

K ... **d** : ... ; **H** ... ; **F** ... ; **G** ... ; **C** ... ; **A** ...

I ... **d** ...

G ... **CDO** ...
 ... **E** ...
 ... **[2]** ...

D ... **P** ...
 ... **H** ...

E ...
D ... **P** ... **A** ...
A ... **G** ... **A** ...

D ...

B ... (24000 ...)
 ... (86.8%) ...
 ... 11.2 ... **L. U** ...
 ... **[4]** ...
 ... **Sz** ...
 ... **X** ...
 ... **TLHNF** ...

... 6 ...
 ... 3000 | 3 ... 0.09% ...
D ...
 ...
 ...

... [5] ... C1 ...

O. c.

... [6. A ...

... [7. Q ...

D. c.

... [8. A ...

... [9 ...

... [10 ...

... [11 ...

C. c.

... [12 ...

Abstract

Introduction: Necrotizing fasciitis is a rare but life-threatening infection of the soft tissue. It is characterized by rapid progression and high mortality. The most common cause is a polymicrobial infection, but monomicrobial infections have also been reported. The infection typically starts in the lower extremities, but it can also occur in the thorax and abdomen. The pathogenesis is still unclear, but it is thought to be related to the release of proteolytic enzymes by the bacteria, which leads to tissue necrosis and systemic toxicity.

Case Report: A 45-year-old male patient presented with a dental abscess of the lower molar. The abscess was drained, and the patient was treated with antibiotics. However, the patient developed a rapidly progressive soft tissue infection of the thorax and abdomen. The patient was admitted to the hospital, and a diagnosis of necrotizing fasciitis was made. The patient underwent multiple debridements and received broad-spectrum antibiotics. The patient eventually recovered and was discharged.

Acute Necrotizing Fasciitis

Neeraj

Case Report

Introduction

References

1. Soyulu EMRAH, Erdil ARAS, Sapmaz EMRAH, Somuk BT, Akbulut N HAT (2019)