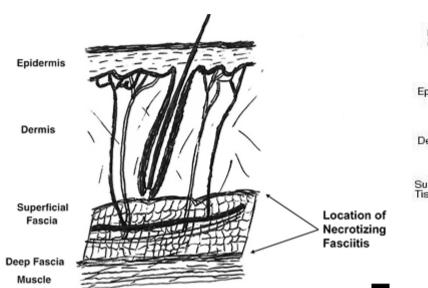
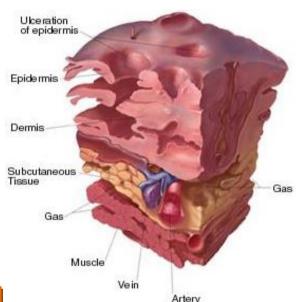
MUSCULOSKELETAL NECROTISING FASCIITIS

Necrotising fasciitis (also known as gangrene) is a rapidly spreading **infection of the fascia**. **Surrounding soft tissue damage and necrosis is secondary** to the fascial infection. It is able to spread rapidly as it can move unobstructed along the plane of the fascia and the **deep fascia in particular is essentially avascular**, limiting the body's ability to fight infection





Signs & Symptoms

Earliest symptom is often pain without insult and disproportionate to clinical findings Skin may be discoloured Paraesthesia/ anaesthesia as nerve fibres destroyed Systemic inflammatory response e.g. fevers, tachycardia Pain & crepitus on palpation or it may feel 'wooden'



The three most common infecting organism patterns are:

Polymicrobial

(including E.coli, MRSA, Vibrio vulnificus (saltwater gangrene), Pseudomonas etc.

Group A β Haemolytic Strep
Clostridium species (this is the cause of 'gas gangrene')

Skin

Fat

Fascia and

Changing skin

color represents spread that is not visible on the surface

muscular tissue

At risk groups

The main groups at risk are those who inject drugs (prescription or illicit) as this provides a possible route for bacterial seeding and the immunocompromised.

- Diabetes
- HIV
- Malignancy
- Immunosuppressants e.g. corticosteroids, DMARDS, chemotherapy
- IVDU (combined injecting & HIV risk)
- Alcohol dependence
- Peripheral vascular disease

		>25
<u>Management</u>	Haemoglobin (g/L)	>135
		110-
Ultimately requires early surgical exploration and		135
		<110
debridement.	Sodium (mmol/L)	≥135
		<135
Immediate ED management	Creatinine (mcg/L)	≤141
includes general resuscitation		>141
and IV antibiotics	Glucose (mmol/L)	≤10

Variable

CRP (mg/L)

IV Antibiotics for Necrotising Fasciitis

- Flucloxacillin
- Benzylpenicillin
- Gentamicin
- Clindamycin
- Metronidazole

If true penicillin allergy or if MRSA use Vancomycin instead of Flucloxacillin and Benzylpenicillin

LRINEC Score

The <u>Laboratory</u> <u>R</u>isk <u>Indicator</u> for <u>Nec</u>rotising Fasciitis can be used to risk stratify patients presenting with symptoms of cellulitis for the likelihood of Necrotising Fasciitis

A score ≥6 warrants further evaluation A score ≥8 indicates high risk

However, a score <6 <u>does not rule out</u> <u>Necrotising Fasciitis.</u> Clinical suspicion overrules scoring systems

	≥150	4
WCC (x10 ³)	<15	0
	15- 25	1
	>25	2
Haemoglobin (g/L)	>135	0
	110-	1
	135	2
	<110	
Sodium (mmol/L)	≥135	0
	<135	2
Creatinine (mcg/L)	≤141	0
	>141	2
Glucose (mmol/L)	≤10	0
	>10	1
s		
-		

Result

<150

Score

0