

A potential benefit from infectious disease specialist and stationary ward in rational antibiotic therapy of complicated skin and skin structure infections

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Abstract

Background

Management practices of complicated skin and skin structure infections (cSSSI) were compared between two areas with similar healthcare structure and low prevalence of antimicrobial resistance.

Methods

The high affinity to public health-care in the Nordic countries enabled population-based approach used in this retrospective study. The study population (n=460) consisted of all adult residents from Helsinki (Finland) and Gothenburg (Sweden) treated in hospital due to cSSSI during 2008 – 2011.

Results

The majority of patients in Helsinki (57%) visited more than one ward during their hospital stay while in Gothenburg the majority of patients (85%) were treated in one ward only. Background and disease characteristics were largely similar in both cities but patients in Helsinki were younger [mean(SD) 59(18) versus 63(19) years, $p=0.0117$], and greater proportions had diabetes (50% versus 32%, $p<0.0001$) and polymicrobial infections (34% versus 13%, $p<0.0001$). Patients in Helsinki received antimicrobials with Gram-negative coverage (in initial therapy 96%) more frequently than in Gothenburg (47%, $p<0.0001$), had more treatment modifications (mean 4.3 versus 2.7 antibiotic agents used per patient, $p<0.0001$), and longer median duration of antimicrobial therapy (29 versus 12 days, $p<0.0001$) and median length of hospital stay (17 versus 11 days, $p<0.0001$).

Conclusions

This real-life study revealed remarkable differences in the management of cSSSI between the two Nordic cities. Compared to mainly Infectious Disease Specialist guided treatment in Gothenburg, the more frequent transfer from one ward to another in Helsinki was linked to longer antimicrobial therapy and hospital stay and to more frequent changes in antimicrobial treatment.

Introduction

Skin and skin structure infections (SSSIs) are a common and a rapidly increasing reason for hospitalization [1,2]. SSSI is generally considered as complicated (cSSSI) if it involves deep subcutaneous tissues or needs surgery in addition to antimicrobial therapy [3]. SSSI can also be classified as complicated if it affects a patient with significant underlying co-morbidities like diabetes or peripheral vascular disease. Streptococci and *Staphylococcus aureus* are the most common causative agents in SSSIs but in complicated cases Gram-negative rods and anaerobic bacteria may also play a role [4–7].

There are many antimicrobial therapies available for SSSI and antibiotic treatments from penicillin to broad-spectrum combinations have been recommended in guidelines [8–10]. A cohort study suggested that inappropriately broad-spectrum antibiotics were used in the milder SSSIs and that the most severe cSSSIs were treated with insufficient antimicrobial coverage [11]. Inappropriate empirical antimicrobial therapy was also associated with longer length of stay and higher total costs [12]. In addition to the variation in antimicrobial therapies used, notable variability in the treatment duration of cSSSI has been reported [13–17].

Finland and Sweden are countries with a low prevalence of methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA, in 2011: Finland 2.8%, Sweden 0.8%) in contrast to many other European countries [18,19]. Therefore, antibiotics with MRSA-coverage are not recommended for the empirical treatment of SSSI in the national guidelines [20,21]. Yet, differences exist between the national guidelines of Finland and Sweden, especially in the suggested duration of antimicrobial treatment for uncomplicated erysipelas/cellulitis which is 14 – 21 days in Finland and 10 – 14 days in Sweden [20,21].

Finland and Sweden share high affinity to public health care which enables comparison of treatment practices in comprehensive populations of patients with cSSSI. In the primary analysis of the study data [22], we observed great differences in the characteristics and treatment practises of cSSSI between two Nordic cities, Helsinki in Finland and Gothenburg in Sweden. The aim of this

retrospective real-life study was to further evaluate the factors behind the differences between countries may offer means to optimize the antimicrobial treatment and clinical management of cSSSI.

Methods

The inclusion and exclusion criteria of this observational retrospective cohort study are described in detail in the primary publication of this study [22]. The study population consisted of all adult residents who were treated in hospital because of cSSSI during 2008 – 2011 from cities with nearly equal size of population (Helsinki, Finland, population of 588 000 and the Gothenburg area, Sweden, population 600 000). For patient case finding, first selection was made from hospital databases by certain ICD10 diagnostic codes. Inclusion criteria to the final analysis population were an infection requiring significant surgical intervention, affecting deeper soft tissue, developed on a lower extremity in a subject with diabetes mellitus or peripheral vascular disease, or a major abscess or infected ulcer. Patients also had to have at least one systemic sign of infection: body temperature of > 38 or $< 36^{\circ}\text{C}$, or white blood cell count of $> 10,000/\text{mm}^3$ or $< 4,000/\text{mm}^3$.

Infection was defined as health-care associated if the patient had been hospitalized or had undergone invasive surgery within previous three months. Cellulitis/fasciitis was defined as no abscess, diabetic foot/leg ulcer or peripheral vascular ulcer. The evaluation of clinical stability was based on improvement of vital signs and decreased fever in addition to local signs of infection. Treatment failure was defined as need for unplanned surgery, no improvement in clinical situation after 5 days of treatment, or treatment failure registered in patient records by treating physician. Data for evaluation of recurrences and mortality were collected 1-year post-cSSSI diagnosis.

