

Abstract

The frequent lack of microbiological documentation of infection by blood cultures has a major impact on clinical management of febrile neutropenic patients, especially in cases of unexplained persistent fever.

The aim of the work is to assess the appropriateness and utility of multiplex blood PCR, for the microbiological diagnosis of infection in febrile neutropenic patients.

Blood for BC and multiplex PCR was drawn at the onset of fever. Multiplex PCR results were compared with those of BC

Results showed a sensitivity 100 %, specificity 55.2 %, positive predictive value 61.8 %, negative predictive value 100 %, and Accuracy 74 %.

Keywords:

1. Febrile neutropenia
2. Blood culture
3. Multiplex PCR

