

EFEKAT TERAPIJE NEGATIVNIM PRITISKOM U LEČENJU NEKROTIZITAJUĆEG FASCITISA OPERATIVNE RANE NAKON HISTEREKTOMIJE - PRIKAZ SLUČAJA

EFFECT OF NEGATIVE PRESSURE TREATMENT IN PATIENT WITH NECROTIZING FASCIITIS AFTER HISTERECTOMY

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SAŽETAK

Uvod: Nekrotizirajući fascitis je teška bakterijska infekcija mekih tkiva uključujući i fasciju koja se karakteriše obimnom destrukcijom tkiva. Rano prepoznavanje i agresivna terapija sistemskim antibioticima i hirurški debridman rane su standardni tretman. Brojni su dokazi o pozitivnom učinku sistema negativnog pritiska u lečenju komplikovanih infekcija rana uključujući nekrotizirajući fascitis.

Prikaz bolesnika: Bolesnici starosti 46 godina učinjena je klasična histerektomija u cilju lečenja anemijskog sindroma zbog miomatozno izmenjene materice. U neposrednom postoperativnom periodu dolazi do razvoja infekcije operativne rane. Započet je antibiotski tretman na koji nije dobijen odgovor, dolazi do progresije infekcije i razvoja nekrotizirajućeg fascitisa prednjeg trbušnog zida. Učinjen je opsežan hirurški debridman rane, nakon čega je plasiran vakuum sistem u ranu. Isti je menjan nakon 72 sata, u tri navrata, uz postepeno zatvaranje operativne rane pojedinačnim šavovima kože i potkožnog masnog tkiva, bez šivenja fascije.

Zaključak: Terapija negativnim pritiskom u lečenju infekcije operativne rane predstavlja efikasnu i pouzdanu metodu, značajno doprinosi bržem izlečenju i konačnom hirurškom zatvaranju rane.

Ključne reči: nekrotizirajući fascitis, infekcija, rana, negativan pritisak, VAC.

ABSTRACT

*Introduction: Necrotizing fasciitis is a severe bacterial infection of soft tissues, including the fascia, characterized by extensive tissue destruction. Early recognition and aggressive treatment with systemic antibiotics and surgical debridement are the standard approach. There is substantial evidence supporting the positive effect of negative pressure therapy in the management of complicated wound infections, including necrotizing fasciitis.

Case Presentation: A 46-year-old female patient underwent a classical hysterectomy to treat an anemic syndrome due to a myomatous uterus. In the immediate postoperative period, an infection of the surgical wound developed. Antibiotic treatment was initiated, but there was no response, leading to the progression of the infection and the development of necrotizing fasciitis of the anterior abdominal wall. An extensive surgical debridement of the wound was performed, after which a vacuum system was placed in the wound. This system was changed after 72 hours on three separate occasions, with gradual closure of the surgical wound using individual sutures for the skin and subcutaneous fat, without suturing the fascia. Conclusion: Negative pressure therapy in the management of surgical wound infection represents an effective and reliable method, significantly contributing to faster healing and eventual surgical closure of the wound.

Keywords: necrotizing fasciitis, infection, wound, negative pressure, VAC.