RESULTS
Fournier’s gangrene

- Rare and aggressive progressive infection of the perineum and genitalia
- Mortality rate varies from 3%-67%

Treatment
- Organic support
- Early debridement of affected tissues
- Antibiotics

Negative pressure wound therapy (NPWT)

- Removal of the bacterial fluid
- Debridement
- Wound healing
- Increasing blood perfusion
- Granulation

Can provide faster removal of the septic source and rapid discharge from hospital

METHODS
Retrospective study of the patients treated for Fournier’s gangrene treated with the aid of NPWT, between 2011 and 2014, in Tâmega e Sousa Hospital Center, Portugal

RESULTS
Population
- 6 male patients
- Ages: 35-95 years (x̅= 65)

Comorbidities (5 patients)

- HTN
- Dyslipidemia
- Obesity
- Smoking
- COPD
- Other

Isolated bacteria

- E. coli: 4
- Others: 9

Wound treatment strategy

- Debridement of non viable tissues
- NPWT at 125 mmHg

Place of NPWT

- Dressings’ Change
- Ward: 1
- O.R.: 5

Length of in-hospital stay

- 18-59 days (x̅= 30)

Severity of disease scores on admission

- APACHE II: 4-24 points (x̅= 11,4)
- SOFA: 0-8 points (x̅= 2)

Final outcome

- 1 patient died
- 4 patients discharged with wound treatment
- 1 patient discharged after a fasciocutaneous flap

CONCLUSION
With no complications observed, NPWT was an important tool for the fast recovery in these complex wounds.

Bibliography