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Cellulitis

Patient name: _____ Admission: _____

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- I. **The client/caregiver will be able to define cellulitis.**
 - A. It is an inflammation of dermis and subcutaneous tissues.
 - B. It is usually caused by streptococcal or staphylococcal infection.
 - C. Common locations for cellulites are the face and lower legs, but it can occur anywhere on the body.
 - D. Bacteria may enter through a break in the skin, or an area of dry, flaky skin.

- II. **The client/caregiver can list risk factors for cellulitis.**
 - A. Increasing age
 - B. Impaired immune system
 - C. Diabetes mellitus
 - D. Chicken pox or shingles
 - E. Chronic swelling of arms or legs (lymphedema)
 - F. Chronic fungal infections of feet and toes

- III. **The client/caregiver will be able to list signs and symptoms of cellulitis.**
 - A. Redness, warmth
 - B. Localized pain and tenderness
 - C. Fever, chills, and malaise
 - D. Swelling
 - E. Skin resembling that of an orange (peau d'orange)
 - F. Lesion or open wounds
 - G. Drainage

- IV. **The client/caregiver can list treatments to promote healing.**
 - A. Immobilize and elevate affected limb
 - B. High-protein diet
 - C. Antibiotics (local ointments and/or system antibiotics) as ordered

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- D. Pain management
 - 1. Cool wet packs, which may promote comfort
 - 2. Pain medications as needed
- E. Wound care
 - 1. Wash hands well before and after changing dressing.
 - 2. Wash wound with soap and water or ordered solution.
 - 3. Use aseptic technique.
 - 4. Wash soiled linens separately.
 - 5. Cover wound with bandage. Change bandages often.
- F. Preventive measures
 - 1. Moisturize skin regularly—prevent cracking and peeling.
 - 2. Watch for signs of infection—redness, pain, or drainage.
 - 3. Trim fingernails and toenails carefully. Consult with podiatrist if necessary.
 - 4. Protect hands and feet with gloves and proper footwear.
 - 5. Seek prompt treatment for open areas or signs of infection.

- V. **The client/caregiver will be able to list possible complications of cellulitis.**
 - A. Gangrene
 - B. Sepsis
 - C. Metastatic abscess
 - D. Flesh-eating strep (necrotizing fasciitis)

REFERENCES

Canobbio, M. M. (2006). *Mosby's handbook of patient teaching*. St. Louis: Mosby Inc.

Cohen, B. J., & Taylor, J. J. (2005). *Memmler's the human body in health and disease* (10th ed.). Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.