

XXVI REUNIÓN **PAMPLONA** | 16 AL 18 DE JUNIO DE 2022

**SOCIEDAD ESPAÑOLA DE
URGENCIAS DE PEDIATRÍA**



**SUPERVIVENCIA SIN EVIDENCIA:
Aprendiendo para el futuro**

Comunicación larga

Prevalencia de pleocitosis estéril en lactantes febriles menores de 90 días con sospecha de infección del tracto urinario.

Subanálisis de dos muestras prospectivas multicéntricas

Ferrer Ortiz, I.¹; Bullón González, I. ¹; Andrés Porras, P. ¹; Pérez Porra, S. ¹; Velasco Zuñiga, R. ¹; Grupo de Trabajo de Lactante Febril de RISeuP y REPEM².

¹*Hospital Universitario Rio Hortega, Valladolid*

² *RISeuP.*

Prevalencia de infecciones en lactante febril

- ~20% infección bacteriana potencialmente grave
- 2-3% infección bacteriana invasiva
- ~0.5% meningitis

Infección del tracto urinario > resto de infecciones

Baja prevalencia de meningitis asociada a ITU

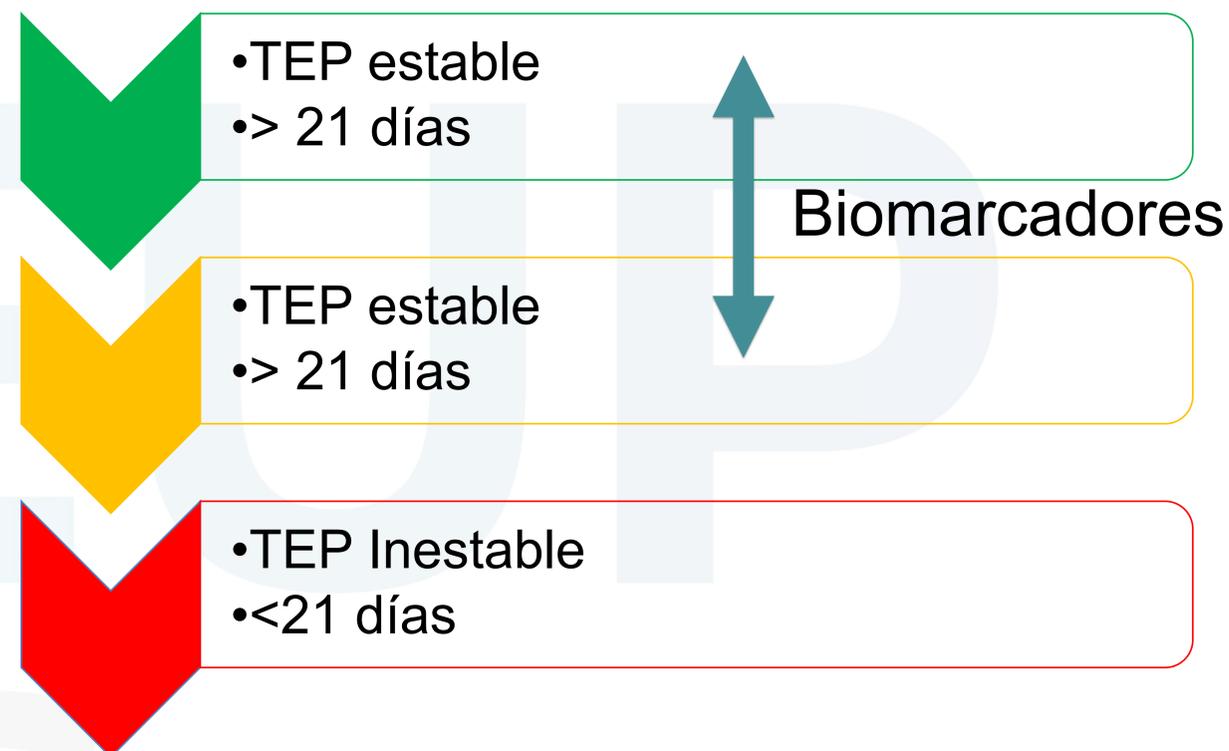
Original Investigation | Pediatrics

Prevalence of Bacteremia and Bacterial Meningitis in Febrile Neonates and Infants in the Second Month of Life A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

Eric A. Biondi, MD, MS; Brian Lee, PhD; Shawn L. Ralston, MD, MS; Jared M. Winikor, MD; Justin F. Lynn, MD, MPH; Angela Dixon, BSN, MLS; Russell McCulloh, MD

Bacterial meningitis in febrile young infants acutely assessed for presumed urinary tract infection: a systematic review

Elisa Poletto¹ • Lorenzo Zanetto¹ • Roberto Velasco² • Liviana Da Dalt¹ • Silvia Bressan¹ 



Tira de orina

RESEARCH ARTICLE

The Prevalence of Bacterial Meningitis in Febrile Infants 29–60 Days With Positive Urinalysis

Beverly R. Young, MD,^a Tran H.P. Nguyen, MD,^a Amy Alabaster, MS, MPH,^b Tara L. Greenhow, MD^c

	Positive Urinalysis <i>n</i> = 337	Negative Urinalysis <i>n</i> = 498	<i>P</i> ^a
Culture-confirmed infection, <i>n</i> (%)			
Urine	162 (48.1)	19 (3.8)	<.001
Blood	42 (12.5)	20 (4.0)	<.001
Meningitis	3 (0.9)	5 (1.0)	1.00 ^c

^a χ^2 test used for categorical variables; Kruskal-Wallis test used for continuous variables.

