

9th International Pediatric Intestinal Failure and Rehabilitation Symposium

Luskin Conference Center, UCLA
Los Angeles, Calif.
Oct. 27 to 29, 2016



Mattell Children's Hospital **UCLA**

ABSTRACT SUBMISSION

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2. ABSTRACT

Please enter or paste your abstract below (250 word limit):

Pediatric Intestinal Failure Is Associated With Recurrent Neutropenia

Children with Intestinal Failure (IF) secondary to Short Bowel Syndrome (SBS) experience significant morbidity due to central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI). Given the integral role neutrophils have in host defense against bloodstream infections, the objective of this study was to describe the frequency of neutropenia in the SBS population.

Methods: We conducted a retrospective chart review of children with SBS who were home-parenteral nutrition (PN) dependent (Group 1) and those with SBS who discontinued PN (Group 2). Neutropenia was defined as an absolute neutrophil count (ANC) below $1.5 \times 10^9/L$. Documented neutropenia after the age of one was assessed.

Results: Six children were included in both groups with an average age of 75 months in Group 1 and 69 months in Group 2 ($p=0.75$). The mean duration of PN in Group 1 was 75 months compared to 15 months in Group 2 ($p=0.001$). The mean frequency of neutropenia in Group 1 was 27.5% compared to 6% in Group 2 ($p=0.049$).

Conclusions: Patients with IF have recurrent neutropenia compared to children with SBS who no longer require PN. Neutropenia was documented both during episodes of bacterial sepsis and without. Further research is required to evaluate if a reduction of ANC may contribute to CLABSI in children with IF, and reflect an underlying predisposition for bacterial sepsis.

3. FIGURE

Please insert your figure below (if any, limit one figure):

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