

STUDIMI I KRITEREVE KLINIKË DHE LABORATORIKE QË NDIHMOJNË NË PARASHIKIMIN E BAKTEREMISË DHE SEPSIT NË FËMIJËT ME GJENDJE FEBRILE

HAMIDE HOXHA, GJEORGJINA LITO, ELI FOTO*

Summary

WAS TO STUDY THE CLINICAL AND LABORATORY DATA PREDICTING BACTEREMIA AND SEPSIS IN THE FEBRILE CHILDREN

The aims of the study was to show out the criteria (if any) that can predict occult bacteremia in the children as soon as possible.

Materials and Methods:

The study was performed at the University Hospital Center "Mother Theresa" in the pediatric service of infectious diseases.

There were 113 febrile children that were divided into three groups. In the first group were enrolled the children that have source for fever in the first examination, in the second group the source was diagnosed after laboratory examination and in the third group there was no source for fever during the time of stay in the hospital. The patients of the third group have positive blood culture.

We focused on the children in whom no source was found during the first examination in order to assess the relation ship between a number of variables and bacteremia. We analysed fever, toxic impression (irritability, cry or activity), during the examination, ERS, white blood cell count and PCR..

Results:

We found that the mean temperature was 39,2°C. The high temperature was 41,5°C and the three children had hypothermia. Temperature was not significantly associated with bacteremia ($P>0.05$).

In 39 (63,93%) of the children white blood cell count was < 15000 compared with 22 children or 36,07% that had white blood cell count ≥ 15000 and these variable was not significantly associated with bacteremia. ($P>0,05$)

The toxic impression was significantly associated with bacteremia. It was strong or ambivalent for 57 (83,44%) of the children with bacteremia compered to 4 (6,56%) of them and there was significant relationship between the toxic impression and bacteremia. ($P<0,05$).

48 (78,69%) of the children with bacteremia had $ERS \geq 30$ compered to 13 (21,31%) of them had $ERS \leq 30$. The relationship between ERS and bacteremia was highly significant ($P<0,001$). And so for PCR. It was found positive in 54 (88,52%) of the patient compered to 7 (11,47%) of the patient where it was negative and the relationship between PCR and bacteremia was significant ($P<0,05$).

Conclusion:

From these study seemed that we consider with high risk for bacteremia, the children that have following indexes: the age under one years old, strong or ambivalent toxic impression, $ERS \geq 30$ mmh and PCR positive.

Bakteremia dhe spesis janë patologji të rënda në moshën feminare që mund t'a çojnë fëmijën në vdekje. Në botë preken rreth 600.000 njerëz në vit dhe me 1 mjekim të fuqishëm arrijnë të mbijetojnë 50-60% e tyre.

Kompanitë farmaceutike janë duke kërkuar preparate antibakteriale të reja, por megjithatë incidenca e kësaj sëmundjeje është rritur si pasojë e rritjes së rezistencës së bakteve ndaj antibiotikëve, si pasojë e

rritjes së popullsisë me risk për shkak të zgjatjes së jetëgjatësisë dhe të problemeve multiple shëndetësore.

Shkaktarët më të shpeshtë të bakteremisë e sepsit janë *stafilococcus aureus*, *haemophilus influenzae*, *streptococcus pneumoniae*.

Qëllimi i këtij studimi është: të përcaktojë në se ekzistojnë kritere klinike e laboratorike që i lejojnë mjekët të parashikojnë baktereminë e sepsin që në vizitën e parë.

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Nga Shërbimi i Sëmundjeve infektive pediatrike i Qendrës Spitalore Universitare Tiranë (H.H.)

Adresa për letërkëmbim: H. Hoxha: Shërbimi i Sëmundjeve infektive pediatrike i Qendrës Spitalore Universitare të Tiranës.