^b Maximum recorded temperature while at medical facility.

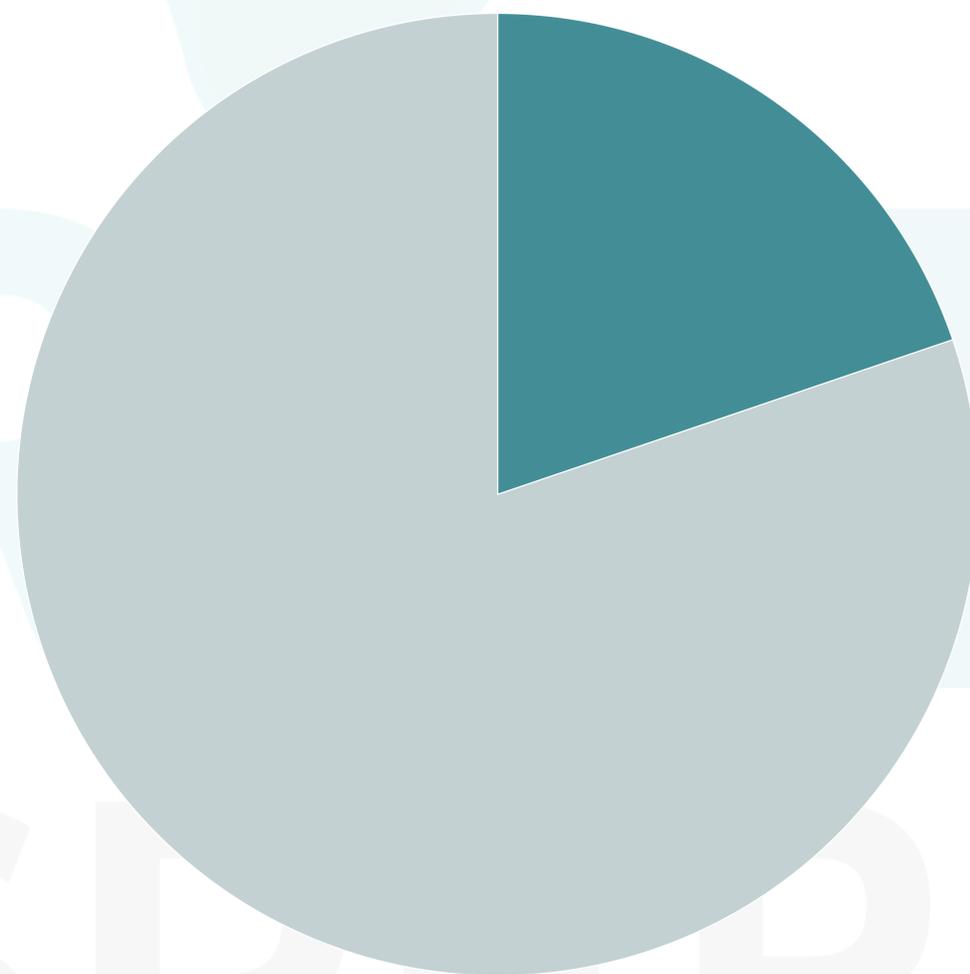
^c Fisher's exact test.

^d Measured in cells per hpf

^e Serum WBC and ANC measured in 1000 cells per mL

Aun así

Pacientes febriles



■ PL ■ No PL



Febrile Young Infants With Altered Urinalysis at Low Risk for Invasive Bacterial Infection. A Spanish Pediatric Emergency Research Network's Study

Roberto Velasco, MD, Helvia Benito, MD,* Rebeca Mozún, MD,* Juan E. Trujillo, MD,* Pedro A. Merino, MD,† and Santiago, PhD,‡ on behalf of the Group for the Study of Febrile Infant of the RISeuP-SPERG Network*

Febrile young infants with abnormal urine dipstick at low risk of invasive bacterial infection

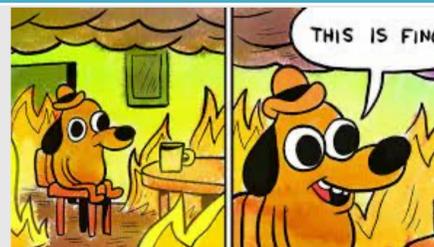
Roberto Velasco ¹, Aina Lejarzegi,² Borja Gomez ², Mercedes de la Torre,³ Isabel Duran,⁴ Amaia Camara,⁵ Daniel de la Rosa,⁶ Sergio Manzano,⁷ Jose Rodriguez,⁸ Andres González,⁹ Anne-Aurelie Lopes,¹⁰ Aristides Rivas,¹¹ Isabel Martinez,¹² Carlos Miguel Angelats,¹³ Sandra Moya,¹⁴ Sonia Corral,¹⁵ Juan Alonso,¹⁶ Patricia del Rio,¹⁷ Elena Sancho,¹⁸ Ignacio Ruiz del Olmo,¹⁹ Inmaculada Nieto,²⁰ Beatriz Vega,²¹ Santiago Mintegi,² on behalf of the Research in European Pediatric Emergency Medicine (REPEM) and the Spanish Pediatric Emergency Research Group (RISeuP-SPERG)