To enable comparison between cities, patients treated in Helsinki City hospital were combined into the clinic of Medicine and treatment at Home hospital (Helsinki) was regarded as home-based care; but since the Home hospital had treatment facilities similar to in-patient treatment (e.g.

intravenous antibiotics), the treatment was included to the total length of hospital stay. Home-based care included follow up of cure, wound care or other forms of nursing.

Categorical variables were summarized using counts and percentages. The Fischer's exact test and Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel statistics, controlling for age, were utilized in the statistical analyses of categorical variables. Continuous variables were summarized using means, standard deviation, median, first and third quartile, min and max values. For continuous variables, a two sample t-test or the analysis of variance (ANOVA) were used to test for difference between two subgroups and if assumption of normal distribution was violated, also Wilcoxon rank-sum test was used.

Results

Patient population and baseline characteristics

1164 patients in Helsinki and 2151 in Gothenburg with possible SSSI were identified by hospital discharge ICD10-codes, of which 219 and 241 patients, respectively, met the inclusion criteria for cSSSI. In Helsinki, 191 patients were included from Helsinki University Central Hospital and 28 from Helsinki City Hospital; in Gothenburg all patients were from Sahlgrenska University Hospital. The average annual incidence of cSSSI within the study period was 9/100,000 in Helsinki and 10/100,000 in Gothenburg. Compared to patients in Gothenburg, patients in Helsinki were slightly younger and had greater frequency of chronic renal failure, diabetes or a prior hospitalization (Table 1). Patients in Gothenburg were treated statistically significantly more often with antibiotics before their infection met the cSSSI criteria (Table 1).

Statistically significant differences were not found between Helsinki and Gothenburg in the proportion of patients with abnormal white blood cell count, in the peak C-reactive protein level, in the occurrence of septic shock or in the need for blood pressure support (Table 2). However, blood culture-positive infections were more common in Helsinki (18 % of patients) than in Gothenburg (9.1 % of patients, $p = 0.0102$). On average, the diagnosis of cSSSI was made later in Gothenburg in comparison to Helsinki although in both cities half of the patients were diagnosed between 2 to 7

days after the symptoms had started (Table 2). Cellulitis and abscess were the main diagnoses, with similar proportions in both cities, but postsurgical wound infections were more common in Helsinki, whereas infected ulcers related to peripheral vascular disease or pressure were more common in Gothenburg (Table 2).

Microbiological diagnosis

Microbiological tests (i.e. bacterial culture of blood, wound or affected tissue) were taken from 97 % and 91 % of patients and microbiological diagnosis was obtained in 65 % and 73 % of the patient population in Helsinki and Gothenburg, respectively. Staphylococci and streptococci were the most commonly isolated pathogens in both cities although in Helsinki they were found more often as one of the microbes in polymicrobial infections which were significantly more common in Helsinki (34 % of patients) than in Gothenburg (13 %, $p < 0.0001$, Table 3). In Helsinki, more patients (23 %) were without a microbiological diagnosis as compared to Gothenburg (12 %, $p < 0.0001$). *Staphylococcus aureus* was the most common finding in blood cultures and accounted for 46 % and 50 % of the findings in Helsinki and Gothenburg, respectively.

Antimicrobial therapy

Initial antimicrobial therapy was mainly empirical in both cities although it was significantly more often classified as specific in Gothenburg (20 %) than in Helsinki (1.8 %, $p < 0.0001$). Initial antimicrobial therapy was given intravenously in the majority of patients, in 93 % and 91 % of the patients in Helsinki and Gothenburg, respectively. Antimicrobial agents used in initial therapy differed significantly between cities when analysed between the main categories (broad-spectrum, cephalosporins, penicillins, penicillins with staphylococcal effect and other; $p < 0.0001$, Table 5). In total, ten different agents were used in Helsinki and 20 in Gothenburg in initial therapy (Table 5). In Helsinki, initial antimicrobial therapy consisted almost exclusively of cephalosporins and broad-spectrum antibiotics (carbapenems and piperacillin-tazobactam) whereas narrow-spectrum therapies (penicillins with or without staphylococcal effect) were used more often in Gothenburg (Table 5). Initial antimicrobial treatment covered cultured pathogens in 79 % of the patients in Helsinki ($n = 184$) and 87 % of the patients in Gothenburg ($n = 169$, $p = 0.056$). Antibiotics with

definitive MRSA-coverage (vancomycin, linezolid and tigecycline) were used in initial therapy in 0.5 % and 0.4 % of the patients and in subsequent therapy in 7.4 % and 0.5 % of the patients in Helsinki and Gothenburg, respectively.

