A literature search was conducted using MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL, and PUBMED databases. Included studies were published between January 2015 and August 2021, focused on the pediatric population, took place in the emergency setting, and had time to antibiotics (TTA) as the primary outcome.

11 studies were included.

Data was collected from 14 pediatric emergency departments.

Statistical significance was calculated using a paired two-tailed T-test.

Background

- Neutropenic fever is common in pediatric patients undergoing treatment for cancer.
- Neutropenic fever in pediatric oncology patients is an emergency requiring urgent medical interventions to prevent progression to sepsis or other life-threatening sequelae.
- Existing literature and guidelines support administration of antibiotics within 60 minutes of patient arrival in order to reduce morbidity and mortality due to sepsis.
- Signs and symptoms of severe infections may be diminished in patients with neutropenic fever.

Purpose

To evaluate the impact of various interventions aimed to reduce morbidity and mortality due to sepsis.

Methods

- A literature search was conducted using MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL, and PUBMED databases.
- Included studies were published between January 2015 and August 2021, focused on the pediatric population, took place in the emergency setting, and had time to antibiotics (TTA) as the primary outcome.
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