Rendimiento diagnóstico de la punción lumbar (PL)

	Enfermos	Sanos
Positivo	VP	FP
Negativo	FN	VN

Rendimiento diagnóstico de la punción lumbar

	Enfermos	Sanos
Positivo	VP	
Negativo	FN	VN



No obstante

Sterile Cerebrospinal Fluid Pleocytosis in Young Febrile Infants With Urinary Tract Infections

David Schnadower, MD, MPH; Nathan Kuppermann, MD, MPH; Charles G. Macias, MD, MPH; Stephen B. Freedman, MDCM, MSc; Marc N. Baskin, MD; Paul Ishimine, MD; Camille Scribner, MD; Pamela Okada, MD; Heather Beach, MD; Blake Bulloch, MD; Dewesh Agrawal, MD; Mary Saunders, MD; Donna M. Sutherland, MD; Mercedes M. Blackstone, MD; Amit Sarnaik, MD; Julie McManemy, MD, MPH; Alison Brent, MD; Jonathan Bennett, MD; Jennifer M. Plymale, MD; Patrick Solari, MD; Deborah J. Mann, MD; Peter S. Dayan, MD, MSc; for the Pediatric Emergency Medicine Collaborative Research Committee of the American Academy of Pediatrics

Pediatr Infect Dis J, 2001;20:927-30
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Sterile cerebrospinal fluid pleocytosis in young infants with urinary tract infection

GEORGE A. SYROGIANNOPOULOS, MD, IOANNA N. GRIVEA, MD, EVANGELOS D. ANASTASSIOU, MD, MARIA G. TRIGA, MD, GEORGE O. DIMITRACOPOULOS, MD AND NICHOLAS G. BERATIS, MD

Conclusion: Sterile CSF pleocytosis occurs in 18% of young infants with UTIs. Patients with CSF pleocytosis at very low risk for adverse events may not require longer treatment with antibiotics.

Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med. 2011;165(7):635-641





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Metodología

Objetivo

- Describir la prevalencia de pacientes febriles <90 días con sospecha de ITU sometidos a punción lumbar en los que se encuentra pleocitosis estéril en nuestro medio.



Subanálisis retrospectivo de dos estudios multicéntricos



Febrile Young Infants With Altered Urinalysis at Low Risk for Invasive Bacterial Infection. A Spanish Pediatric Emergency Research Network's Study

Roberto Velasco, MD, Helvia Benito, MD,* Rebeca Mozún, MD,* Juan E. Trujillo, MD,* Pedro A. Merino, MD,† and Santiago, PhD,‡ on behalf of the Group for the Study of Febrile Infant of the RISeuP-SPERG Network*



Febrile young infants with abnormal urine dipstick at low risk of invasive bacterial infection

Roberto Velasco ¹, Ainara Lejarzegi,² Borja Gomez ², Mercedes de la Torre,³ Isabel Duran,⁴ Amaia Camara,⁵ Daniel de la Rosa,⁶ Sergio Manzano,⁷ Jose Rodriguez,⁸ Andres González,⁹ Anne-Aurelie Lopes,¹⁰ Aristides Rivas,¹¹ Isabel Martinez,¹² Carlos Miguel Angelats,¹³ Sandra Moya,¹⁴ Sonia Corral,¹⁵ Juan Alonso,¹⁶ Patricia del Rio,¹⁷ Elena Sancho,¹⁸ Ignacio Ruiz del Olmo,¹⁹ Inmaculada Nieto,²⁰ Beatriz Vega,²¹ Santiago Mintegi,² on behalf of the Research in European Pediatric Emergency Medicine (REPEM) and the Spanish Pediatric Emergency Research Group (RISeuP-SPERG)