The median overall duration of antimicrobial therapy was 29 days in Helsinki and 12 days in Gothenburg ($p < 0.0001$, Table 4), and the median duration of intravenous treatment was 14 days in Helsinki and 6.5 days in Gothenburg ($p < 0.0001$). There was also a difference in the number of antibiotic changes between the cities. In Helsinki, each patient was treated in an average with 4.3 different antibiotics but in Gothenburg only 2.7 different agents per patient were used ($p < 0.0001$, Table 4). Treatment was completed with the same agent that it was started with in 1.8% and 8.8% of patients in Helsinki and Gothenburg ($p = 0.0015$), respectively. Initial intravenous antibiotic treatment was modified to another intravenous drug in 55 % and 31 % of the patients ($p < 0.0001$) and the median time from diagnosis to the first modification was 3 and 4 days ($p = 0.0507$) in Helsinki and Gothenburg, respectively (Table 4). 77 % of the patients in Helsinki and 53 % in Gothenburg continued with an (mainly oral) antimicrobial agent after hospital discharge (Table 5).

Clinical management and outcome

In Helsinki the patients were treated in significantly more different wards as compared to Gothenburg (Table 4, Figure 1). In Helsinki 57 % of the patients visited two or more wards during the hospital stay while in Gothenburg 85 % of the patients were treated in one ward only (Table 4 and Figure 1). Treatment on a surgical ward was more common in Helsinki (64 % versus 25 %, $p = 0.0001$) and treatment on an infectious disease ward was less common (25 % versus 48 %, $p = 0.0001$) as compared to Gothenburg (Table 4). The patients in Helsinki had more surgical interventions (64 % of patients) after diagnosis of cSSSI than in Gothenburg (40 %, $p < 0.0001$). The median length of hospital stay was significantly longer in Helsinki than in Gothenburg (17 versus 11 days, $p < 0.0001$, Table 4), but in Gothenburg, patients received more often home-based care after discharge than in Helsinki (57 % versus 32 %, $p < 0.0001$).

The mean time from diagnosis to clinical stability was 4.4 days in Helsinki and 3.4 days in Gothenburg ($p = 0.0204$) and treatment failure was detected in 37 % and 38 % of the patients ($p = 0.8430$), respectively. Within 12 months after initial discharge 16 % of the patients in Helsinki and 19 % in Gothenburg were hospitalized again due to SSSI in same the anatomical location ($p = 0.3776$). Mortality in Helsinki was significantly higher than in Gothenburg; 30 day mortality (5.5 % versus 2.1 %, $p = 0.0326$) and 12 month mortality (16 % versus 7.5 %, $p = 0.0003$, respectively).

Discussion

This real-life study revealed remarkable differences in the treatment and management of cSSSI between two centers with similar antimicrobial resistance background. In comparison to patients in Gothenburg, patients in Helsinki were predisposed more frequently to antimicrobials with Gram-negative coverage, had more treatment modifications, longer median duration of antimicrobial therapy and length of hospital stay. In addition, the majority of patients in Helsinki visited more than one ward during their hospital stay while in Gothenburg 85 % of patients were treated in one ward, most commonly in the ward of Infectious Diseases.

Strengths and limitations of our population based retrospective study are fully discussed in the primary publication of this material [22]. Evidently, there was some differences in the patient populations between the two cities although we tried to apply strict criteria for patient data collection. The baseline characteristics of the populations were quite similar (Table 1). The study groups of both cities had a male predominance and a high number of co-morbidities but patients in Helsinki were younger than in Gothenburg (mean age 59 versus 63 years, $p = 0.0117$). Statistically significant differences were found between Helsinki and Gothenburg in the frequency of some co-morbidities such as diabetes (50 % versus 32 %), chronic renal failure (11 % versus 2.9 %) and respiratory disease (10 % versus 5.0 %) which were more common among patients in Helsinki but congestive heart disease (4.6 % versus 14 %) among patients in Gothenburg, respectively. These co-morbidities have been frequently observed in patients with cSSSI also in other studies [14,15,23].

Many of the cSSSI related characteristics were almost identical in Helsinki and Gothenburg. In both cities, patients were classified to have mainly cellulitis or abscess, although post-surgical wound infections were more common in Helsinki but infected peripheral vascular disease ulcers or infected decubitus ulcers were more prevalent in Gothenburg. No significant differences were found between the study groups among the objective measures of disease severity like white blood cell count at the time of diagnosis, highest C-reactive protein level, patients with septic shock or need for blood pressure support. In both cities, the occurrence of bacteremic infections was higher than reported in previous studies which suggests that in cSSSI blood cultures should be taken more frequently than recommended in uncomplicated cellulitis [9,13,15].

Staphylococcus aureus (42 % versus 43 %) and streptococci (33 % versus 31 %) were the most common pathogens both in Helsinki and in Gothenburg, respectively. The dominance of Gram-positive bacteria among the causative agents is consistent with other studies made in patients with cSSSI [15,23,24]. However, there were significantly more polymicrobial infections in Helsinki than in Gothenburg and they were usually due to Gram-negative or anaerobic bacteria in conjunction with Gram-positive bacteria. The higher prevalence of diabetes and previous hospitalization may explain in part the higher proportion of polymicrobial infections in Helsinki, but differences in laboratory reporting practices between countries cannot be ruled out. That is, the more abundant reporting of species from the bacterial culture may encourage continuing with or changing to broad-spectrum antimicrobial therapy.

