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Case Report: Staphylococcal Scalded Skin Syndrome in A Neonate

Case Report: Staphylococcal Scalded Skin Syndrome in A Neonate

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Abstract

Exfoliative skin diseases are rare in neonates. These diseases might cause significant complications and mortality. SSSS is caused by staphylococcal exfoliative toxins A or B, which split the granular layer of the skin, induces proteolysis, and might exhibit super antigen activities, such as epidermolysis and lymphocyte mitogenicity. We describe a male neonate who developed SSSS on day 15 of life, with no clinical signs of neonatal sepsis. After cultures from the pharyngeal, conjunctivae, nasal, umbilical swab and bloodstream were obtained; intravenous cefotaxime and cloxacillin therapy were started. Infection control measures were implemented instantly and included isolation of the infected infant, personnel hand washing. Cultures from swab revealed Staphylococcus aureus, whereas the bloodstream culture revealed Pseudomonas spp. The lesions resolved completely within 2 days. No similar skin lesions were noticed in other infants in the neonatal care unit. We discuss recent advances in understanding the pathogenesis of neonatal SSSS, highlight the importance of early diagnosis and treatment, and stress the need for new adjunctive therapies for this disease.

Keyword : 4S, neonate, diagnosis, management, result,

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19. BM Farr, (1992). Effectiveness of contact isolation during a hospital outbreak of methicillin-resistant staphylococcus