



The recent development of novel, long-acting antibiotics has prompted exploration in the infectious disease literature of their use for cellulitis in the ED to decrease hospitalizations” Koziatek et al (2017).

Abstract:

Cellulitis is frequently encountered in the emergency department (ED) and is estimated to result in over 700,000 hospital admissions per year [1-3]. The recent development of novel, long-acting antibiotics has prompted exploration in the infectious disease literature of their use for cellulitis in the ED to decrease hospitalizations [4-6]. Dalbavancin is a semisynthetic lipoglycopeptide antibiotic with activity against gram-positive pathogens largely responsible for cellulitis, including methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) [7].

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Reference:

Koziatek, C., Mohan, S., Caspers, C., Swaminathan, A. and Swartz, J. (2017) Experience with dalbavancin for cellulitis in the emergency department and emergency observation unit. *The American Journal of Emergency Medicine*. November 15th. .



Experience with dalbavancin for cellulitis treatment in the emergency department | 2

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