Despite the similarity of the patient and disease characteristics, striking differences were observed in clinical practices between the study centres. Based on microbiological results, Gram-negative or anaerobic bacteria were present in the minority of patients both in Helsinki (33 %) and in Gothenburg (18 %). Yet, 96 % of patients in Helsinki and 47 % in Gothenburg were initially treated with antibiotics covering Gram-negative bacteria. Even after the first treatment modification, 61% of patients in Helsinki and 33 % in Gothenburg still received Gram-negative coverage. Coverage for Gram-negative and anaerobic bacteria in empirical treatment of SSSI is recommended by the IDSA guidelines, mainly for infections associated with diabetic foot, peripheral vascular

insufficiency, bites, prior contact to health care and in necrotizing infections, which is consistent with the national guidelines of Finland and Sweden [9,20,21,25]. Although many patients in both cities belonged to these risk-groups, the majority of patients would not have needed Gram-negative coverage according to their microbiological results. It should be noted that diabetic foot/leg infections were rare and comprised only 15 % of patients in both cities. In the U.S., Jenkins et al. also found similar unnecessary use of antimicrobials with Gram-negative coverage in less severe SSSI [13]. Cephalosporin-based treatment (with Gram-negative coverage) was significantly more common in Helsinki, whereas more penicillin-based therapies (without Gram-negative coverage) were used in Gothenburg. This difference in antibiotic use practices might largely explain the more common Gram-negative coverage in Helsinki. The more common cephalosporin use in cSSSI seems to reflect the general use of antimicrobials in hospital setting. In nationwide statistics in 2011, the use of non-penicillin beta-lactam antibiotics was five times more common in Finland as compared to Sweden [26]. The broader antimicrobial use in Helsinki did not result in better coverage of the cultured pathogens with the initial antimicrobial treatment, which was 87 % in Gothenburg and 79 % in Helsinki ($p = 0.056$).

There were great differences in the number of different wards in which the patient was treated, in the number of modifications in the antimicrobial treatment, and in the length of hospital stay and antimicrobial treatment between the cities. In Helsinki, 57 % of patients were treated in more than one ward, while in Gothenburg the majority (85 %) of patients stayed in one ward. In Helsinki, patients were treated most frequently in the ward of Surgery, but in Gothenburg in the ward of Infectious Diseases. To the best of our knowledge, the effect of Infectious Disease Specialist based treatment on the outcome of patients with cSSSI has not been studied. Infectious Disease Specialist consultation has been shown to improve the treatment of *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteraemia, but in SSSI it was identified as an independent risk factor for broad-spectrum antimicrobial therapy [27,28]. The time from diagnosis to the first modification of intravenous antibiotic treatment to another intravenous agent was almost statistically significantly longer in Gothenburg (median 4 days) than in Helsinki (3 days, $p = 0.0507$). The number of different

antibiotic courses was significantly higher in Helsinki (mean 4.3) than in Gothenburg (mean 2.7, $p < 0.0001$). The frequent transfer to another ward has probably affected to the earlier and more frequent modifications in antibiotic treatment in Helsinki.

Perhaps the most striking difference was the more than double longer total antimicrobial treatment in Helsinki than in Gothenburg. The median duration of antimicrobial therapy in Helsinki (29 days) also far exceeds the duration detected in previous studies and recommended in guidelines [9,13,15,20]. The national guidelines for the treatment of (mainly uncomplicated) SSSI in Finland and Sweden have different recommendations for total treatment durations, 14 – 21 and 10 – 14 days, respectively [20,21]. The IDSA-guideline suggests a treatment duration of 5 days if clinical improvement has occurred, based on study of patients with uncomplicated cellulitis [9,29].

The patient population in Helsinki was more severely sick than that in Gothenburg. There were more bacteraemic cases in Helsinki, and half of the patients in Helsinki had diabetes, as compared to one third in Gothenburg. The 30-day mortality in Helsinki (5.5 %) was higher than in Gothenburg (2.1 %, $p = 0.0326$). These mortalities fall within the range from 0.4 % to 9.0 % that has been previously reported for cSSSI [11,14,23,30]. In comparison to Helsinki, the average time to clinical stability was significantly shorter (3.4 versus 4.4 days) and significantly less clinical failures due to no change or worsened clinical situation after 5 days of treatment (8.3 % versus 17 %) were detected in Gothenburg.

In conclusion, we observed striking differences in the real-life management of cSSSI between two Nordic cities with similar healthcare structure and prevalence of antimicrobial resistance.

Unnecessary Gram-negative antimicrobial coverage was common in both cities, although it was more common in Helsinki. Compared to mainly Infectious Disease Specialist-guided treatment in Gothenburg, the more frequent transfer from one ward to another in Helsinki was linked to longer antimicrobial therapy and hospital stay and to more frequent changes in antimicrobial treatment. This study suggests that infectious disease specialist-guided therapy and avoidance of transfers between wards may have a role in the optimizing of antimicrobial treatment.

