















- ing fasciitis: a multiparametric approach. *J Hosp Infect.* 2010;75(4):249-257.
15. Copson D. Topical negative pressure and necrotising fasciitis. *Nurs Stand.* 2003;18(6):71-74, 76, 78 passim.
  16. Baharestani MM. Negative pressure wound therapy in the adjunctive management of necrotizing fasciitis: examining clinical outcomes. *Ostomy Wound Manage.* 2008;54(4):44-50.
  17. Martin DA, Nanci GN, Marlowe SI, Larsen AN. Necrotizing fasciitis with no mortality or limb loss. *Am Surg.* 2008;74(9):809-812.
  18. Lee JY, Jung H, Kwon H, Jung SN. Extended negative pressure wound therapy-assisted dermatotraction for the closure of large open fasciotomy wounds in necrotizing fasciitis patients. *World J Emerg Surg.* 2014;9:29. doi: 10.1186/1749-7922-9-29.
  19. Rani SA, Hoon R, Najafi RR, Khosrovi B, Wang L, Debabov D. The in vitro antimicrobial activity of wound and skin cleansers at nontoxic concentrations. *Adv Skin Wound Care.* 2014;27(2):65-69.
  20. Shimizu T, Tokuda Y. Necrotizing fasciitis. *Intern Med.* 2010;49(12):1051-1057.
  21. Psounos CM, Flahive JM, Shaw JJ, et al. Contemporary trends in necrotizing soft-tissue infections in the United States. *Surgery.* 2013;153(6):819-827.
  22. Roje Z, Roje Z, Matić D, Librenjak D, Dokuzović B, Varvodić J. Necrotizing fasciitis: literature review of contemporary strategies for diagnosing and management with three case reports: torso, abdominal wall, upper and lower limbs. *World J Emerg Surg.* 2011;6(1):46.
  23. Legbo JN, Shehu BB. Necrotizing fasciitis: a comparative analysis of two cases. *J Natl Med Assoc.* 2005;97(12):1692-1697.
  24. Wang L, Bassett M, Najafi R, et al. Hypochlorous acid as a potential wound care agent, part I. Stabilized hypochlorous acid as a component of the inorganic armamentarium of innate immunity. *J Burns Wounds.* 2007;6:e5.