

Public Health Congress 2019 Risk factors for bacteremia in severely malnourished pneumonic children and their outcome- Abu Sadat Mohammad Sayeem Bin Shahid, International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh

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Abstract

Background & Aim: Bacteremia is quite common in Severe Acute Malnourished (SAM) children with pneumonia, who often experience a fatal outcome, especially in developing countries. There is limited information in the medical literature on the risks of bacteremia in SAM children with pneumonia. We have examined the factors associated with bacteremia and their outcome in under-five children who were hospitalized for the management of pneumonia and SAM.

Methods: In this unmatched case-control study, SAM children of either sex, aged 0-59 months, admitted to the Dhaka Hospital of the International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr,b) with cough or respiratory distress and radiological pneumonia during April 2011 to July 2012 were enrolled (n=405). Those with pneumonia as well as bacteremia constituted the cases (n=18) and randomly selected SAM children with pneumonia without bacteremia constituted controls (n=54).

Results: A wide range of bacterial pathogens were isolated among the cases of which 13 (72%) were Gram negatives. Death rate was higher among the cases than the controls (28% vs. 9%) but the difference was not statistically significant (p=0.111). In logistic regression analysis, after adjusting for potential confounders, such as the lack of DPT/oral polio/HIV/hepatitis vaccination, measles vaccination, vomiting and clinical dehydration (some/severe) the SAM children with pneumonia as well as bacteremia more often had the history of lack of BCG vaccination (95% CI=1.17-29.98) and had diastolic hypotension

Biography Abu Sadat Mohammad Sayeem Bin Shahid has his experience in public health especially in nutrition and other emerging problems like childhood TB and pneumonia in developing world. He has been involved in different epidemiological research starting from observational study to clinical trial for the last 8 years.

This work is partly presented at 7th world Congress on Public Health, Nutrition & Epidemiology, May 15-16, 2019