

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلو

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





HANAA ALY



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكرونيله



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكترونى والميكروفيلم

جامعة عين شمس التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها على هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



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تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار



HANAA ALY



Predictors and Outcomes of Multidrug-Resistant Gram-Negative Bacterial Bloodstream Infections in Pediatric Oncology Patients

Thesis

Submitted for Partial Fulfilment of the M.Sc. Degree in **Pediatrics**

By

Ahmed Yasser Abd El-Salam

M.B., B.Ch. Ain Shams University

Supervised by

Prof. Dr. Manal Hamdy El-Sayed

Professor at Pediatrics
Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University

Dr. Khadiga Yehia Eltonbary

Lecturer at Pediatrics
Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University

Dr. Safa Matbouly Sayed

Lecturer at Pediatrics Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University

> Faculty of Medicine Ain Shams University 2021

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Tist of Abbreviations

Full term	Abb.
Acintobacter baumannii	A baumannii
ATP-binding cassette	ABC
Alanine	ALA
Anaplastic large cell lymphoma	ALCL
Acute lymphoblastic leukemia	ALL
Amphotericin B	AmB
Acute myeloid leukemia	AML
Antimicrobial resistance	AMR
Acute promyelocytic leukemia	APL

APP	Acute Phase re	eactant protein
Ain Shams Universi	ity Hospital	ASUH
Atypical teratoid/rhab	doid tumors	<i>ATRTs</i>
Brain s	tem gliomas	BSGs
Blood strea	m infection	BSI
<u>Bloodstream</u>	n infections	BSI
Children's Cancer Ho	spital Egypt	ССНЕ
Centers for Disease Control and	Prevention	CDC
Chronic myelo	oid leukemia	CML
Cytor	megalovirus	CMV
Central ner	vous system	CNS
Coagulase negative stap	hylococcus	CONS
Choroid pl	exus tumors	<i>CPTs</i>
Carbapenem-resistant Enterob	acteriaceae	CRE
Cefotaximo	ase-Munich	CTX-M
Central veno	ous catheter	CVC
dihydropteroat	e reductase	DHFR

Tist of Abbreviations (Cont...)

Full term	Abb.
dihydropteroate synthetase	DHPS
Enterococcus faecium	E. faecium
Extended spectrum b-lactamases	ESBL
Ewing sarcoma family of tumors	ESFT
Febrile neutropenia	FN
Germ cell tumors	GCTs
Gram negative bacilli	GNB
Hepatoblastoma	НВ
Hepatitis B virus	HBV
Healthcare associated pneumonia	HCAP
Hepatocellular carcinoma	HCC
Hematopoietic cell transplant	HCT
Hepatitis C	HCV
High-grade gliomas	HGGs

Horizontal gene transfer	HGT
High-income countries	HICs
HIFs Hypoxia	-inducible factors
Human immunodeficiency virus	HIV
Hodgkin lymphoma	HL
Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation	HSCT
International Classification of Childhood Cancer –	ICCC-3
third edition	
International Classification of Diseases for Oncology	ICD-O-3
Infectious diseases	ID
Invasive fungal disease	IFD
Klebsiella pneumoniae	K. pneumoniae
Low-Grade Gliomas	LGGs
lymphoblastic lymphoma	LL
Low- and middle-income countries	<i>LMICs</i>

Tist of Abbreviations (Cont...)

	Full term	Abb.
	Lipopolysaccharide	LPS
	Multidrug resistance	MDR
Multidrug-re	esistant Gram-negative rods	MDR GNR
<mark>Multidrug-resist</mark>	ant gram-negative bacteria	<i>MDRGN</i>
MDR-GNB	Multidrug resistant gram	negative bacteria
	Myelodysplastic syndromes	MDS
Minim	al inhibitory concentration	MIC
Minim	al inhibitory concentration	MIC
Myeloid leu	kemia with Down syndrome	ML- DS
Methicillin-resist	tant Staphylococcus aureus	MRSA
	Neuroblastoma	NBL
	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	NHL
Non rhabdomyosarcoi	matous soft tissue sarcomas	NRSTS
	Osteosarcoma	OS
	Overall survival	OS
	Pseudomonas aeruginosa	P aeruginosa

P. aeruginosa
PBPs
Pgp
<i>PNETs</i>
pPNET
PZQ
RMS
RpsL
RT
S. aureus
SA
SAB
SBI

Tist of Abbreviations (Cont...)

	Abb.			
	Soft tissue sarcomas			
	United Kingdom		UK	
	URI Upper respiratory			
United States of America			USA	
Vancomycin-resistant enterococci			VRE	
W	World Health Organization			
		Wild-type	WT	

INTRODUCTION

ediatric patients with cancer are at great risk of infection

either from disease process or after being immuno-suppressed by chemotherapy and radiotherapy, this is especially with non-pathogenic gram negative and multidrug resistant (MDR) pathogens (*Rosolem et al.*, 2012).

The use of prophylactic fluoroquinolones and the use of central lines for intensive chemotherapy have also resulted in

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increased rates of bloodstream infections (BSI) and Multidrugresistant Gram-negative bacteria (MDR-GNB) (*Vázquez-Lopez et al.*, 2019).

Multidrug resistance among gram-negative bacteria was defined as resistance to three or more of the following antimicrobials: Ceftazidime, ciprofloxacin, meropenem, gentamicin, ampicillin/sulbactam, or piperacillin/tazobactam. These antimicrobial were chosen because they are commonly prescribed by physicians with the limited availability for antimicrobial agents for treatment of MDR-GNB. (*Pop-Vicas et al.*, 2008)

Updated information about the local microbiological epidemiology remain critical for defining the baseline risk of MDR-GNB infections and firmly guiding empirical treatment choices, with the aim of avoiding both under and overtreatment (*Bassetti et al.*, 2019).

Patients with risk factors for MDR should start with very broad spectrum antibiotics or combinations. This is "de-