Oct. 2011 – Sep. 2013

Dic. 2017 – Nov. 2019





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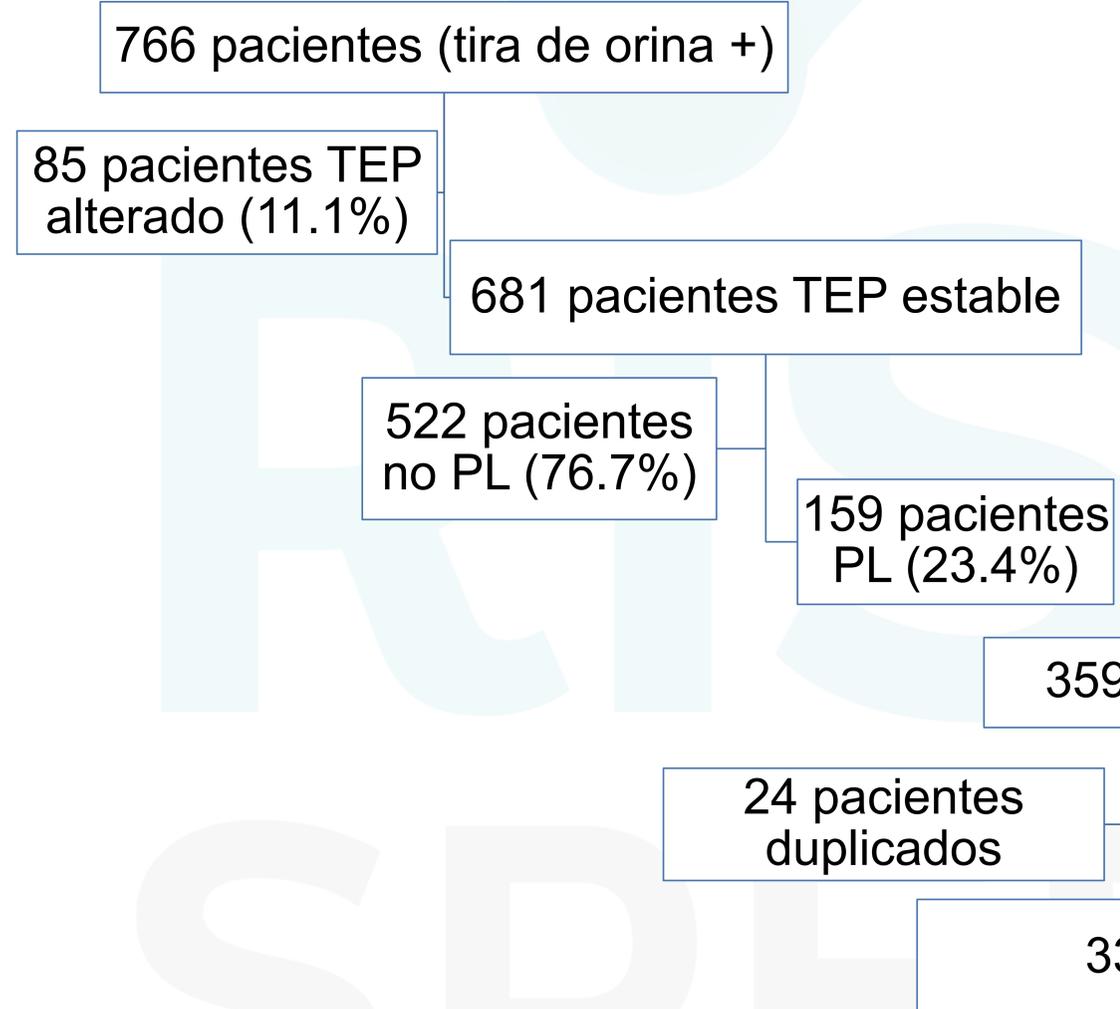
Metodología

Criterios de exclusion

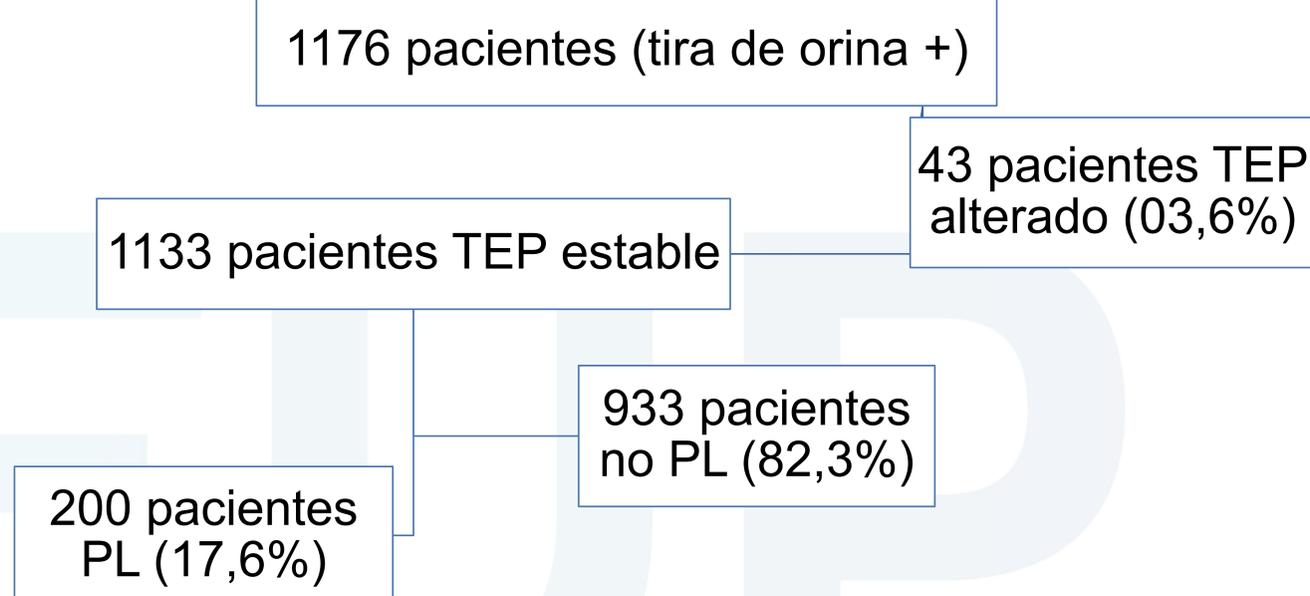
- TEP alterado
- Antibioterapia previa a recogida de datos
- No consentimiento informado



Estudio RiSEUP



Estudio RiSEUP+REPEM





Pleocitosis

- Controversia respecto a puntos de corte de pleocitosis:
- A efectos de este estudio, se considera pleocitosis como ≥ 10 leucocitos en LCR.



