a narrower-spectrum antibiotic if possible.
- The committee agreed that people with cellulitis or erysipelas should be referred to hospital if they have symptoms or signs suggestive of orbital cellulitis, osteomyelitis, septic arthritis, necrotising fasciitis or sepsis.
- The committee discussed and agreed that in some cases, the prescriber may need to consider referring or seeking specialist advice on inpatient treatment or locally available options for intravenous treatment at home or in a community setting. These cases include people who are severely unwell, at higher risk of complications, have infection near the eyes or nose (including periorbital cellulitis), could have uncommon pathogens, have lymphangitis, have a spreading infection that is not responding to oral antibiotics, or cannot take oral antibiotics. They discussed that children under 1 year and people who are frail or have underlying disease (such as diabetes or immunosuppression) are at a higher risk of developing complications, as are those who could have an uncommon causative organism, for example, following a penetrating injury, a wound exposed to water (surfers for example), or an infection acquired outside the UK.

Choice of antibiotics

Effectiveness of antibiotics versus other antibiotics in adults

- There were no differences in the clinical effectiveness of the following antibiotic comparisons in adults with cellulitis or erysipelas:
 - an oral penicillin or cephalosporin compared with an oral macrolide or oral clindamycin (adults and children; Ferreira et al. 2016)
 - oral azithromycin compared with oral cefalexin (Kilburn et al. 2010)
 - oral azithromycin compared with oral erythromycin (Kilburn et al. 2010)
 - intravenous (IV) then oral moxifloxacin compared with IV then oral co-amoxiclav (Vick-Fragoso et al. 2009)
 - IV or oral linezolid compared with IV vancomycin (Kilburn et al. 2010)
 - IV dalbavancin compared with IV vancomycin (Boucher et al. 2014)
 - IV ampicillin with sulbactam compared with IV cefazolin (Kilburn et al. 2010)
 - IV flucloxacillin compared with IV ceftriaxone (Kilburn et al. 2010)
 - IV moxifloxacin compared with IV piperacillin with tazobactam (Kilburn et al. 2010)
 - IV daptomycin compared with IV penicillin or IV vancomycin (Konychev et al. 2013)
 - IV tigecycline compared with IV ampicillin with sulbactam or IV co-amoxiclav (Matthews et al. 2012)
 - newer cephalosporins compared with older cephalosporins (Kilburn et al. 2010)
 - IV ceftaroline compared with IV vancomycin plus aztreonam (Frampton 2013)
 - IV daptomycin compared with IV vancomycin (Pertel et al. 2009)
 - IV meropenem compared with IV imipenem with cilastatin (Kilburn et al. 2010).
- Some differences were seen for some effectiveness outcomes for the following antibiotic comparison in adults with cellulitis or erysipelas:

- oral macrolides or oral streptogramins (pristinamycin: not available in the UK) improved the number of people who were symptom-free, or had reduced symptoms, at 7 to 14 days' follow-up compared with a penicillin (Kilburn et al. 2010).

Based on 3 systematic reviews ([Frampton 2013](#), [Ferreira et al. 2016](#) and [Kilburn et al. 2010](#)) and 5 randomised controlled trials (RCTs; [Boucher et al. 2014](#), [Konychev et al. 2013](#), [Matthews et al. 2012](#), [Pertel et al. 2009](#) and [Vick-Fragoso et al. 2009](#)).

Effectiveness of antibiotics versus other antibiotics in children

- There was no difference in the clinical effectiveness of the following antibiotic comparison in children with cellulitis or erysipelas:
 - IV linezolid compared with IV vancomycin (Yogev et al. 2003).

Based on 1 RCT ([Yogev et al. 2003](#)).

Dual therapy in adults or children

- There were no differences in the clinical effectiveness of the following antibiotic comparisons in adults or children with cellulitis or erysipelas:
 - oral cefalexin plus oral co-trimoxazole compared with oral cefalexin alone (Bowen et al. 2017)
 - IV then oral flucloxacillin plus IV then oral benzylpenicillin compared with IV then oral flucloxacillin alone (Kilburn et al. 2010)
 - IV or oral flucloxacillin plus oral clindamycin compared with IV or oral flucloxacillin alone (Brindle et al. 2017)
 - IV ceftazidime plus IV vancomycin compared with IV ceftobiprole alone (Noel et al. 2008).