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Patient characteristics	Helsinki (n=219)	Gothenburg (n=241)	P-value
Male Gender	140 (63.9%)	140 (58.1%)	0.2145 [a]
Age	Mean (sd)	58.6 (17.5)	62.9 (18.5)
	Median	60.0	63.0
	Q1, Q3	44.0, 74.0	49.0, 77.0
	Min, Max	19, 93	18, 98
Number of co-morbidities	0	59 (26.9%)	53 (22.0%)
	1	83 (37.9%)	90 (37.3%)
	2	49 (22.4%)	71 (29.5%)
	≥3	28 (12.8%)	27 (11.2%)
AIDS / HIV infection	6 (2.7%)	1 (0.4%)	0.0631 [d]
Any disease with immune system impairment	5 (2.3%)	9 (3.7%)	0.2807 [d]
Cancer / Malignancy	14 (6.4%)	22 (9.1%)	0.4028 [d]
Chronic renal failure	25 (11.4%)	7 (2.9%)	0.0004 [d]
Congestive heart disease	10 (4.6%)	33 (13.7%)	0.0077 [d]
Diabetes	109 (49.8%)	78 (32.4%)	<0.0001 [d]
Liver disease	11 (5.0%)	12 (5.0%)	0.7405 [d]
Other relevant disease	30 (13.7%)	37 (15.4%)	0.5832 [d]
Other renal disease	2 (0.9%)	6 (2.5%)	0.2902 [d]
Respiratory disease	22 (10.0%)	12 (5.0%)	0.0273 [d]
Hospitalization within 3 months previous to the index visit	51 (23.3%)	33 (13.7%)	0.0235 [d]
Invasive surgery within 3 months previous to the index visit	41 (18.7%)	30 (12.4%)	0.1667 [d]
Treatment with antibiotic before diagnosis of cSSSI	53 (24.2%)	82 (34.0%)	0.0293 [d]
[a] P-value for Fisher's exact test for association between cities and the variable			
[b] P-value for difference between cities (t-test, pooled variances)			
[c] P-value for association between cities and the variable, controlling for age (Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel (row mean scores differ))			
[d] P-value for association between cities and the variable, controlling for age (Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel (general association))			

Table 1. Demographics and characteristics of patients with complicated skin and skin structure infection in Helsinki and Gothenburg.

Disease characteristics		Helsinki (n=219)	Gothenburg (n=241)	P-value
Abscess		93 (42.5%)	90 (37.3%)	0.8536 [b]
Bite		1 (0.5%)	1 (0.4%)	0.9689 [b]
Burn				
Cellulitis / fasciitis [a]		95 (43.4%)	98 (40.7%)	0.4417 [b]
Decubitus ulcer (pressure ulcer)		1 (0.5%)	13 (5.4%)	0.0022 [b]
Diabetic foot ulcer		24 (11.0%)	24 (10.0%)	0.7022 [b]
Diabetic leg ulcer		8 (3.7%)	13 (5.4%)	0.3976 [b]
Lesion: Other			2 (0.8%)	0.1496 [b]
Lesion: Unknown			4 (1.7%)	0.1475 [b]
Peripheral vascular disease ulcer		14 (6.4%)	39 (16.2%)	0.0208 [b]
Post-surgical wound		50 (22.8%)	29 (12.0%)	0.0026 [b]
Post-traumatic wound		22 (10.0%)	28 (11.6%)	0.5750 [b]
Number of days between symptoms start and diagnosis	< 2 days	87 (39.7%)	43 (17.8%)	
	2-7 days	109 (49.8%)	121 (50.2%)	
	> 7 days	23 (10.5%)	67 (27.8%)	
	Missing		10 (4.1%)	<0.0001 [c]
White blood cell count at the time of diagnosis	< 4000/mm ³	3 (1.4%)	2 (0.8%)	0.6083 [b]
	> 10000/mm ³	193 (88.1%)	202 (83.8%)	0.1864 [b]
Highest CRP per patient	No. of obs.	219	232	
	Mean (sd)	229.1 (116.7)	216.0 (140.0)	
	Median	221.0	200.0	
	Q1, Q3	143.0, 303.0	110.0, 300.0	
	Min, Max	17, 681	5, 640	0.4854 [d]
Septic shock		2 (0.9%)	3 (1.2%)	0.8127 [b]
Blood pressure support		54 (24.7%)	76 (31.5%)	0.0514 [b]
[a] Patients not having abscess, diabetic foot ulcer, diabetic leg ulcer or peripheral vascular disease ulcer				
[b] P-value for association between cities and the variable, controlling for age (Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel (general association))				
[c] P-value for difference between cities, controlling for age (Wilcoxon rank sum test stratified by agegroup)				
[d] P-value for difference between cities, controlling for age (2-way ANOVA)				

Table 2. Disease characteristics of patients with complicated skin and skin structure infection in Helsinki and Gothenburg.

