

Neutropenic sepsis

Neutropenic sepsis is a clinical condition in which **sepsis** results from **failure of the antibacterial function of the immune system** due to **severe neutropenia** after chemotherapeutic treatment or medullary attenuation for another reason. Sepsis is defined as SIRS (systemic inflammatory response syndrome) with confirmed infection. The term **neutropenic sepsis** is often used synonymously with the term **febrile neutropenia** in clinical practice; at other times, **neutropenic sepsis** may indicate a more severe condition.

Clinical findings

- febrile;
- tachycardia;
- tachypnoe;
- arterial hypotension;
- qualitative and quantitative disorders of consciousness;
- oligo- to anuria;
- increased urea and creatinine;
- low hemoglobin oxygen saturation (SpO₂);
- lactic acidosis.

Therapy

- insertion of 1-2 peripheral cannulas and a central venous catheter;
- monitoring of blood pressure, ECG, SpO₂;
- infusion of 1000 ml of crystalloid solution over 30 min and then according to the current state;
- in case of persistent hypotension application of noradrenaline;
- administration of antibiotics (blood collection for blood culture before their application);
- collection of other relevant biological material (urine, cerebrospinal fluid, BAL fluid, for diarrhea *Clostridium difficile*).

Sources

Related articles

- Febrile neutropenia
- Sepsis

References

Recommended literature

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