Based on 2 systematic reviews ([Bowen et al. 2017](#) and [Kilburn et al. 2010](#)) and 2 RCTs ([Brindle et al. 2017](#) and [Noel et al. 2008](#)).

Safety of antibiotics

- Antibiotic-associated diarrhoea is estimated to occur in 2 to 25% of people taking antibiotics, depending on the antibiotic used ([NICE clinical knowledge summary on diarrhoea – antibiotic associated](#)).
- About 10% of the general population claim to have a penicillin allergy; this is often because of a skin rash that occurred while taking a course of penicillin as a child. Fewer than 10% of people who think they are allergic to penicillin are truly allergic. See the [NICE guideline on drug allergy](#) for more information.
- People with a history of immediate hypersensitivity to penicillins may also react to cephalosporins and other beta-lactam antibiotics ([British national formulary \[BNF\] information on phenoxymethylpenicillin](#)).
- Cholestatic jaundice and hepatitis can occur with flucloxacillin up to 2 months after stopping treatment; risk factors are increasing age and use for more than 14 days ([BNF information on flucloxacillin](#)).
- Cholestatic jaundice can occur with co-amoxiclav, and is more common in people over 65 years and in men; treatment should not usually exceed 14 days ([BNF information on co-amoxiclav](#)).
- Macrolides should be used with caution in people with a predisposition to QT interval prolongation. Nausea, vomiting, abdominal discomfort and diarrhoea are the most common side effects of macrolides. These are less frequent with clarithromycin than with erythromycin ([BNF information on erythromycin](#)).
- Tetracyclines (for example, doxycycline), can deposit in growing bone and teeth (by binding to calcium) causing staining and occasionally dental hypoplasia. They should not be given to pregnant or breastfeeding women, and use in children under 12 years is either contraindicated or cautioned for use only in severe or life-threatening infections where there are no alternatives ([BNF information on doxycycline](#)).
- Clindamycin has been associated with colitis and diarrhoea. Although this can occur with most antibiotics, it is more frequent with clindamycin. Monitoring of liver and renal function is recommended if treatment exceeds 10 days, and in babies ([BNF information on clindamycin](#)).
- Glycopeptide (for example, vancomycin and teicoplanin) doses are based on body weight. Therapeutic drug monitoring and monitoring of various patient parameters

(including blood count, urinalysis, auditory function, hepatic function and renal function) is recommended depending on the particular glycopeptide ([BNF information on vancomycin](#)).

- Severe optic neuropathy can occur with linezolid, particularly if used for longer than 28 days. Blood disorders have also been reported and weekly full blood counts are recommended ([BNF information on linezolid](#)).
- See the [EMC's summaries of product characteristics](#) for information on contraindications, cautions and adverse effects of individual medicines.
- Data on adverse events in the included studies were limited because of cellulitis or erysipelas often being a subgroup in larger skin and skin structure infection studies, where adverse event data were presented for the whole study and not cellulitis or erysipelas subgroups.
- There were no differences in the adverse events of the following antibiotic comparisons in adults or children with cellulitis or erysipelas:
 - oral cefazolin compared with IV ceftriaxone (Kilburn et al. 2010)
 - oral cefalexin plus oral co-trimoxazole compared with oral cefalexin alone (Bowen et al. 2017)
 - oral cefalexin or oral clindamycin compared with IV cefazolin or IV clindamycin (Aboltins et al. 2015)
 - oral levofloxacin for 5 days compared with 10 days (Kilburn et al. 2010)
 - IV ceftriaxone compared with IV flucloxacillin (Kilburn et al. 2010)
 - IV daptomycin compared with IV vancomycin (Pertel et al. 2009).
- Some differences were seen for some adverse event outcomes for the following antibiotic comparisons in adults or children with cellulitis or erysipelas:
 - flucloxacillin plus clindamycin was significantly worse for adverse events (most commonly diarrhoea) compared with flucloxacillin alone (Brindle et al. 2017)
 - IV penicillin was significantly worse for adverse events (no details provided) compared with intramuscular penicillin (Kilburn et al. 2010).

