

Ammann 2010

Clinical features and settings	Paediatric cancer patients (1 to 18 years) with neutropenia (ANC <0.5 X10 ⁹ /l) and fever (≥38.5°C or ≥38.0°C for ≥2 hours) after non-myeloablative chemotherapy. Study 2004 to 2007.
Participants	423 episodes of FN in 206 patients. median age was 6.9 years. 63% had haematological malignancy. Adverse events occurred in 122/423 FN episodes (29%).
Study design	Prospective observational study. Unclear whether consecutive or random sample. Switzerland and Germany.
Target condition and reference standard(s)	Adverse events: defined as serious medical complications (including death, or complication requiring critical care) as a result of infection, microbiologically documented infection or radiologically confirmed pneumonia.
Index and comparator tests	Numerous predictor variables were included. Tests were done at presentation with FN. Haemoglobin level, threshold 90 g/L Leukocyte count, threshold <0.3 G/L

Evidence review: prevention and management of neutropenic sepsis in cancer patients

	<p>ANC, <0.1 G/L</p> <p>AMC, <0.1 G/L</p> <p>Platelet count < 50 g/L</p> <p>CRP >150 mg/L</p> <p>Final model includes four predictive factors: chemotherapy more intensive than ALL maintenance, haemoglobin level \geq 90 g/L at presentation, leukocyte count < 0.3 G/L at presentation and platelet count < 50 G/L at presentation</p>
Follow-up	<p>Patients were assessed at presentation, then again after 8 to 24 hours of inpatient therapy. Length of follow up for adverse events was not reported.</p>
Notes	<p>Cannot extract 2X2 tables. Model not validated in an independent sample, although statistical techniques were used to avoid over fitting of the model.</p>