

# Annotated bibliography

[Science](#), [Biology](#)



Annotated Bibliography Hussein QA, Anaya DA. Necrotizing Soft Tissue Infections. Crit Care Clin Oct; 29(4) 806. Hussein & Anaya (2013) define Necrotizing fasciitis as a necrotizing disease that involves the infection of any layer of the deep soft tissue compartment such as the dermis, subcutaneous, fascia or the muscle. They add that it is a very difficult disease to diagnose especially when in its initial stages. They further classify the disease into four types. Type 1 involves polymicrobial infection with aerobic and the anaerobic bacteria especially in patients immune compromised or chronic disease.

Additionally, Hussein & Anaya (2013) on page 800 assert that there is type 2 of the disease called Group A streptococcus (GAS). They say that it occurs in any healthy people and also in any age group. It is sometimes accompanied by staphylococcal infection. For type 3, they explain Gram-negative monomicrobial infection. They say it includes marine organisms like *Aeromonashydrophila* and *Vibriosp* that occur after wounds have been contaminated by infected water. They also explain treatment and prevention methods of the disease.

Taviloglu K, Cabioglu N, Cagatay A, Yanar H, Ertekin C, Baspinar I, Ozsut H, Guloglu R. Idiopathic necrotizing fasciitis: risk factors and strategies for management. Am Surg. 2005; 71: 1-320.

Taviloglu, et al., (2006) focus on the symptoms of the disease majorly. Initially from page 1, they give the definition of the disease. They also highlight the causal agents of the disease and highlight that the disease is mostly caused when the skin contaminated by things that are infected such as water. In addition, they talk of the prevention measures such as seeing

doctors, keeping the skin intact always, among others.

Taviloglu, et al., (2006) also highlight diagnosis for the disease where they recommend carrying out surgery at the infected areas as being the surest way. Also, they have classified the disease into four types as given from page 253. The types have been extensively explained and types such as four pointed as the most lethal.

Elliott D, Kufera JA, Myers RAM. The microbiology of necrotizing soft tissue infections. *Am J Surg.* 2000; 179: 1-366. doi: 10. 1016/S0002-9610(00)00360-3.

Elliot, Kufera & Myers (2000) have given very extensive facts on the disease in their article. In this article, they have majored on the types of necrotizing tissue infections, diagnosis, prevention and treatment. For the types, they have given type 1 to type 4. Additionally, type 4 has been singled out as the most fatal of all the types.

On Page 47, they give the mortality rate associated with the disease to be 34%. The article also highlights prevention measures as keeping the skin intact, avoiding contaminated areas and visiting the doctor for medical checkup. Elliot, Kufera & Myers (2000) propose the best treatment method for the disease to be surgery although normal clinical diagnoses can be also be carried out.