Based on 2 systematic reviews ([Bowen et al. 2017](#) and [Kilburn et al. 2010](#)) and 3 RCTs

([Brindle et al. 2017](#), [Pertel et al. 2009](#) and [Aboltins et al. 2015](#)).

Committee discussion on choice of antibiotics

- The committee noted that most antibiotics compared with another antibiotic showed no difference in clinical outcomes in adults or children. The committee also noted that dual therapy was no more effective than single antibiotic therapy in adults. Adverse event data were very limited and there were no differences in adverse events between most of the antibiotic comparisons. Given the very limited amount of evidence in children, the committee agreed that antibiotic choice for children can be extrapolated from the choice for adults.
- The committee agreed based on their experience that choice of antibiotic treatment should be based on the severity of symptoms and the risk of developing complications, while minimising the risk of the development of antibiotic resistance.
- The committee discussed that in practice, erysipelas can often be difficult to tell apart from cellulitis and recognised that both infections may be caused by *Streptococcus pyogenes* or *Staphylococcus aureus*, although there is uncertainty around the evidence for erysipelas, which may be more associated with streptococcus. Therefore, management of both infections, with regard to antibiotic choice, is the same.
- The committee were aware that severity scoring tools (for example, Eron 2000 and 'Dundee' Koerner and Johnson 2010) have been developed and may be used in practice. However, these have not to date been used in randomised clinical trials. The committee agreed that recommendations for antibiotic treatment should reflect the available evidence and provide guidance on oral and intravenous treatment because this would fit with current severity scoring tools and the risks of developing complications without needing evidence of the effectiveness of such tools.
- The committee agreed that the evidence for dual therapy (a combination of 2 antibiotics) showed no benefit over monotherapy for treating cellulitis or erysipelas, and dual therapy should not be routinely used given the increased risk of antimicrobial resistance and more adverse effects.
- The committee agreed based on the evidence, their experience and resistance data that the first-choice **oral antibiotic** should be **flucloxacillin** (a relatively

narrow-spectrum penicillin). The committee discussed that flucloxacillin has activity against *Staphylococcus aureus* (because it is not inactivated by penicillinases produced by staphylococci) and *Streptococcus pyogenes*. They also agreed that this would be the first-choice antibiotic for people with recurrent infection, because the risk of resistance to flucloxacillin is very low. The only exception would be people with a suspected or confirmed methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) infection, but the committee discussed that the likelihood of such a cellulitis or erysipelas infection with MRSA is very low. The committee agreed that flucloxacillin has poor oral bioavailability and in people with cellulitis or erysipelas who could have impaired circulation (such as people with diabetes or venous insufficiency), a higher (off label) dose of up to 1 g four times a day may be needed to adequately treat the infection. The committee were aware that a narrow-spectrum penicillin with a specific antistreptococcal penicillin is sometimes prescribed for cases of cellulitis or erysipelas, because these infections can involve either streptococci or staphylococci, but there is no evidence that dual therapy is more effective than, for example, flucloxacillin alone. Additionally, the committee considered that dual therapy may increase the risk of antimicrobial resistance and adverse effects.

- The committee agreed that oral macrolides, **clarithromycin** or **erythromycin** (in pregnancy), are suitable alternatives to flucloxacillin in people who have penicillin allergy or where flucloxacillin is not a suitable option. Oral macrolide antibiotics were shown to be at least as effective as an oral penicillin in studies and have a similar spectrum of activity to that of a penicillin. There was limited, very low quality, evidence that oral macrolides or oral streptogramins were more effective than a penicillin (oral or IV). However, the committee considered this evidence was limited because oral macrolides and oral streptogramins were analysed together, not as separate classes. Additionally, the oral streptogramin (pristinamycin) and the only oral penicillin (cloxacillin) used in the studies are not licensed in the UK. There was no head-to-head comparison of either oral macrolides or oral streptogramins with flucloxacillin.
- The committee discussed the [MHRA Public Assessment Report on the safety of macrolide antibiotics in pregnancy](#). This found that the available evidence is insufficient to confirm with certainty whether there is a small increased risk of birth defects or miscarriage when macrolides are taken in early pregnancy. They

agreed with the [UK Teratology Information Service monograph on the use of macrolides in pregnancy](#). They decided that there should be an informed discussion of the potential benefits and harms of treatment. Then, after such a discussion, macrolides can be used if there is a compelling clinical need and there are no suitable alternatives with adequate pregnancy safety data. Erythromycin is the preferred choice if a macrolide is needed during pregnancy, for example, if there is true penicillin allergy and the benefits of antibiotic treatment outweigh the harms. This is because there is more documented experience of its use than for other macrolides.