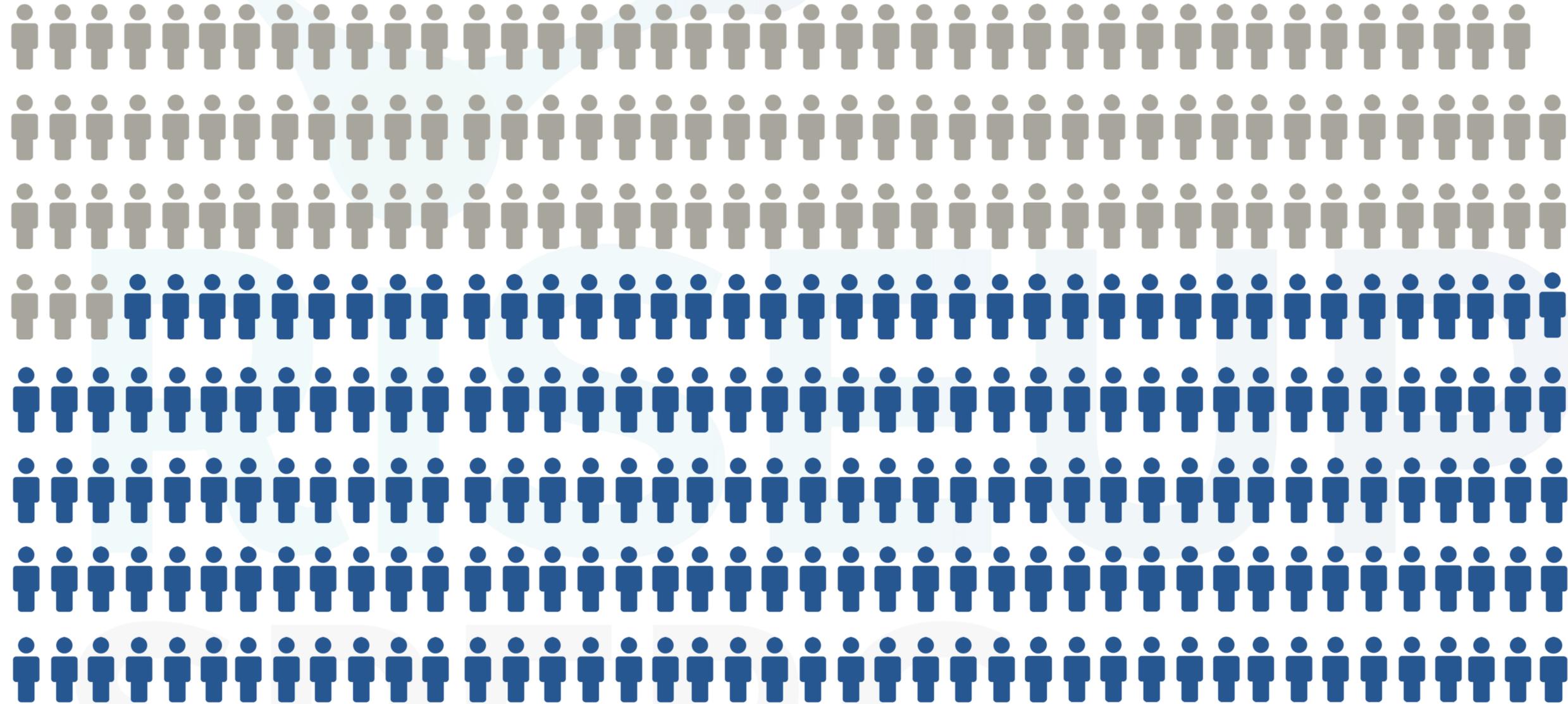
	M1 (n=186)	M2 (n=149)	p
Edad <i>mediana (RIC)</i>	18.5 (13-29)	19 (13-28)	n.s.
Sexo femenino	61 (32.8%)	28 (18.8%)	<0.01
Horas de fiebre <i>mediana (RIC)</i>	4 (2-12)	4 (1-8)	n.s.
Leucocitos (cel/ μ L) <i>mediana (RIC)</i>	14085 (10820-18810)	15400 (10600-20100)	n.s.
Neutrofilos (cel/ μ L) <i>mediana (RIC)</i>	7225 (4680-10000)	8300 (5460-12500)	n.s.
PCR (mg/L) <i>mediana, (RIC)</i>	44.5 (14.6-84)	57 (27.4-93)	n.s.
PCT (mg/L) <i>mediana, (RIC)</i>	0.86 (0.3-3.5)	1.05 (0.35-5.7)	n.s.
Tira de orina			
Leucocitos	117 (62.9%)	82 (55.0%)	n.s.
Nitritos	3 (1.6%)	4 (2.7%)	
Ambos	66 (35.5%)	63 (42.3%)	
Urocultivo positivo	160 (86.0%)	140 (94.0%)	0.02
Hemocultivo positivo	19 (10.2%)	21 (14.1)	n.s.





