FEBRILE NEUTROPENIA IN INDONESIAN PEDIATRIC CHILDHOOD CANCER

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INTRODUCTION

Febrile neutropenia (FN) is a medical emergency with a high mortality rate if not treated promptly and aggressively. Strategy of using empiric antibiotics has greatly influenced the outcome of FN based on the spectrum and resistance patterns of pathogens isolated from patients.

OBJECTIVES

To examine the characteristics of children with febrile neutropenia in several pediatric cancer center in Indonesia and their causing bacteria and antibiotics sensitivity results.

METHODS

We reviewed literatures in PubMed and Google Search using keywords: febrile, neutropenia, children, cancer, and Indonesia. Literature included was focused on characteristics of children with febrile neutropenia or reported on febrile neutropenia-causing bacteria and antibiotics sensitivity results. Literature was excluded when full version of the paper was not accessible

RESULTS

There are 15 papers found but 4 papers were excluded. Papers came from six centers. The most common characteristics are male, age 5-6 years old, Absolute Neutrophil Count (ANC) 200-500/mm³, suffered from Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL), and malnutrition.

CULTURE

ANTIBIOTIC SENSITIVITY

CONCLUSION

FN are frequently occurred in ALL and malnourished children with gram negative bacteria as the most common caused and sensitive to meropenem and amikacin.

Keywords

Febrile, Pediatric, Neutropenia, Indonesia, Cancer