

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

Clinical features and settings	Paediatric cancer patients (≤ 18 years) receiving cancer chemotherapy with neutropenia ($ANC \leq 500/mm^3$) and fever ($\geq 38.5^\circ C$ or $\geq 38.0^\circ C$ for ≥ 2 hours)
Participants	447 FN episodes in 257 children. 68% had haematological malignancy. Median age was 7 years. 178/447 (40%) episodes had invasive bacterial infection.
Study design	Prospective observational study. Consecutive sample. Chile
Target condition and reference standard(s)	Invasive bacterial infection: defined as bacteraemia, a positive bacterial culture from an otherwise sterile site, clinical laboratory findings strongly suggestive of a sepsis syndrome or focal organ involvement in a child with haemodynamic instability and intense malaise.
Index and comparator tests	ANC, threshold $0.1 \times 10^9/L$ AMC, threshold $0.1 \times 10^9/L$ CRP, threshold 90 mg/L Platelet count $50,000/mm^3$
Follow-up	
Notes	