

Table 3.. Summary and recommendations for bacterial SSTI associated with water exposure

Condition	Pathogens	Empiric antibiotic	Duration
Fresh or brackish water:	<i>Aeromonas hydrophila</i> , <i>Vibrio vulnificus</i> , and <i>Plesiomonas shigelloide</i> , <i>pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	Clindamycin 10 mg/kg/dose PO/IV q8h (max PO dose: 450 mg, max IV dose: 600 mg) PLUS Ciprofloxacin 15 mg/kg/dose PO q12h (max dose: 500mg) or 10 mg/kg/dose IV q12h (max dose: 400 mg IV q12h)	5 days for injuries without evidence of cellulitis
Saltwater	<i>Vibrio spp.</i> (primarily <i>Vibriovulnificus</i>) should be suspected in patients ill-appearing or with bullae, vesicles, and ulcers after exposure to seawater or raw oysters. <i>Shewanella spp</i> , <i>Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae</i>	- IV therapy: Ceftriaxone 50 mg/kg/dose IV q24h (max dose: 2000mg) PLUS Doxycycline 2.2 mg/kg/dose IV q12h (max dose: 100mg) - oral therapy: Ciprofloxacin 15 mg/kg/dose PO q12h (max dose: 500mg) PLUS Doxycycline 2.2 mg/kg/dose PO q12h (max dose: 100mg)	overall duration determined by clinical course