

## Incidence And Microbiological Profile Of Septicemia In Pediatric Haematology-Oncology Unit Of A Tertiary Care Hospital

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### Abstract :

In India cancer is the 9th most common cause of deaths among children, leukaemia being the most common of all malignancies. Infections are a major cause of morbidity and mortality in these patients due to alteration in host defence mechanisms. To determine the incidence of septicaemia in paediatric haematology - oncology unit in this tertiary care hospital.

To identify the etiologic agents of septicaemia and to determine their antibiotic susceptibility pattern. The study was conducted after approval from the institutional ethics committee. 138 paediatric patients of either sex with haematological malignancies with clinical suspicion of sepsis were included in the study. Blood samples were collected aseptically and processed using automated blood culture system, following which the growth positive samples were subjected to culture and antibiotic sensitivity testing.

138 blood cultures were received out of which, 17 samples showed growth of microorganisms (12.5%). Out of the 17 organisms isolated, 9 (53%) were Gram negative, 5 (29.4%) were Gram positive and 3 isolates (17.6%) were yeast. Amongst 53% gram negative, Enterobacteriaceae was the most common at 47.05% out of which 12.05% isolates showed carbapenem resistance. The most common haematological malignancy found was ALL (46.4%), followed by AML which was seen in 12 cases (8.7%).

Knowledge of the local panorama of infectious organisms and antibiotic resistance are essential parts of management of haematological malignancies. Judicious use of antibiotics will improve the outcome in this vulnerable group of population.

### Biography:

Dr. Vikash Ranjan is a doctor at Municipal Medical College And Sion Hospital, India.

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