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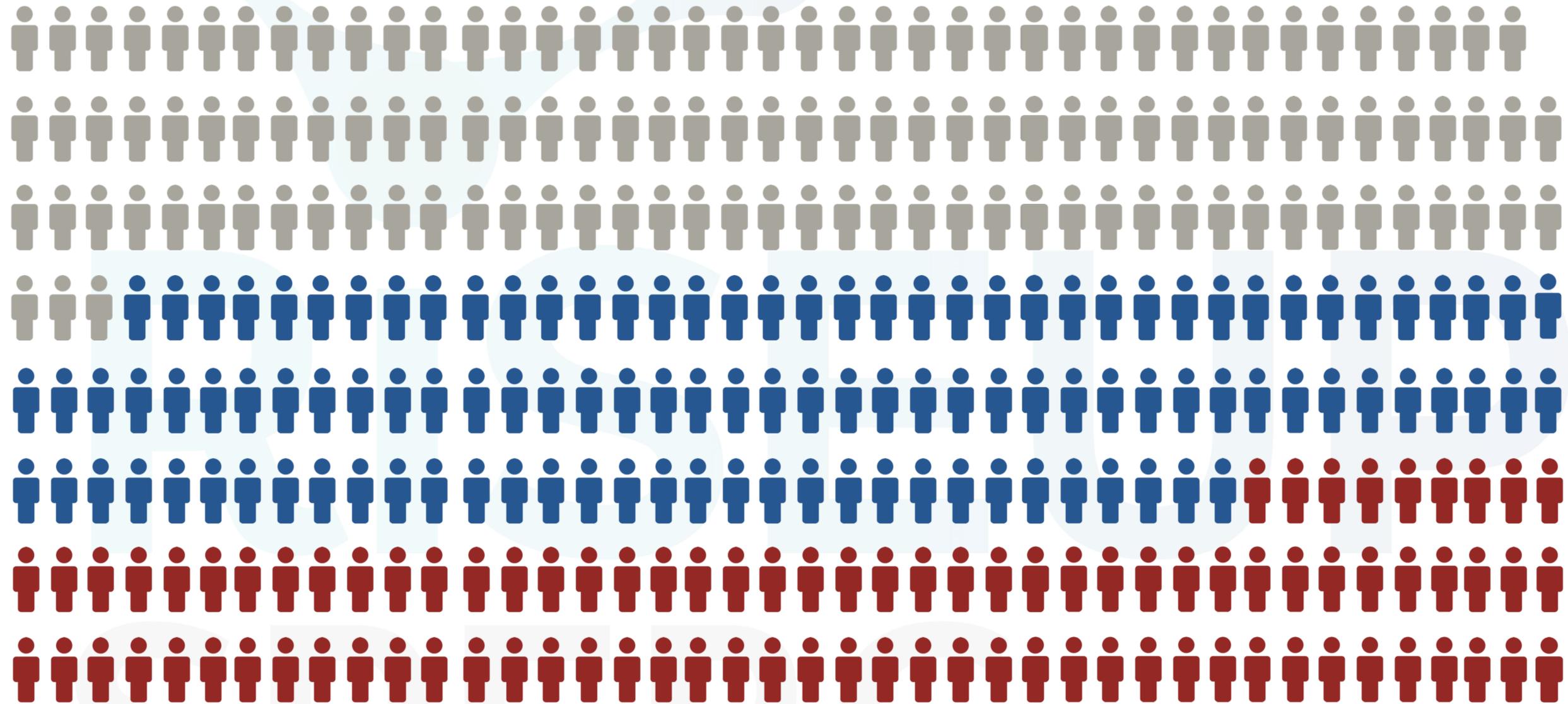
Resultados



