

TITLE: NECROTISING SOFT TISSUE INFECTION: A RARE SIDE EFFECT OF HAIR TRANSPLANT

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INTRODUCTION

- Serious complications arising from surgical hair restoration (SHR) are relatively uncommon, and are due to technical errors, patients' physiology or compliance errors
- Common complications include bleeding, edema, infections, folliculitis, scars, pigmentation and neuralgia. Rare complications are pyogenic granuloma, arteriovenous fistulas, herpes zoster and post-traumatic neuroma
- Necrotising soft tissue infection (NSTI) is rare life-threatening complication, with delay in diagnosis increasing the mortality**

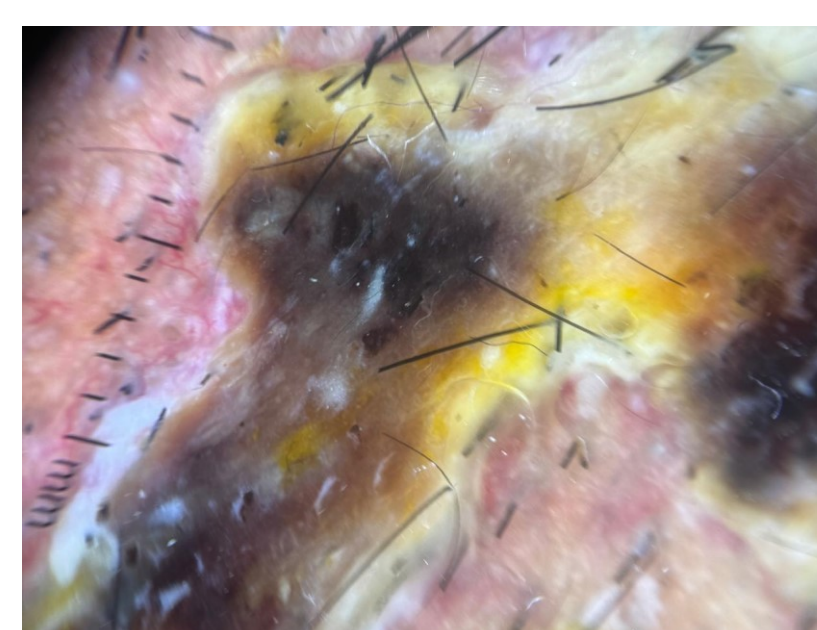
CASE REPORT

- A 32-year-old male, HCV positive, not on treatment, presented with multiple dark raised lesions over scalp since 21 days
- Patient was a/a 21 days ago, when he underwent follicular unit transplantation (FTU), 2 days after which he noticed multiple dark raised lesions over scalp with simultaneous development of swelling of eyes and neck and pus filled lesion behind left ear

Cutaneous examination (14/08/25)



Dermoscopy



- Few well defined, irregular/oval/ linear, adherent, necrotic, depressed plaques, 9 x 5 to 1x 2 cm over frontal, left temporal scalp and mid- forehead
- Subtle ill defined erythema and edema behind both retroauricular region extending upto sides of neck
- Large, well defined, pustule with erythematous boarder on left retro auricular region
- Slight restriction on side to side neck movement

Areas of black, yellow and pale areas with peripheral telangiectasia

- With the DD of NSTI and scalp necrosis, he was started on broad spectrum oral and topic antibiotics but within 5 days he presented with ill-defined erythema and edema behind both retro auricular areas extending upto sides of neck with restricted neck movements



Cutaneous examination (19/08/25)

- Increase in erythema (—) and edema (○) on both retroauricular areas with extension to sides of neck
- Persistence of adherent plaques

- Patient admitted in surgery, investigated and started on IV broad spectrum antibiotics
- Investigations revealed raised WBC (12.010 cells/microL) and on local USG enlarged lymph nodes at right Va level**
- CT scan



Infective process with diffuse subgaleal scalp collection and subcutaneous collection seen from left masseteric region tracking inferiorly along left sternocleidomastoid.

- Final diagnosis : Necrotising soft tissue infection following FTU**

NSTI vs Scalp necrosis post hair transplant

- Onset:** NSTI – Rapid (24–72 hrs)(our case); Scalp necrosis – Delayed (3–7 days)
- Pain:** NSTI – Severe, disproportionate; Scalp necrosis – Mild/moderate
- Swelling/Erythema:** NSTI – Diffuse, rapid(our case); Scalp necrosis – Localized, gradual
- Discharge:** NSTI – Foul, purulent; Scalp necrosis – Absent/mild crust
- Progression:** NSTI – Hours to days (our case); Scalp necrosis – Slow, days to weeks
- Response:** NSTI – Poor without surgery; Scalp necrosis – Supportive care helps

DISCUSSION

- Prevalence rate is **< 1%**, associated with preexisting medical risk factors
- Insufficient blood supply to the recipient area is considered the main cause of necrosis
- It presents with dusky discoloration, crusting and eschar which detaches, leaving scars**
- Investigations include local USG, CT scan, MRI (gold standard) and surgical exploration (definitive)
- Management includes surgical debridement (mainstay), IV antibiotics, supportive care and preventive measures during FTU**

CONCLUSION

- Comprehensive management, including timely and proper interventions, can prevent further deterioration, improving the prognosis and increasing the graft survival rate in the necrotic area.

References

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST- Nil