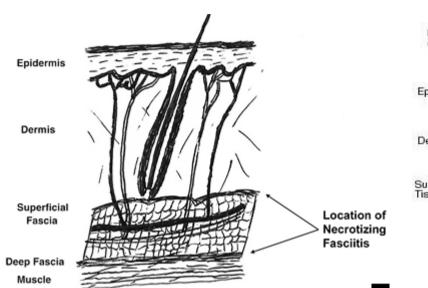
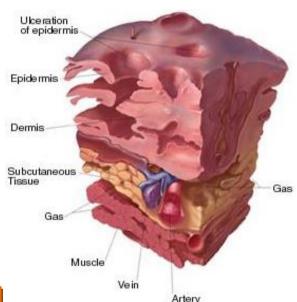
# MUSCULOSKELETAL NECROTISING FASCIITIS

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 <sup>3</sup> )	<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