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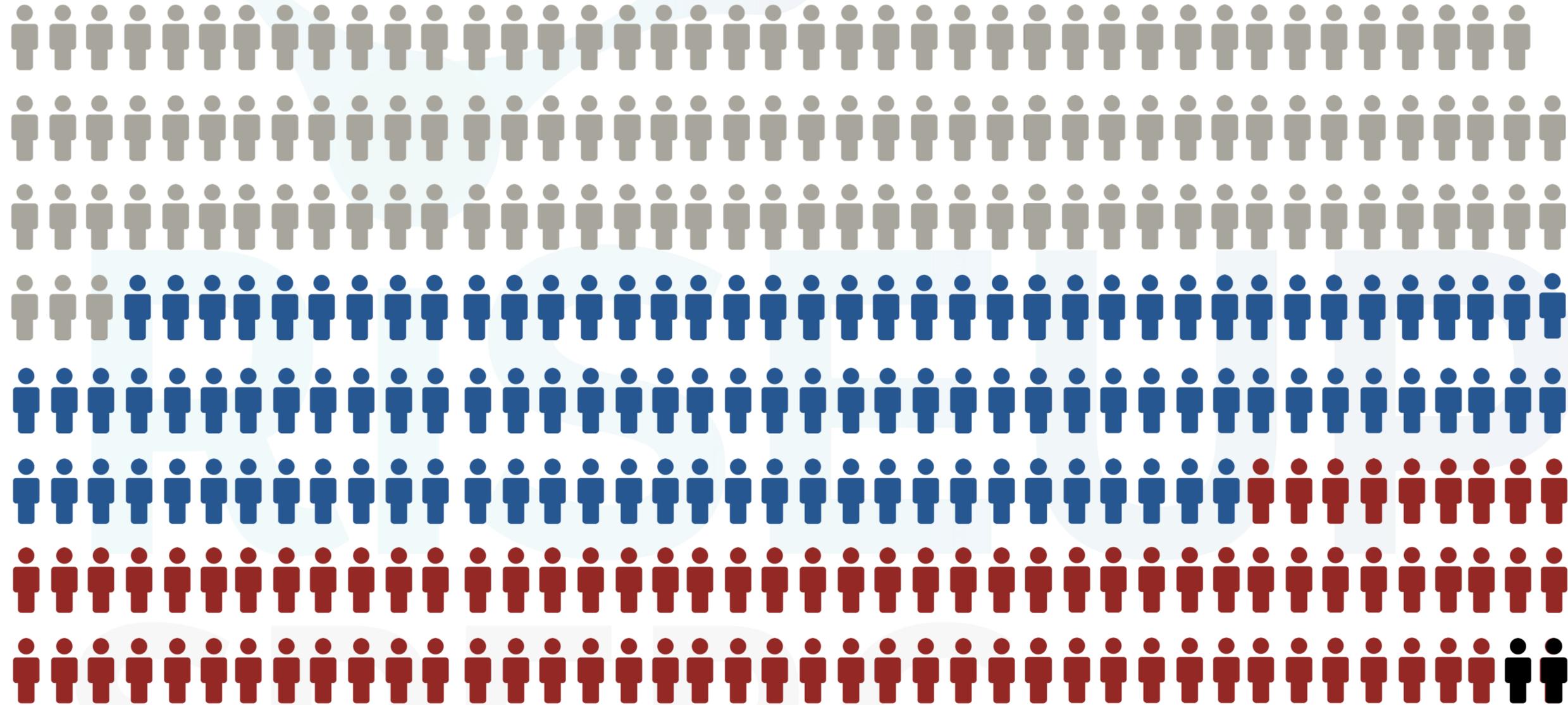
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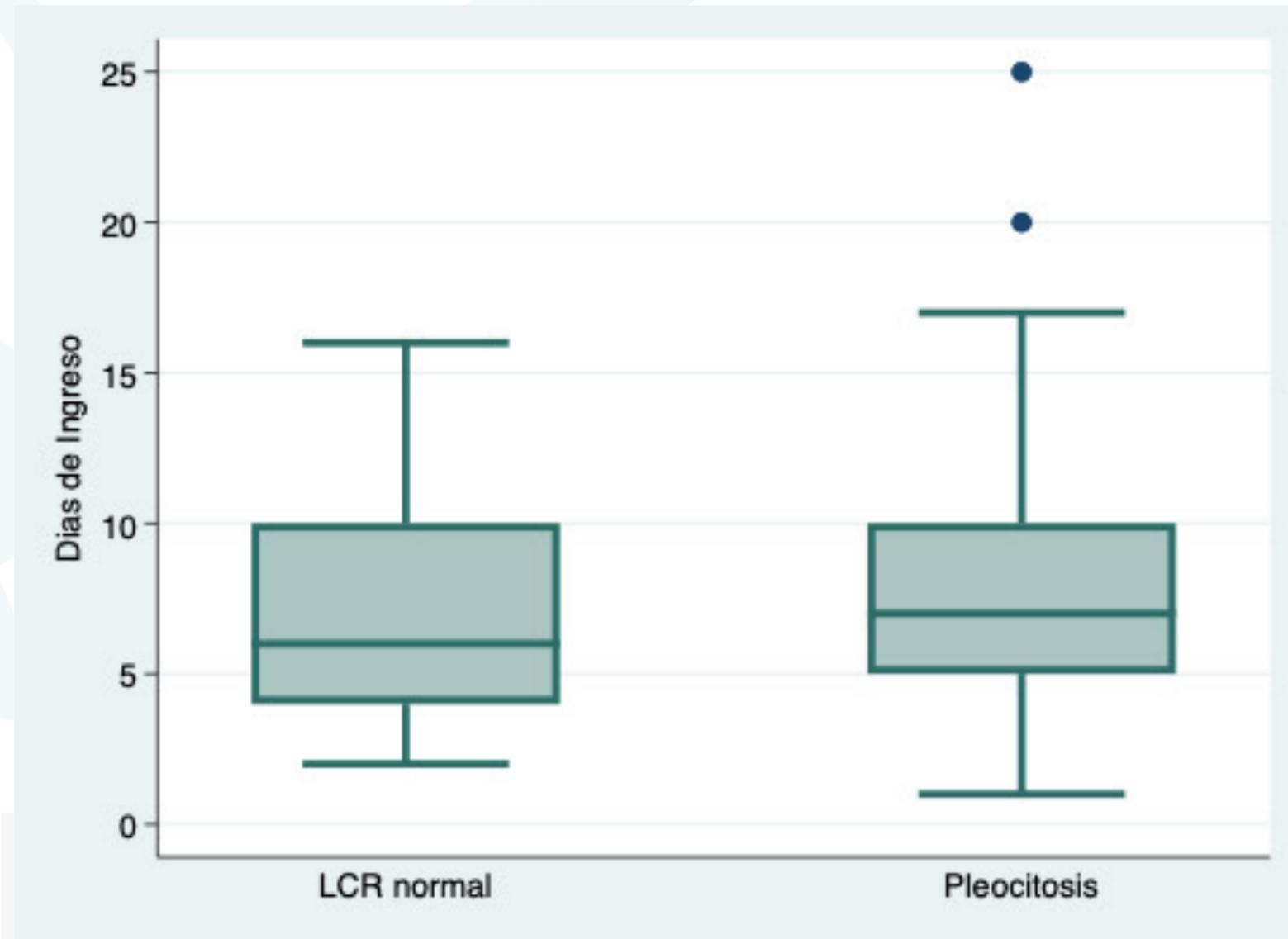
Resultados