Initial microbiological diagnosis [a]	Helsinki (n=213)	Gothenburg (n=219)	P-value [c]
Monomicrobial infections	69 (32.4%)	148 (67.6%)	<0.0001
Staphylococci	32 (15%)	74 (33.8%)	<0.0001
Methicillin Sensitive S. aureus (MSSA)	27 (12.7%)	62 (28.3%)	0.0006
Methicillin Resistant S. aureus (MRSA)	2 (0.9%)	1 (0.5%)	0.4631
Coagulase-negative staphylococci	3 (1.4%)	11 (5%)	0.0233
Streptococci	23 (10.8%)	46 (21%)	0.0025
Streptococcus pyogenes	13 (6.1%)	27 (12.3%)	0.0182
Streptococcus agalactiae	2 (0.9%)	1 (0.5%)	0.4357
Beta-hemolytic Streptococci	8 (3.8%)	16 (7.3%)	0.1032
Streptococcus pneumoniae	0	2 (0.9%)	0.1154
Enterococci	0	2 (0.9%)	0.1468
Enterobacteriaceae	7 (3.3%)	7 (3.2%)	0.5397
Pseudomonas	2 (0.9%)	2 (0.9%)	0.9390
Other gramnegative bacteria	1 (0.5%)	3 (1.4%)	0.6507
Anaerobic bacteria	2 (0.9%)	2 (0.9%)	0.8329
Other microorganism	2 (0.9%)	12 (5.5%)	0.0046
Polymicrobial infections	73 (34.3%)	29 (13.2%)	<0.0001
Only Gram-positive bacteria	17 (8%)	16 (7.3%)	0.7344
Only Gram-negative bacteria	3 (1.4%)	1 (0.5%)	0.2567
Mixed	53 (24.9%)	12 (5.5%)	<0.0001
Negative	48 (22.5%)	27 (12.3%)	0.0029
Missing [b]	23 (10.8%)	15 (6.8%)	
[a] Result from first test where blood culture and/or swab/needle aspiration and culture exist			
[b] Diagnosis unknown, or missing dates so first test can't be defined			
[c] P-value for association between cities and the variable, controlling for age (Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel (general association))			

Table 3. Microbiological diagnosis of patients with complicated skin and skin structure infection in Helsinki and Gothenburg.

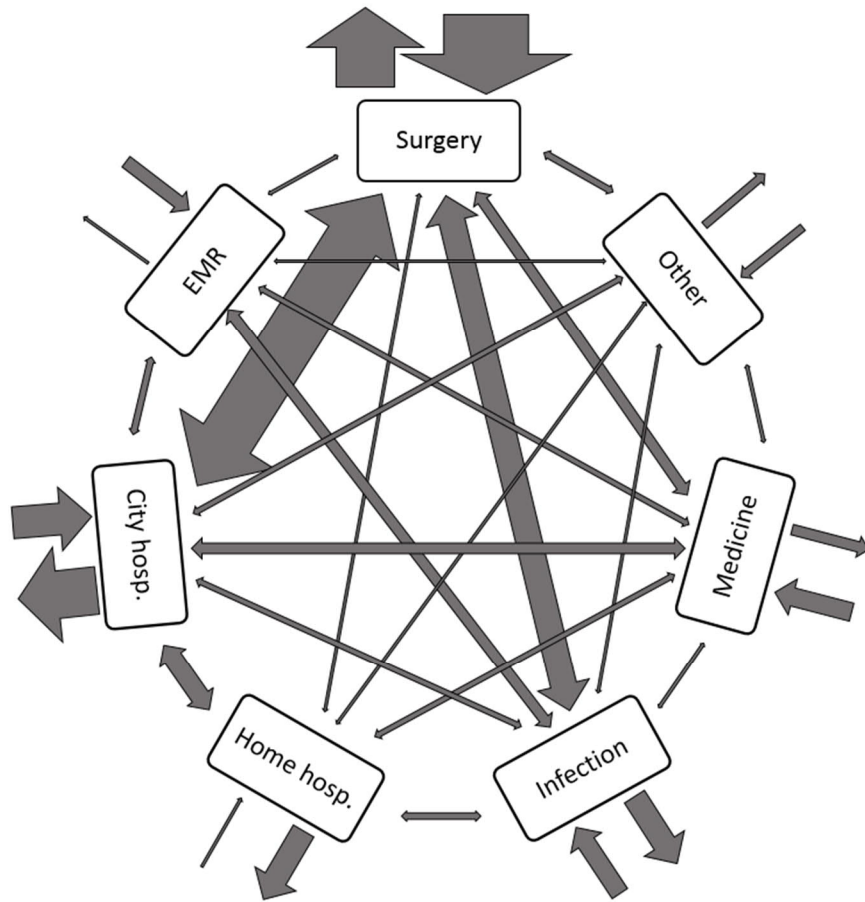
Management characteristics		Helsinki (n=219)	Gothenburg (n=241)	P-value
Length of hospital stay, days	No. of obs.	193	225	<0.0001 [d]
	Mean (sd)	29.0 (41.6)	15.2 (22.1)	
	Median	17.0	11.0	
	Q1, Q3	8.0, 32.0	6.0, 18.0	
	Min, Max	2, 298	1, 278	
Number of wards the patient visited during hospital stay [a]	No. of obs.	219	232	<0.0001 [e]
	1	94 (42.9%)	196 (84.5%)	
	2	68 (31.1%)	32 (13.8%)	
	3	26 (11.9%)	4 (1.7%)	
	≥4	31 (14.2%)		
Wards the patient visited during hospital stay	Intensive Care Unit (ICU)	41 (18.7%)	32 (13.3%)	0.2675 [f]
	Emergency Medicine Room (EMR)	25 (11.4%)	9 (3.7%)	0.0036 [f]
	Medicine [b]	110 (50.2%)	81 (33.6%)	0.0001 [f]
	Surgery	140 (63.9%)	61 (25.3%)	0.0001 [f]
	Infection	54 (24.7%)	116 (48.1%)	0.0001 [f]
	Other [c]	19 (8.7%)	4 (1.7%)	0.0009 [f]
Number of different antibiotic therapy courses	No. of obs.	219	238	<0.0001 [d]
	Mean (sd)	4.3 (2.6)	2.7 (1.1)	
	Median	4.0	3.0	
	Q1, Q3	2.0, 5.0	2.0, 3.0	
	Min, Max	1, 18	1, 8	
Overall treatment duration, days	No. of obs.	219	240	<0.0001 [d]
	Mean (sd)	42.8 (59.9)	17.3 (28.7)	
	Median	29.0	12.0	
	Q1, Q3	16.0, 44.0	6.0, 20.0	
	Min, Max	1, 606	1, 372	
Any detected insufficient response or treatment failure [g]	Unplanned surgical drainage	53 (24.2%)	72 (29.9%)	0.1195 [f]
	Treatment failure registered into patient records by the treating physician	14 (6.4%)	8 (3.3%)	0.1030 [f]
	No change or worsened clinical situation after 5 days of treatment	37 (16.9%)	20 (8.3%)	0.0052 [f]
	Other	1 (0.5%)	3 (1.2%)	0.5137 [f]
	No	137 (62.6%)	149 (61.8%)	0.8430 [f]

