

**Santolaya 2008**

<b>Clinical features and settings</b>	Children ( $\leq 18$ years) with cancer, fever (not defined) and neutropenia ( $ANC \leq 0.5 \times 10^9/l$ ), admitted to any of 6 hospitals between 2004 and 2006. Children classified as low risk (and managed as outpatients after 24 hours in hospital) were not
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Evidence review: prevention and management of neutropenic sepsis in cancer patients

	included in this study.
<b>Participants</b>	646 high risk FN episodes, 566 included in the analysis (278 children). 116/566 developed severe sepsis. Median age was 9.9 years for those who developed severe sepsis and 7.2 years for the others. 74% of children in both groups had haematological cancers.
<b>Study design</b>	Prospective observational study. Chile
<b>Target condition and reference standard(s)</b>	Severe sepsis: defined as systemic inflammatory response syndrome in the presence of suspected or proven infection, plus one of the following: cardiovascular organ dysfunction, acute respiratory distress syndrome or 2 or more other organ dysfunctions.
<b>Index and comparator tests</b>	Tests were done at admission and 24 hours after admission. CRP, threshold >100 mg/l
<b>Follow-up</b>	Tests repeated daily until discharge from hospital.
<b>Notes</b>	