

**Ammann 2004**

<b>Clinical features and settings</b>	Children (< 17 years) with cancer, fever (axillary temperature > 39.0°C or ≥ 38.5°C for 2 hours) and neutropenia (ANC < 0.5 X 10 <sup>9</sup> /l, or expected to fall to this value). Children were admitted to a single hospital during the period 1993 to 2001. FN episodes as a result of myeloablative therapy or initial bone marrow involvement of newly diagnosed leukaemia were not included in this study.
<b>Participants</b>	364 episodes of fever and neutropenia in 132 patients. Median age not reported. Proportion with haematological cancers not reported. Bacteraemia was detected in 87/364 episodes.
<b>Study design</b>	Retrospective observational study. Consecutive sample. Switzerland
<b>Target condition and reference standard(s)</b>	Bacteraemia: at least one positive culture using a qualitative automated culture system (BacT/ALERT; bioMerieux).
<b>Index and comparator tests</b>	44 variables were measured. It is unclear when tests were done, although the study aims to examine variables of relevance in the first 2 hours following the onset of fever and neutropenia to produce a decision tree.  Results are only reported for those variables significantly associated with bacteraemia on univariate analysis, of these only leukocyte count was relevant for this review  Leukocyte count, threshold ≤ 0.5 X 10 <sup>9</sup> /l
<b>Follow-up</b>	Not reported
<b>Notes</b>	Non significant prognostic factors were not reported.