

## A Short Commentary on Cellulitis: Causes, Symptoms and Treatment

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### INTRODUCTION

Cellulitis is a common and sometimes painful bacterial skin infection. It may initially appear as a purple swelling that is warm and smooth to the touch. Redness and swelling can develop quickly.

It most commonly affects the skin under the feet, although contamination can occur anywhere on a person's body or face.

Cellulite usually appears on the surface of the skin; however, it can also affect the underlying tissues. The contamination can spread to your lymph nodes and blood.

If you don't treat cellulite, it can become a threat to your life. Get clinical help right away if you have any of these signs.

### SYMPTOMS

Concussion; chills; asleep; co-infection. Light bulb; red streaks; pain and soreness in the affected area; Redness or skin infection.

### TREATMENT

The treatment of cellulitis involves taking an oral antibiotic for 5 to 14 days. Your doctor may also prescribe pain relievers. Rest until your symptoms improve. Elevate the affected limb above the heart to reduce swelling.

Cellulitis should go away within 7-10 days of starting antibiotics. You may want longer treatment if the infection is severe due to persistent illness or a weakened immune system.

Even if your symptoms improve within a few days, take all antibiotics prescribed by your doctor. This can ensure that all bacteria are gone.

## CAUSES

Cellulite occurs when certain types of bacteria enter the skin through a cut or crack. Staphylococcus and Streptococcus bacteria can cause this contamination.

- Cut
- Con center apartment
- Surgical wound

## DIAGNOSIS

Physical examination can screen for:

- Swollen skin
- The affected area is red and warm
- Inflammation

## HOME REMEDIES FOR CELLULITE

Cellulite is treated with antibiotics. If left untreated, it can spread and lead to life-threatening contamination. But there are things you can do at home to reduce pain and other signs and symptoms. Clean your skin near areas with cellulite.

## CELLULITE TREATMENT SURGERY

Antibiotics usually clear up the infection in most people. If you have an abscess, it may need to be surgically drained.

For surgical treatment, you will first be given medicine to numb the area. The doctor will then make a small cut inside the abscess and let the pus drain out.

The doctor will then cover the wound with a bandage so it can heal. You may have a small scar later.

## CELLULITE RISK FACTORS

- Skin trauma
- Eczema
- Diabetes

- Lymphedema
- Weight problems
- Gangrene
- Amputation
- Damage to internal organs leading to infection
- Surprise
- Assignment

## PREVENTION

When the skin is irritated, clean it immediately and apply an antibiotic ointment. Cover your wound with a bandage. Change the dressing day after day until scab's form.

Monitor your wound for redness, drainage, or pain. These can be signs and symptoms of an infection.

Take these precautions if you have negative circulation or a situation that increases your risk of cellulitis:

- Keep skin moist to prevent chapping.
- Directly treat conditions that cause chafing inside the skin, such as athlete's foot.
- Wear protective gear when painting or playing sports.
- Check your feet daily for signs and symptoms of injury or infection.

## THE RECUPERATION

Your signs and symptoms may also get worse during the first two days. They should start to improve within one to three days after you start taking antibiotics. Stop taking the full dose prescribed by your doctor, even if you feel better. This will ensure that all bacteria are long gone. At some point in your healing process, keep the wound comfortable.

## PROGNOSIS

Most people recover completely from cellulitis after 7 to 10 days of antibiotic treatment. Chances are the infection will reappear in fate. You can protect yourself from this infection by keeping your skin comfortable in case you get a cut or other open wound.