The aim of the present study was to determine the prevalence, microbial epidemiology, risk factors, and clinical outcomes associated with candidemia in intensive care units at Children’s Medical Center, Tehran, Iran” Charsizadeh et al (2017).

Abstract:

Invasive candidiasis is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in children. However, limited data is available on the epidemiology of this infection in pediatric settings in Iran. The aim of the present study was to determine the prevalence, microbial epidemiology, risk factors, and clinical outcomes associated with candidemia in intensive care units at Children's Medical Center, Tehran, Iran.

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All blood and other normally sterile specimen cultures positive for Candida species, were included. Isolates were identified by morphological and molecular methods. Unidentified/doubtful yeast isolates were subjected to ITS sequencing. A total of 156 episodes of invasive candidiasis, with an overall incidence of 15.2 per 1000 ICU admissions, were recorded. Risk factors included presence of central venous lines (89.1%), mechanical ventilation (55.8%), and parenteral nutrition (51.3%). Candida albicans (57.1%) and Candida
parapsilosis (24.4%) were the most commonly isolated species. Candida orthopsilosis, Candida glabrata, Candida dubliniensis, Candida lusitaniae, Candida kefyr, and Candida intermedia accounted for about 11% of the cases. The overall mortality rate was 42.5%. Non-albicans Candida species accounted for nearly half of the cases of pediatric candidemia. This is the first prospective study of candidemia in pediatric settings in Iran and serves to inform necessary interventions for prevention of candidemia.

Reference:


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