- The committee also discussed and agreed that **doxycycline** (an oral tetracycline) may be useful for people over 12 years who have penicillin allergy or if flucloxacillin is unsuitable. Despite a lack of evidence found for its use, doxycycline is commonly used as an alternative to flucloxacillin for cellulitis and erysipelas in UK practice.
- The committee discussed and agreed based on limited evidence and their experience that for infection near the eyes or nose (the triangle from the bridge of the nose to the corners of the mouth, or immediately around the eyes), the first-choice oral antibiotic should be the broader-spectrum antibiotic, **co-amoxiclav** (a penicillin with a beta-lactamase inhibitor). This is because of the risk of a serious intracranial complication in the event of treatment failure, and because co-amoxiclav provides cover for *Haemophilus* and anaerobic bacteria. The committee agreed this extended-spectrum antibiotic was needed to prevent treatment failure and reduce complications of infection in people who are at higher risk because of the location and nature of the infection, and the possibility of uncommon pathogens. For people with infection around the eyes or nose, consulting a specialist was recommended because of the particular risk of complications with this infection site.
- The committee also agreed that co-amoxiclav could be used as an alternative first-choice antibiotic in children without penicillin allergy if flucloxacillin was unsuitable. However, if flucloxacillin is only not suitable because of poor palatability of the oral solution, the committee agreed that flucloxacillin capsules should be considered because children can often take tablets or capsules if they are supported to do this (see [Medicines for Children leaflet on helping your child](#)

to swallow tablets).

- The committee discussed and agreed based on their experience that although routine dual therapy was not recommended, **clarithromycin** (a macrolide) **with metronidazole** (an antibiotic with high activity against anaerobic bacteria) is a suitable alternative to co-amoxiclav in adults with infection near the eyes or nose, if co-amoxiclav is not suitable or there is penicillin allergy. In children, the committee discussed that anaerobic bacteria are less of a concern and that clarithromycin alone may be sufficient. However, if anaerobes are suspected, the addition of metronidazole was recommended.
- The committee agreed based on evidence, their experience and resistance data that the first-choice **intravenous antibiotic** for people unable to take oral antibiotics or who are severely unwell should be the relatively narrow-spectrum penicillin, **flucloxacillin**. If flucloxacillin is unsuitable, intravenous **clarithromycin** is recommended, with intravenous **co-amoxiclav** an option for infection near the eyes or nose or severe infection.
- Based on evidence, their experience and resistance data, the committee also agreed to recommend the following alternative antibiotics for people with severe infection:
 - cefuroxime
 - clindamycin
 - ceftriaxone (in adults for ambulatory care only).

They discussed that other antibiotics may also be appropriate, particularly in ambulatory care for specific people or populations, and prescribers should seek specialist, local advice.

- In cases of suspected or confirmed MRSA infection, **vancomycin**, **teicoplanin** or if these cannot be used, for specialist use, **linezolid**, were recommended. They also noted that other antibiotics may be appropriate based on microbiological results and specialist advice.

Antibiotic dose frequency

- There was no difference in the clinical effectiveness of the following antibiotic comparison in adults with cellulitis or erysipelas:
 - oral cefalexin four times a day compared with twice a day, using the same total daily dose.

Based on 1 systematic review ([Kilburn et al. 2010](#)).

- No systematic reviews or randomised controlled trials in children met the inclusion criteria.

Antibiotic course length

- There were no differences in the clinical effectiveness of the following antibiotic comparisons in adults with cellulitis:
 - oral tedizolid for 6 days compared with 10 days (Hanretty et al. 2018)
 - oral levofloxacin for 5 days compared with 10 days (Kilburn et al. 2010).