[a] Can include same ward several times, patients can visit one ward more than once
[b] Includes Helsinki City Hospital
[c] Dermatology, Otorhinolaryngology, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Oncology and Pulmonology
[d] P-value for difference between cities, controlling for age (2-way ANOVA)
[e] P-value for association between cities and the variable, controlling for age (Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel (row mean scores differ))
[f] P-value for association between cities and the variable, controlling for age (Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel (general association))
[g] A patient can have more than one detected insufficient response or treatment failure

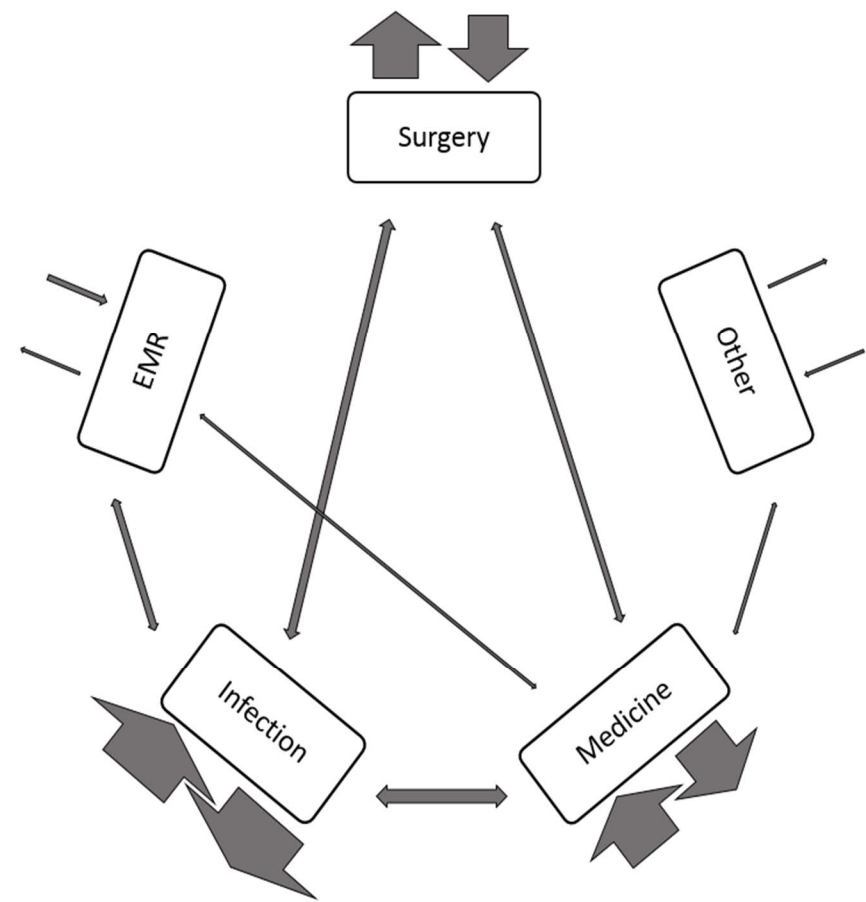
Table 4. Clinical management and use of resources in patients with complicated skin and skin structure infection in Helsinki and Gothenburg.