XXVI REUNIÓN SEUP



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	Enfermos	Sanos
Positivo	2/335	92/335 → 27.5%
Negativo	0/335	112/335

Principales limitaciones

- Estudio retrospectivo de pacientes (pérdida de validez externa)
- Durante el análisis de los datos no se ha aplicado ningún factor de corrección por las punciones traumáticas.

- La prevalencia de pleocitosis estéril en paciente con sospecha de ITU en nuestro medio es incluso superior a la descrita en otros ámbitos.
- Los pacientes sometidos a PL presentan mayor riesgo tanto de complicaciones de la prueba como de mayor yatrogenia (ingresos más prolongados, tratamiento antibiótico empírico).
- Los datos presentados apoyan la tendencia actual de evitar la realización de PL en lactantes febriles <90 días con sospecha de ITU en ausencia de otros factores de riesgo.

¡Gracias por su atención!



¿Corrección por las punciones traumáticas?

Interpretation of cerebrospinal fluid white blood cell counts in young infants with a traumatic lumbar puncture

Todd W. Lyons, MD¹, Andrea T. Cruz, MD, MPH², Stephen B. Freedman, MDCM, MSc³, Mark I. Neuman, MD, MPH¹, Fran Balamuth, MD, PhD⁴, Rakesh D. Mistry, MD MS⁵, Prashant Mahajan, MD, MBA, MPH⁶, Paul L. Aronson, MD⁷, Joanna E. Thomson, MD, MPH⁸, Chris M. Pruitt, MD⁹, Samir S. Shah, MD, MSCE⁸, Lise E. Nigrovic, MD, MPH¹, and for the Pediatric Emergency Medicine Clinical Research Network (PEM CRC) Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) Study Group

Corrections for Leukocytes and Percent of Neutrophils Do Not Match Observations in Blood-Contaminated Cerebrospinal Fluid and Have No Value Over Uncorrected Cells for Diagnosis

Bema K. Bonsu, MBChB, and Marvin B. Harper, MD†*

Because adjustment of CSF WBC count for the presence of CSF RBCs reduces the corrected CSF WBC count, any approach to correction will reduce sensitivity and increase specificity for bacterial meningitis. When compared to the uncorrected CSF WBC count, our

Pleocitosis

Clinical Practice Guideline: Evaluation and Management of Well-Appearing Febrile Infants 8 to 60 Days Old

Robert H. Pantell, MD, FAAP,^a Kenneth B. Roberts, MD, FAAP,^b William G. Adams, MD, FAAP,^c Benard P. Dreyer, MD, FAAP,^d Nathan Kuppermann, MD, MPH, FAAP, FACEP,^e Sean T. O'Leary, MD, MPH, FAAP,^f Kymika Okechukwu, MPA,^g Charles R. Woods Jr, MD, MS, FAAP^h SUBCOMMITTEE ON FEBRILE INFANTS

TABLE 2 CSF Values in Febrile Infants Without Evidence of UTI, IBI, HSV, Enterovirus, or Traumatic CSF

	Age, d	n	Mean	Median	Range
WBCs per mm ³	1–28	278	6.1	5.0	0–18
	29–60	318	3.1	3.0	0–8.5
Protein mg/dL	1–28	278	75.4	73.0	15.8–131.0
	29–60	318	58.9	54.0	5.5–105.5
Glucose	1–28	278	45.3	46.0	30.0–61.0
Glucose	29–60	318	48.0	48.0	20.6–65.5
RBCs per mm ³	1–28	278	95.5	5.5	0–236
RBCs per mm ³	29–60	318	75.5	2.0	0–64.5

Statistical outliers were removed. Other studies reveal slightly different ranges. Local laboratory tests may provide slightly different upper limits of normal. Adapted from Byington CL, Kendrick J, Sheng X. Normative cerebrospinal fluid profiles in febrile infants. *J Pediatr*. 2011;158(1):130–134.

Al aumentar el punto de corte en pacientes ≤ 28 ddv para considerar pleocitosis a ≥ 25 leucocitos en LCR, la prevalencia de pleocitosis estéril en la muestra es del 15,8%.