Based on 2 systematic reviews ([Hanretty et al. 2018](#) and [Kilburn et al. 2010](#)).

- No systematic reviews or randomised controlled trials in children met the inclusion criteria.

Antibiotic route of administration

- There were no differences in the clinical effectiveness of the following antibiotic comparisons in adults with cellulitis:
 - oral cefalexin or oral clindamycin compared with IV cefazolin or IV clindamycin (Aboltins et al. 2015)
 - IV benzylpenicillin compared with intramuscular benzylpenicillin (Kilburn et al. 2010).

Based on 1 systematic review ([Kilburn et al. 2010](#)) and 1 RCT ([Aboltins et al. 2015](#)).

- No systematic reviews or randomised controlled trials in children met the inclusion criteria.

Committee discussion on antibiotic dose frequency, course length and route of administration

- The committee acknowledged that there was very limited evidence identified for antibiotic dose frequency.
- The committee agreed that the shortest course that is likely to be effective should be prescribed to reduce the risk of antimicrobial resistance and minimise the risk of side effects.
- Based on limited evidence and their experience, the committee agreed that a shorter course of antibiotics was generally as effective as a longer course of antibiotics for cellulitis or erysipelas, and a 5- to 7-day course was sufficient for most people. However, the committee noted that only 1 RCT (Brindle et al. 2017) used flucloxacillin for 5 days and the authors expressed doubts about the quality of their data for dose and duration. Therefore, the committee discussed that the decision of whether a 5-day or a 7-day course was given would be based on clinical judgement of individual cases. The committee discussed that a longer course (up to 14 days in total) may be needed for some people based on a clinical assessment of their symptoms and history. However, skin does take some time to return to normal, even after an effective course of antibiotics, and a full resolution of symptoms at 5 to 7 days would not be expected.
- Based on limited evidence, the committee agreed that oral antibiotics were as effective as intravenous antibiotics for treating cellulitis and erysipelas.
- In line with the [NICE guideline on antimicrobial stewardship](#) and [Public Health England's Start smart – then focus](#), the committee agreed that oral antibiotics should be used in preference to intravenous antibiotics where possible. Intravenous antibiotics should only be used for people who are severely ill, unable to tolerate oral treatment, or where oral treatment would not provide adequate coverage or tissue penetration.
- The use of intravenous antibiotics should be reviewed by 48 hours (taking into account the person's response to treatment and any microbiological results) and switched to oral treatment where possible, for a total of 5 to 7 days. Again, a longer course (up to 14 days in total) may be needed for some people based on clinical assessment.

Antibiotic prophylaxis for the prevention of recurrent cellulitis and erysipelas

- Antibiotic prophylaxis (with an intramuscular or oral penicillin, or oral erythromycin) significantly lowered the risk of recurrence of cellulitis or erysipelas compared with no treatment or placebo in a meta-analysis of 5 RCTs in adults (approximately 46 to 70 years) with 1 or 2 previous episodes of cellulitis or erysipelas in the past 3 months to 3 years depending on the RCT.
- Antibiotic prophylaxis significantly lowered the incidence rate (episodes per person month) compared with no treatment or placebo in a meta-analysis of 4 RCTs in adults with 1 or 2 previous episodes of cellulitis or erysipelas.
- Antibiotic prophylaxis significantly lowered the risk of an episode (time to next episode) of cellulitis or erysipelas compared with no treatment or placebo in a meta-analysis of 3 RCTs in adults with 1 or 2 previous episodes of cellulitis or erysipelas.
- Antibiotic prophylaxis was not significantly different to no treatment or placebo for mortality or risk of hospitalisation in adults with 1 or 2 previous episodes of cellulitis or erysipelas.
- There were no differences in the adverse events of antibiotic prophylaxis compared with no treatment or placebo in adults with cellulitis or erysipelas.

Based on 1 systematic review ([Dalal et al. 2017](#)).

- No systematic reviews or randomised controlled trials in children met the inclusion criteria.

