

## RESEARCH ARTICLE

### A little glimpse on the awareness of society about flesh-eating disease

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#### ABSTRACT

Necrotizing fasciitis is also known as flesh-eating disease. Its risk factors are alcoholism or intravenous drugs. It is infectious disease at spread suddenly it is caused by bacteria. It may cause due to occasional fungus, its remedy is caring of wound and proper hand washing, its early symptoms are red or purple skin, severe pain, and vomiting; it may be removed surgically and using antibiotics.

**Keywords:** Bacterial disease, Antibiotics, Surgery

#### INTRODUCTION

Flesh-eating disease is also known as necrotizing fasciitis disease; it produces gas on soft tissues which can easily see on computed tomography scan and ultrasound; its early symptoms are red or dark purple area if its wound may debris, it causes severe exposure of bones tendons ligaments and cartilage. There are four types of infection. Type 1, it is most common usually about 70–80%, it caused by certain Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria. It destructs the red blood cells in blood vessels. Type 2, this infection mainly includes *Streptococcus* or in combination with staphylococci. Type 3, it is caused rarely due to bacteria which is present in salt water. It may be more rapid then Type 2 but effect without showing any visible change on skin. Type 4, it is pretend as fungal infection. It is not mainly attack but can be observed in rare cases. Surgery can be applied in aggressive wound. Antibiotics should be used. Tissue culture technique is also applied. If the wound may debris, then it may cause exposure of tendons ligaments and soft tissues. It also badly damage the soft bones mean cartilage.<sup>[1,2]</sup>

#### Project design

The objective of the present study is to create awareness about the etiology of necrotizing fasciitis

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**Table 1:** Questionnaire was too prepared to know about the etiology of flesh-eating disease from which we got different per cent tages at different levels. It may suggest that a number of peoples had more or less information about the diseases and all of the discussions are explained in below table<sup>[3-10]</sup>

Flesh-eating disease is a	Yes (%)	No
Viral disease	1	77%
Bacterial disease	93	6%
Fungal disease	24	75
Genetic disease	3	97
Metabolic disease	28	71
Ever suffered from flesh-eating disease		
You	6	74
Your family member	9	91
Your relative	6	93
Your neighbor	6	93
Your friend	3	97
Flesh-eating disease is transmitted by		
Contacts or blood transfusion	46	53
From parents to offspring	14	85
Flesh-eating disease may be treated by		
Medicines	82	17
Surgery	6	93
No need of treatment	15	84

disease. It is disease which may cause genetically or metabolically. Its early symptoms are pinkish area or vomiting. It is also called the disease of soft tissues, for example, sponge and cartilage.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Questionnaire was evaluating awareness about flesh-eating disease and all other factors such as

**Table 2:** Awareness about etiology of flesh-eating disease: Views of postgraduate biology students

Questions	Male (%)		Female (%)		Total (%)	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Viral disease	6	93	4	96	13	216
Bacterial disease	81	18	96	4	204	23
Fungal disease	18	81	30	69	56	69
Genetic disease	13	81	0	100	16	232
Metabolic disease	18	68	54	58	87	142

prevalence etiology transmission and treatment. Ever you suffered from flesh-eating disease or it may transfer through contact or blood transmission or it may cure by medicines or it may not needed.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We concluded from the above discussion that a large number of peoples are agreed to understand that flesh-eating disease is genetically transferred disease. However, there is another fact many people understand it as viral disease. 46% of subjects assume that it may transfer through blood transfusion or it can be cured by medication. 97% of subjects suggest that a number of their friends are suffered from it [Tables 1 and 2].

## CONCLUSION

It is concluded from the above study that a lot of people have awareness about this disease. 232%

of people understand it as genetic disease and it is maximum percentage. Very less about 23% understand it as a fungal disease. Hence, we may suggest that people have knowledge about it.

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