

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. NSTI include necrotizing forms of fasciitis, myositis, and cellulitis. These infections are characterized clinically by fulminant tissue destruction, systemic signs of toxicity, and high mortality. Early accurate diagnosis and proper anti-microbials and surgical management are the cornerstones of treatment. NSTI is frequently polymicrobial and the most common organisms are aerobic gram-positive cocci. This study was conducted to see microbiology distribution of NSTIs cases from our district cluster center.

Methodology: A retrospective review of all patients (n=110) with documented diagnosis of NSTI together with microbiologic variables of laboratory cultures from 2014 to December 2019 medical records taken from district Hospital of Kuala Pilah and cluster Hospital Jempol and Hospital Tampin were conducted.

Discussion: Microbiology percentage: Group A Streptococcus 45% Krebsiella sp. 14% Proteus sp. 10% Group G Streptococcus 5% Others 16% No growth 10% We will discuss the commonest culprit organism involved in NSTI and recommendation of treatment in order to prevent mortality from the infection.

Conclusion: Based on this data collection, proven that Type II NSTI is the commonest Type of NSTI encountered with predominant Group A Streptococcus as the culprit in our district center. Treatment wise, recommended for early accurate diagnosis and proper empirical anti-microbials that effective against aerobic gram-positive cocci, gram-negative rods, and variety of anaerobes prior to availability of growth cultures with rapid sufficient surgical debridement are the cornerstones of treatment.