Committee discussion on antibiotic prophylaxis of recurrent cellulitis or erysipelas

- The committee noted that recurrence is not uncommon in people who have had cellulitis or erysipelas. The committee also noted the limitations of the evidence for antibiotic prophylaxis, which was in adults only and mainly related to lower limb cellulitis. There was variation in the populations in the included studies for the number of previous episodes (1 or 2) and the time periods over which recurrence was defined (up to 3 years).
- The committee discussed the evidence for prophylactic antibiotics in adults. Overall, antibiotics reduced the risk of cellulitis or erysipelas recurring but did not reduce the risk of hospitalisation or mortality, and the long-term effects on antibiotic resistance are unknown.
- The committee agreed based on evidence and experience that antibiotic prophylaxis should not be routinely offered to prevent recurrent cellulitis or erysipelas because of the balance of risks and benefits in the overall population.
- However, they agreed based on evidence and experience that a trial of antibiotic prophylaxis could be considered for a higher-risk population, which the committee defined as adults who have had at least 2 separate episodes of cellulitis or erysipelas in the previous 12 months, which were managed in hospital, or where the care was under specialist advice. The populations in the antibiotic prophylaxis trials were more varied (having 1 or 2 previous episodes over up to 3 years), but the committee wanted to ensure that prophylaxis would only be considered for those at highest risk.
- The committee agreed that prophylaxis should only be considered following a discussion between a specialist and the person to ensure shared decision making, and should be reviewed every 6 months. Prophylaxis may be appropriate in this higher-risk population because the benefits of prophylaxis may outweigh the risks. However, it is important to ensure that the previous episodes of cellulitis and erysipelas have been correctly diagnosed, any underlying condition (such as oedema, diabetes or venous insufficiency) is being managed optimally, and prophylaxis is reviewed at least every 6 months.
- The choice of antibiotic was low-dose **phenoxymethylpenicillin**, which was used

in most of the trials in the systematic review, or low-dose **erythromycin** in penicillin allergy, which was used in 1 trial in the systematic review. The committee discussed that alternative antibiotics may be appropriate with specialist advice, and that choice should be based on recent microbiological results where possible. Based on their experience and resistance data, the committee agreed that using the same antibiotic for treatment and prophylaxis should be avoided.

- The committee recognised the importance of reviewing antibiotic prophylaxis, and considered that up to every 6 months was reasonable based on possible adverse effects of antibiotics, the risk of resistance with long-term antibiotics, the possible need for any further investigations if recurrence of cellulitis or erysipelas, and to allow time to assess treatment success. People should also know to seek medical help if cellulitis or erysipelas recurs despite taking prophylaxis.
- To reduce the risk of antimicrobial resistance, the committee agreed that each review should include a discussion around the success of prophylaxis and whether antibiotics should be continued, stopped or changed, taking into account the person's preferences for antibiotic use and the potential risk of antimicrobial resistance with long-term use of antibiotics. If treatment failure occurs and cellulitis or erysipelas recurs, the committee agreed that antibiotic prophylaxis should be stopped or changed to an alternative prophylactic antibiotic once the acute infection has been treated.
- No recommendation for antibiotic prophylaxis in children was made because there was no evidence in this population.

Other considerations

Medicines adherence

Medicines adherence may be a problem for some people taking antibiotics that need frequent dosing or longer treatment duration (see the [NICE guideline on medicines adherence](#)).

Resource implications

Recommended antibiotics are available as generic formulations. See [Drug Tariff](#) or [BNF](#) for costs.

See the [evidence review](#) for more information.

Finding more information and committee details

To find NICE guidance on related topics, including guidance in development, see the [NICE topic page on skin infections](#).

For full details of the evidence and the guideline committee's discussions, see the [evidence review](#). You can also find information about [how the guideline was developed](#), including [details of the committee](#).

NICE has produced [tools and resources to help you put this guideline into practice](#). For general help and advice on putting our guidelines into practice, see [resources to help you put NICE guidance into practice](#).

Update information

Minor changes since publication

January 2022: We made minor wording changes to reflect updated advice on the use of macrolides in pregnancy.

November 2019: A small change was made to the committee discussion on choice of antibiotics to clarify that co-amoxiclav can be used as an alternative first-choice antibiotic in children but only if they don't have a penicillin allergy and flucloxacillin is unsuitable.

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