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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MICROBIOLOGY PERCENTAGE</th>
<th>GROUP A STREPTOCOCCUS</th>
<th>KLEBSIELLA SP.</th>
<th>PROTEUS SP.</th>
<th>GROUP G STREPTOCOCCUS</th>
<th>NO GROWTH</th>
<th>OTHERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

REFERENCES: