



A Brief Review on Necrotizing Fasciitis- A Rare Flesh Eating Disease

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Abstract

In annexure to my review paper on Necrotizing fasciitis, here by I want to make a short review with consideration to my previous experience on exposure and interaction with the one who are affected by cellulitis and necrotizing fasciitis. Both these are considered to be the severe flesh eating disease's, and life threatening. Many of the peoples who reside by villages and towns are unknown with causative organisms of both these flesh eating disease.

Keywords: Flesh eating disease; cellulitis; Aeromonas hydrophilia

Introduction

As per the primary reports the causative organisms/bacteria are the Streptococcus (Group A), Aeromonas hydrophilia, Vibrio, Sepsis, etc. and out of these the major causative is Streptococcus (Group A).

Major concern with the disease and causative organism is the fast spread of the disease with in the body and spreads quickly through the tissue (flesh) surrounding the muscles. The fast spreading may be within days, weeks and also within 12 to 24 hours in few people. Most commonly affected body parts are perineum, extremities (legs and hands) and genitals in some people.

Discussion: Preventive measures

One can protect themselves by following stringent practices such as following the hygiene, Pre and Post-operative cleaning of wounds or surgical area. Usually it is a lethal infection of the subcutaneous tissue that, like cellulitis, which is present in with erythematous skin, fever, swelling, and thereby have the severe pain. These earlier signs can be followed by bullae formation, skin sloughing, and tissue necrosis, thereby necrotizing fasciitis progresses [1].

Therapeutic measures

Early detection of the disease can be rescued with the identification of affected area in a person, and the other usual treatment includes Intravenous antibiotic therapy, by a small incision or by Surgery to remove the damaged or dead tissue in order to stop the spread of infection [2]. By regular dressing and having infusions under the observation of a registered medical practitioner will be a better solution for the treatment. Also required with the close observation of patient under the guidance of doctor is much needed as the spread time of this varies with in 12 to 24 hours so negligence cannot be there in this cause. In general, Necrotizing fasciitis is said to be the 12 to 24 hours Soft Tissue Inflammation. Skin may become warm and red in the initial stages and said to be presence like flu. Initial spread will raise with minor symptoms like weakness, fatigue, dizziness and etc.

Conclusion

By taking the precautions and early identification of this deadly disease, so the one who has affected with the symptoms of redness of skin, dizziness, fatigue and inflammation of the skin at extremities such as legs and hands. Medical practitioner can perform several tests to diagnose this condition such as a biopsy, which is a small sample of the affected skin tissue for examination and there by the causative organism and the disease that has affected a person can be identified.

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