RUTGERS

Cancer Institute of New Jersey



EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICE GUIDELINES for patients > 3 months old with SICKLE CELL ANEMIA and FEVER



in the Emergency Department or Hematology-Oncology Clinic

INCLUSION CRITERIA:

Sickle Cell Anemia (HbSS, HbSC, HbS- β° thalassemia, HbSE) **AND** Age > 3 months **AND**

- Temperature (taken by any method) ≥ 101.5 °F (38.6 °C) within the preceding 24 hrs **OR**
- Clinical concern for sepsis, pneumonia or meningitis, +/- fever

INITIAL APPROACH:

1. Expedited Triage process:

- Clinical assessment
- Vitals including temperature and pulse oximetry
- 2. STAT Collection:
 - CBC with manual differential and reticulocyte count
 - Blood culture
 - Draw/hold tubes for type/cross, biochemistries if possible, without 2nd needle stick
 - Urinalysis and culture only if clinically indicated
 - CXR (PA+lateral) only for active cough, lung findings on examination, chest pain, or decrease in O₂ saturation more than 3% below baseline, or decreased with unknown baseline.
- 3. Place saline lock at time of blood draw. (IVF fluid only if indicated, e.g. poor oral intake, signs of dehydration.)
- 4. Frequent vital signs including temp and pulse oximetry, as directed by level of illness
- 5. Notify Pediatric Hematology attending or NP immediately if changes in VS or deteriorating consciousness level
- 6 Administer antibiotics as soon as possible, preferably within 1 hour of arrival
 - Ceftriaxone 50 mg /kg IV (per weight-based dosing Table 3, page 2)
 - or, if allergic to cephalosporins, consider Levofloxacin (per age and weight-based dosing Table 4, page 2)
 - or, if allergic to cephalosporins, but without anaphylaxis, consider Ampicillin 100 mg/kg/dose q6 hours (Max 2000mg/day)

Table 1. DISPOSITION by RISK CATEGORY

HIGH RISK	LOW RISK
(any High Risk features, Table 2)	(all others)
 Admit to Pediatric Hematology Oncology Continue antibiotics until afebrile > 24 hours, with negative cultures and no signs of serious bacterial infection. 	 Discharge to home Arrange follow up for re-evaluation in 12 to 24 hours Re-evaluate clinically. Admit if High Risk features develop. Second dose of antibiotics (ceftriaxone or levofloxacin per Dosing Table) 12-24 hours after first dose only if fever has continued > 12 hours after first dose of antibiotics.

Table 2. HIGH RISK CRITERIA -- ANY of the following:

- Age < 24 months
- Toxic appearing
- T > 103F(39.4C)
- Decrease in O₂ saturation more than 3% below baseline or < 91%
- Concern regarding ability to follow up within 24 hours (e.g. no phone, uncertain transportation, frequent missed appointments, nonadherence with medical advice)
- Interval between onset of fever and initial contact with ED or Peds Hematology > 24 hours
- More than two visits for the same febrile illness
- Incomplete pneumococcal vaccination series
- Known history of serious bacterial infection (e.g. bacteremia, osteomyelitis)
- WBC > $30x10^3/\mu L$
- Absolute neutrophil count $< 500/\mu L$
- platelets < $100 \text{K}/\mu\text{L}$
- Hemoglobin < 5gm/dL or 1.5 g/dL below baseline with enlarged spleen.
- New lobar infiltrate suggestive of acute chest syndrome

ANTIBIOTIC DOSING TABLES

Table 3. Ceftriaxone Dosing Table

Typical dosing is 50-75 mg/kg given IV or IM once daily.

Patient Weight	Recommended Ceftriaxone Dose
< 15kg	50 mg/kg/dose, once daily
15kg to 20kg	1000 mg, once daily
> 20kg to < 30 kg	1500 mg, once daily
\geq 30kg	2000 mg, once daily

Table 4. Levofloxacin Dosing Table

Typical dosing is 8-10mg/kg/dose, IV or PO, given once daily for children \geq 5 years old, twice daily for children < 5 years old.

Patient Age	Weight	Recommended Levofloxacin Dose
< 5 years	< 47 kg	8 mg/kg/dose, twice daily
	\geq 47 kg	375 mg/dose, twice daily
\geq 5 years	< 50 kg	8 mg/kg/dose, once daily
	50 kg to 64 kg	500 mg daily
	\geq 64 kg	750 mg daily

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