Antibiotic agent	Initial therapy		Subsequent therapy		Discharge agents	
	Helsinki (n=219)	Gothenburg (n=239)	Helsinki (n=216)	Gothenburg (n=216)	Helsinki (n=137)	Gothenburg (n=102)
No. of obs.						
Broad-spectrum	58 (26.5%)	29 (12.1%)	46 (21.3%)	21 (9.7%)		1 (1.0%)
Carbapenem	51 (23.3%)	7 (2.9%)	38 (17.6%)	11 (5.1%)		
Piperacillin-Tazobactam	7 (3.2%)	22 (9.2%)	8 (3.7%)	10 (4.6%)		1 (1.0%)
Cephalosporins	151 (68.9%)	73 (30.5%)	65 (30.1%)	33 (15.3%)	80 (58.4%)	9 (8.8%)
Cefalexin	2 (0.9%)		40 (18.5%)		79 (57.7%)	
Cefadroxil		1 (0.4%)		9 (4.2%)		8 (7.8%)
Cefuroxime	139 (63.5%)	17 (7.1%)	16 (7.4%)	1 (0.5%)		
Ceftriaxone	10 (4.6%)		8 (3.7%)			
Cefotaxim		55 (23.0%)		23 (10.6%)		1 (1.0%)
Ceftazidim			1 (0.5%)			
Cefazolin					1 (0.7%)	
Penicillins with staphylococcal effect		52 (21.8%)	9 (4.2%)	49 (22.7%)	8 (5.8%)	37 (36.3%)
Cloxacillin		41 (17.2%)	7 (3.2%)	13 (6.0%)		
Flucloxacillin		10 (4.2%)		34 (15.7%)		33 (32.4%)
Dicloxacillin				1 (0.5%)		1 (1.0%)
Betalactamase-stable Penicillin		1 (0.4%)				
Amoxicillin-Clavulanic Acid			2 (0.9%)	1 (0.5%)	8 (5.8%)	3 (2.9%)
Penicillins	2 (0.9%)	51 (21.3%)	8 (3.7%)	29 (13.4%)	5 (3.6%)	18 (17.6%)
Benzylpenicillin	2 (0.9%)	49 (20.5%)	4 (1.9%)	13 (6.0%)		4 (3.9%)
Fenoxymethylpenicillin		1 (0.4%)	3 (1.4%)	14 (6.5%)	3 (2.2%)	12 (11.8%)
Ampicillin			1 (0.5%)			
Amoxicillin		1 (0.4%)		2 (0.9%)	2 (1.5%)	2 (2.0%)
Other	8 (3.7%)	34 (14.2%)	88 (40.7%)	84 (38.9%)	86 (62.8%)	48 (47.1%)
Clindamycin	4 (1.8%)	18 (7.5%)	13 (6.0%)	50 (23.1%)	25 (18.3%)	34 (33.3%)
Fluoroquinolone	2 (0.9%)	4 (1.7%)	16 (7.4%)	10 (4.6%)	28 (20.4%)	7 (6.9%)
Metronidazole		3 (1.3%)	36 (16.7%)	15 (6.9%)	17 (12.4%)	4 (3.9%)
Vancomycin		1 (0.4%)	14 (6.5%)	1 (0.5%)		
Linezolid	1 (0.5%)		1 (0.5%)		3 (2.2%)	
Tigecyclin			1 (0.5%)			
Co-trimoxazole		1 (0.4%)		3 (1.4%)	2 (1.5%)	
Tobramycin		3 (1.3%)		3 (1.4%)		
Doxycylin		2 (0.8%)		1 (0.5%)		2 (2.0%)
Fusidic Acid		1 (0.4%)			1 (0.7%)	1 (1.0%)
Netilmycin			1 (0.5%)			
Fluconazole			2 (0.9%)	1 (0.5%)	5 (3.7%)	
Anidulafungin			1 (0.5%)			
Rifampicin					1 (0.7%)	
Unknown	1 (0.5%)	1 (0.4%)	3 (1.4%)		4 (2.9%)	

Table 5. Antimicrobial treatment of patients with complicated skin and skin structure infection in Helsinki and Gothenburg.



Line thickness of 10 patient transfers between clinics



Line thickness of 10 patient transfers between clinics

Figure 1. The flow of patients with complicated skin and skin structure infections between wards during their hospital stay in Helsinki (left) and in Gothenburg (right). The thickness of arrow indicates the number of patient transfers between the wards. The arrows outside the circle pointing inside indicate the first ward the patient entered and the outward arrow the discharging ward. EMR = Emergency Medicine Room.