

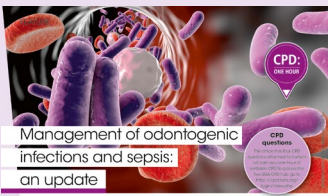
BDJ Team CPD



CPD questions February 2021

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Article: Management of odontogenic infections and sepsis: an update



By Phil Jevon, Ahmed Abdelrahman and Nick Pigadas

Abstract
The management of odontogenic infections has improved over recent decades. As antibiotic resistance continues to spread, the ongoing evolution of CPD and the need to review the most up-to-date evidence for the management of these infections is essential. This update provides a comprehensive overview of the current evidence for the management of odontogenic infections and sepsis. The authors discuss the pathogenesis, clinical presentation, and management of these conditions, highlighting the importance of early diagnosis and treatment. Key updates include the use of broad-spectrum antibiotics, the role of surgical drainage, and the importance of patient education and follow-up.

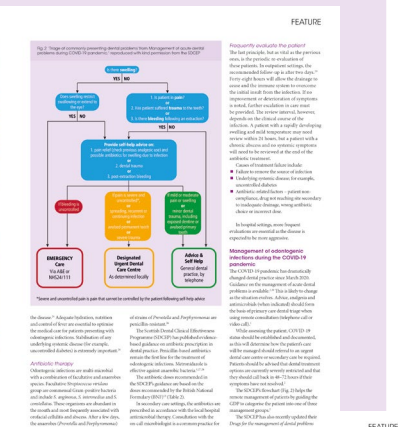
Objectives of effective management of odontogenic infections
1. Establish the source of the infection
2. Drain the abscess
3. Debride the abscess
4. Administer appropriate antibiotics
5. Provide patient education
6. Follow-up the patient

Box 1: Risk associated with common bacteria

Species	Common sites	Antibiotic resistance
Staphylococcus aureus	Oral cavity, skin	MSSA, MRSA, MRSE, MRSEn, MRSEp, MRSEs, MRSEt, MRSEf, MRSEg, MRSEh, MRSEi, MRSEj, MRSEk, MRSEl, MRSEm, MRSEn, MRSEo, MRSEp, MRSEq, MRSEr, MRSEs, MRSEt, MRSEu, MRSEv, MRSEw, MRSEx, MRSEy, MRSEz
Streptococcus pyogenes	Oral cavity, skin	MSSA, MRSA, MRSE, MRSEn, MRSEo, MRSEp, MRSEq, MRSEr, MRSEs, MRSEt, MRSEu, MRSEv, MRSEw, MRSEx, MRSEy, MRSEz
Streptococcus pneumoniae	Oral cavity, skin	MSSA, MRSA, MRSE, MRSEn, MRSEo, MRSEp, MRSEq, MRSEr, MRSEs, MRSEt, MRSEu, MRSEv, MRSEw, MRSEx, MRSEy, MRSEz
Streptococcus viridans	Oral cavity, skin	MSSA, MRSA, MRSE, MRSEn, MRSEo, MRSEp, MRSEq, MRSEr, MRSEs, MRSEt, MRSEu, MRSEv, MRSEw, MRSEx, MRSEy, MRSEz
Streptococcus salivarius	Oral cavity, skin	MSSA, MRSA, MRSE, MRSEn, MRSEo, MRSEp, MRSEq, MRSEr, MRSEs, MRSEt, MRSEu, MRSEv, MRSEw, MRSEx, MRSEy, MRSEz
Streptococcus mitis	Oral cavity, skin	MSSA, MRSA, MRSE, MRSEn, MRSEo, MRSEp, MRSEq, MRSEr, MRSEs, MRSEt, MRSEu, MRSEv, MRSEw, MRSEx, MRSEy, MRSEz
Streptococcus anginosus	Oral cavity, skin	MSSA, MRSA, MRSE, MRSEn, MRSEo, MRSEp, MRSEq, MRSEr, MRSEs, MRSEt, MRSEu, MRSEv, MRSEw, MRSEx, MRSEy, MRSEz
Streptococcus constans	Oral cavity, skin	MSSA, MRSA, MRSE, MRSEn, MRSEo, MRSEp, MRSEq, MRSEr, MRSEs, MRSEt, MRSEu, MRSEv, MRSEw, MRSEx, MRSEy, MRSEz
Streptococcus bovis	Oral cavity, skin	MSSA, MRSA, MRSE, MRSEn, MRSEo, MRSEp, MRSEq, MRSEr, MRSEs, MRSEt, MRSEu, MRSEv, MRSEw, MRSEx, MRSEy, MRSEz
Streptococcus dysgaliae	Oral cavity, skin	MSSA, MRSA, MRSE, MRSEn, MRSEo, MRSEp, MRSEq, MRSEr, MRSEs, MRSEt, MRSEu, MRSEv, MRSEw, MRSEx, MRSEy, MRSEz
Streptococcus anginosus	Oral cavity, skin	MSSA, MRSA, MRSE, MRSEn, MRSEo, MRSEp, MRSEq, MRSEr, MRSEs, MRSEt, MRSEu, MRSEv, MRSEw, MRSEx, MRSEy, MRSEz

Box 2: Factors that can compromise the immune system

- Diabetes mellitus
- Immunosuppressive drugs
- Malnutrition
- Chronic renal disease
- Chronic liver disease
- Chronic lung disease
- Chronic heart disease
- Chronic skin disease
- Chronic eye disease
- Chronic ear disease
- Chronic nose disease
- Chronic throat disease
- Chronic mouth disease
- Chronic skin disease
- Chronic eye disease
- Chronic ear disease
- Chronic nose disease
- Chronic throat disease
- Chronic mouth disease



1. Through how many key stages does odontogenic infection pass and what is stage 1? A. five: soft and mildly tender swelling B. three: abscess formation C. three: soft and mildly tender swelling D. four: hard, red and severely sore swelling

2. Risk of infection in which fascial space is regarded as extreme? A. sublingual B. temporal C. intracranial D. none of the above; they are all low risk

3. Which of the following is a second-line antibiotic for a dental abscess? A. clindamycin B. amoxicillin C. metronidazole D. phenoxymethylpenicillin

4. Sepsis is usually caused by: A. MRSA B. rare strains of microorganisms caught through travelling C. E. coli D. common bacteria that don't usually make patients ill

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