

Characterization of episodes of febrile neutropenia in children with acute myeloid leukemia and acute lymphoblastic leukemia Caracterización de los episodios de neutropenia febril en niños con leucemia mieloide aguda y leucemia linfoblástica aguda

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Introduction: Leukemia is the most common cancer in Chilean children. Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) is more prevalent and longer survival compared to acute myeloid leukemia (AML).

Aims: To describe episodes of febrile neutropenia (FN) in children with AML, determining frequency of infections as agent, focus and evolution, comparing children with ALL episodes. **Method:** A prospective multicenter study. Children presenting with FN at six hospitals in Santiago, Chile, were invited to participate in two consecutive FONDECYT projects, from April 2004 to June 2011. All patients were uniformly evaluated, recording epidemiological, clinical and laboratory variables.

Information regarding FN episodes of children with LMA and LLA was used to this study. Results:

We evaluated 506 episodes of FN in children with leukemia: 173 children with AML and 333 in

children with ALL. NF episodes in children with AML showed significantly greater depth and duration of neutropenia, febrile remained a > perio