

# Intramuscular Ceftriaxone with Oral Antibiotic Therapy in the Treatment of Outpatient Cellulitis

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coverage in cases where cellulitis is associated with abscess formation. Since most cases of cellulitis are caused by beta-hemolytic *streptococci* and *staphylococci* [4], it is arguable that IM W f]U cbY in the setting of outpatient cellulitis would qualify as an avoidable antimicrobial exposure.

Antimicrobial choice is of particular concern to primary care providers, as the association between antibiotic prescribing practices and antimicrobial resistance is well-documented [7-10]. In a recent study conducted within the Denver Health system, it was found that half of all uncomplicated skin infections involved avoidable antibiotic exposure [11]. YfYZ:fYz given the need for antimicrobial stewardship, cost, resistance and adverse Y Wg it is still relevant to consider the potential etiology of the cellulitis and our choice of antibiotics in the outpatient setting.

Y objectives of this study were to compare rates of outpatient treatment failure in cellulitic skin infections among those who received IM W f]U cbY in addition to oral antibiotics versus oral antibiotics alone. Because W f]U cbYg



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