2339. Perianal Infections in Children With Acute Myeloid Leukemia: A Report From the Canadian Infection in Acute Myeloid Leukemia Research Group

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Background. Little is known about the epidemiology of perianal infection in pediatric cancer patients. Objectives were to describe the characteristics, treatment and outcome of perianal infection and describe features of those with and without definite abscesses in children with acute myeloid leukemia (AML).

Methods. We performed a retrospective analysis of two multi-center cohort studies investigating risk factors for infection in children with AML. We included children with de novo AML ≥18 years of age with a perianal infection prior to the completion of AML treatment or stem cell transplantation.

Results. Of 235 patients with AML, 17% (17) experienced 19 perianal infections. Median age at perianal infection was 8.2 (range 0.6–16.1) years. Local bacterial cultures were positive in 6 (32%) episodes, but none matched bacteremia isolates (n = 5). Enterobacteriaceae were the most common pathogen. The 19 episodes were stratified by degree of abscess formation (n = 2) and cellulitis/phlegmon (n = 7). All patients presented with local pain, erythema and induration or swelling. Fever was a frequent finding (n = 17, 89.4%). Among the patients with abscesses, 9 (75%) were severely neutropenic at diagnosis and surgical intervention was required in 8 (42%). All patients received antibiotics; Metronidazole (n = 14) and Piperacillin/Tazobactam (n = 10) were the drugs most frequently used for treatment. Imaging was commonly performed (n = 16). Diagnostic yield was similar between computed tomography of pelvis (5/10) and ultrasound (3/5). Severe complications occurred including fistula (n = 1), skin necrosis (n = 2) and mortality (n = 1).

Conclusion. Perianal infections occurred in 7% of pediatric patients with AML with many consisting of definite abscesses. Diagnostic yield was similar regardless of imaging modality and therefore, ultrasound may be considered for initial evaluation. Future research should develop consistent management approaches to perianal infection in order to improve outcomes.

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2341. Trends in Adenovirus Infections in Singapore Children and Outcomes of Cidofovir Treatment in the Severely Ill

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Background. An increase in human adenovirus (HAdV) infections among hospitalized children in Singapore was observed since 2013. Cidofovir is often used to treat severe HAdV infections despite limited data. This study describes the epidemiology and outcomes of children with severe HAdV disease requiring high dependency (HD) or intensive care unit (ICU) admission in our hospital (KHH).

Methods. This is a retrospective cohort study of HAdV-infected children admitted to HD and ICU in KHH from January 2013 to September 2017. Characteristics and outcomes of those who received IV cidofovir was also reviewed.

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