

Chayakulkeeree 2003

Clinical features and settings	Adult or adolescent patients (>12 years) with febrile (>38°C) neutropenic (<0.5X10 ⁹ /L) episodes admitted to a single hospital between 1999 and 2000.
Participants	267 episodes (220 patients). 158/220 (72%) had haematological malignancy. Mean age was 44.7 years. Episodes were clinically documented infection 38/267, microbiologically documented infection 90/267 and fever of unknown origin 139/267

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

Study design	Retrospective case series. Consecutive sample. Thailand.
Target condition and reference standard(s)	Favourable outcome: fever resolved in 5 days of starting treatment and without complications Unfavourable outcome: Death, serious complications, modification of initial therapy, relapse of resolved fever or fever longer than 5 days. Reference standard was clinical follow up reported in medical records.
Index and comparator tests	Lab tests (unclear exactly when they were done) Haemoglobin < 8g/dl Creatinine ≥ 2 mg/dl Sodium ≥ 150 mmol/L Potassium < 3.5 mmol/L Bicarbonate < 24 mmol/L Alanine transaminase ≥ 74 U/L Aspartate transaminase ≥ 80 U/L Alkaline phosphatase ≥ 117 U/L Bilirubin ≥ 2mg/sl Albumin <2.5 mg/dl Globulin ≥ 3.5 mg/dl Chest X-ray Median values of full blood count in the two groups (favourable versus unfavourable) were also reported.
Follow-up	The outcome definition mentions 5 days , unclear whether deaths or serious complications outside this period were included.
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