

New therapeutic applications of ozenoxacin in superficial skin infections

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<https://doi.org/10.4081/dr.2021.9289>

Supplementary Material

Table 1. Causal agents of Skin and Soft tissue infections⁶

Clinical entity	Frequent microorganisms	Less frequent or rare
Subcutaneous abscesses	<i>S. aureus</i> . Mixed aerobic/anaerobic flora	<i>S. pyogenes</i>
Carbuncle and cutaneous anthrax	<i>B. anthracis</i>	
Cellulitis (Erysipelas and lymphangitis)	<i>S. aureus</i> . <i>S. pyogenes</i>	Streptococci B, C and G. <i>S. pneumoniae</i> . <i>H. influenzae</i> type B. <i>E. coli</i> and other Enterobacteriaceae. <i>A. hydrophila</i> . <i>Y. enterocolitica</i> . <i>V. vulnificus</i> and other vibrios.
Cellulitis secondary to animal bite	Oropharyngeal aerobic and anaerobic pharyngeal flora. <i>S. aureus</i> , <i>S. intermedius</i> . <i>Pasterurella</i>	<i>BGN</i> . <i>Actinobacillus</i> . <i>Bergelyella zoohelcum</i> . <i>Capnocytophaga canimorsus</i> . Other microorganisms.
Necrotizing cellulitis and fasciitis	Mixed aerobic and anaerobic flora. <i>S. pyogenes</i> . <i>Clostridium</i> .	<i>S. aureus</i> and other bacteria
Ecthyma	<i>S. pyogenes</i> . <i>P. aeruginosa</i>	<i>Aeromonas</i> . <i>S. aureus</i>
Perianal dermatitis	<i>S. pyogenes</i>	<i>S. aureus</i>
Erythrasma	<i>C. minutissimum</i>	
Folliculitis, furuncle	<i>S. aureus</i>	<i>P. aeruginosa</i> . <i>C. albicans</i> . <i>M. furufur</i>
Non-bullous impetigo	<i>S. aureus</i> , <i>S. pyogenes</i> .	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>
Bullous impetigo and Scalded skin syndrome	<i>S. aureus</i>	
Hidrosadenitis suppurativa	<i>S. aureus</i>	Oropharyngeal anaerobic flora. <i>BGN</i> . <i>S. viridans</i> .
Omphalitis	<i>S. aureus</i> . <i>S. pyogenes</i>	<i>BGN</i>
Paronychia	<i>S. aureus</i> . Oropharyngeal flora	<i>E. corrodens</i> . <i>HSV</i> . <i>Enterobacteriae</i>
Pyomyositis	<i>S. aureus</i>	<i>S. pyogenes</i> .

Table 2 Characteristics of the different topical antibiotics⁶

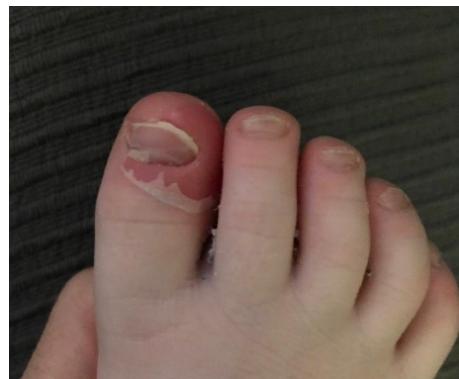
	Mechanism of action	Antibacterial activity	Pediatric age	Posology
Mupirocin	Bacteriostatic/bactericidal	Active in front of <i>S. aureus</i> and <i>S. pyogenes</i>	No age limit in SmPC	t.i.d. 7-12 days
Fusidic Acid	Bacteriostatic/bactericidal	Active in front of <i>S. aureus</i> and <i>S. pyogenes</i>	No age limit in SmPC	t.i. d. 7-12 days
Retapamulin	Bacteriostatic	Active in front of Gram-positive cocci. Not on MRSA	From 9 months on	b.i.d. 5 days
Ozenoxacin	Bactericidal	Active on <i>S. aureus</i> (including MRSA), <i>S. pyogenes</i> and some Gram-negative bacteria.	From 6 months on in EU. From 2 months on in USA and Canada.	b.i.d. 5 days

Table 3: Baseline characteristics of the patients

Characteristics	
Age (years)	8.3 (range 3-14)
Sex, male: female	12 (75%): 4 (25%)
Clinical picture	
• Paronyquia, whitlows	13 (81.25%)
• Folliculitis	2 (12.5%)
• Piercing infection	1 (6.25%)

Pictures of the cases at baseline (left) and after 5 days twice a day ozenoxacin therapy (right)

Patient 1



Patient 4



Patient 5



Patient 6



Patient 7



Patient 8



Patient 11



Patient 12



Patient 14



Patient 16

