

Necrotizing Soft Tissue Infection: Microbiological Distribution From District Region

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INTRODUCTION:

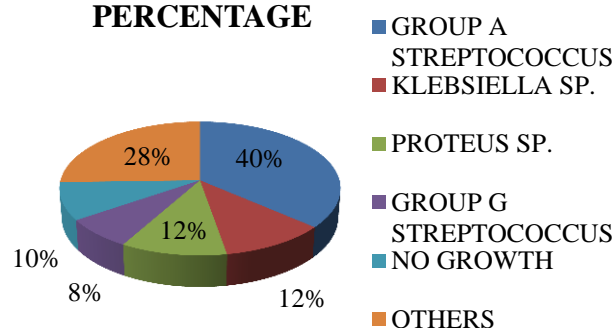
Necrotizing soft tissue infection (NSTI) are fulminant infections associated with a severe systemic inflammatory response. The center of Disease Control and Prevention reports an annual incidence of 500-1000 cases. They are characterized by rapid progression along tissue planes, necrosis, and a fatal course. Early diagnosis treatment with proper anti-microbials and surgical management are the cornerstones of treatment. Necrotizing soft tissue infection (NSTI) is frequently polymicrobial and the most common organisms are aerobic gram-positive cocci.

MATERIALS & METHODS:

A retrospective review of all patients (n=50) with documented diagnosis of NSTI together with microbiologic variables from laboratory cultures from 2014 to mid 2017 medical records were conducted.

RESULTS:

MICROBIOLOGY PERCENTAGE



DISCUSSIONS:

From data collection proven that commonest organisms involved were aerobic gram-positive cocci with predominant culture were Group A Streptococcus with 40% out of N=50 from district Hospital of Kuala Pilah from 2014 to mid 2017. Thus, initial anti-microbial coverage with a broad-spectrum regimen is warranted and

should strongly include agent that effective against aerobic gram-positive cocci, gram-negative rods, and variety of anaerobes prior to availability of growth cultures.

CONCLUSION:

This report will discuss the latest concepts associated with NSTI, clinical presentation, microbiology, and latest recommendations in treatment of NSTI.

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