Fast Facts

Cellulitis

-Common bacterial infection caused by streptococcus or staphylococcus

- -Enters your body through a break in your skin, such as a cut, ulcer, athlete's foot infection, dermatitis, animal bite, or recent surgical incision site
 - -Can be serious because if it isn't treated, then it can spread to your lymph nodes and bloodstream, causing it to become life-threatening
- -More common on your lower legs but can be found on your face, arms, and other areas of your body

-Isn't spread by coming into contact with a person who has a cellulitis infection

Symptoms	Treatment	Prevention
-Redness to the	Antibiotics	Take care of any wounds:
affected area that	-Pills (take at home)	-Gently wash the area with soap and water
expands	-IV (given at	daily
-Swelling	hospital)	-Apply a protective cream/ointment
-Tenderness		-Cover with a bandage to prevent dirt and
-Pain	-Elevate the affected	germs from getting to the area (change daily
-Area is warm to the	area to reduce	or if it becomes soiled or wet)
touch	swelling	-Keep an eye out for signs of infection, such
-Red spots	-Apply a cool, damp	as redness, pain, and drainage
-Blisters	cloth to provide relief	.6(1)
-Skin dimpling	from the pain and	Diabetics or those with poor circulation need
-Fever	warmth	to take additional safety measures:
	-Over-the-counter	-Inspect feet daily for any sores or changes
	pain medicine	-Keep feet clean/dry
	. 0	-Wash feet daily (don't soak)
	1/0,	-Moisturize feet to prevent cracking (don't get
	×6)	lotion between toes because this can lead to
		fungal infections)
		-Be careful while trimming toenails
>		-Wear clean/dry socks and well-cushioned
0	D	shoes that fit appropriately
		-Seek prompt treatment for any infections

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