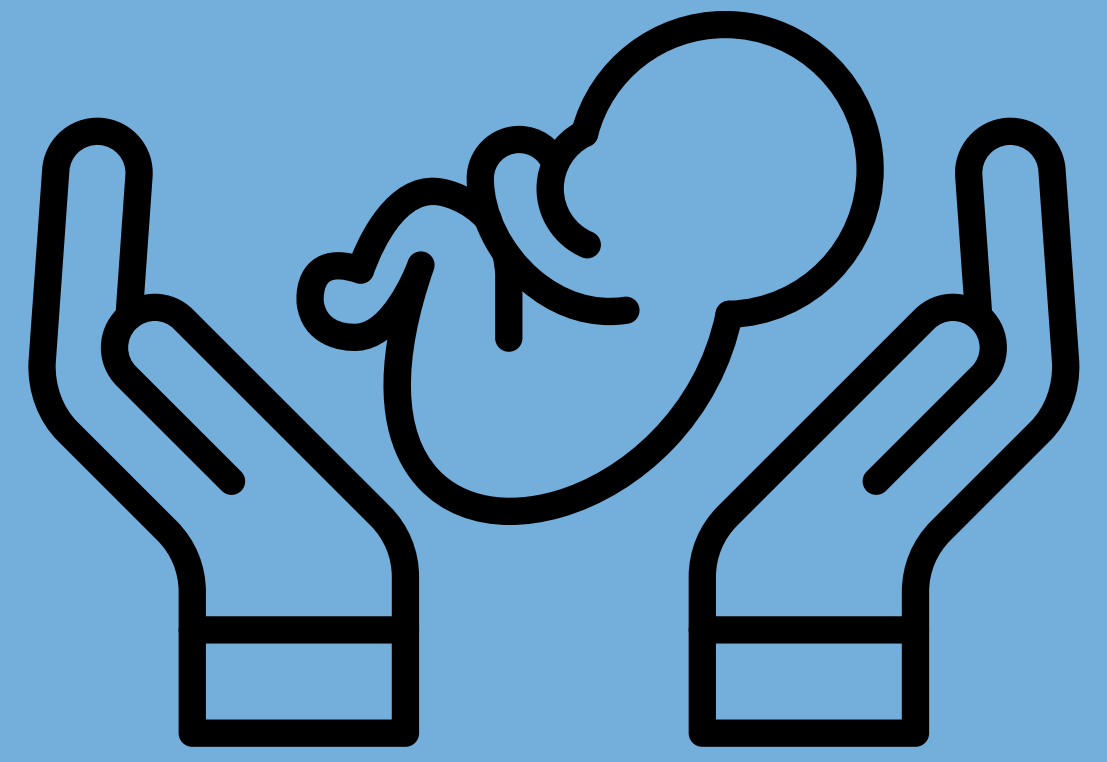


Clinical Features and Outcomes of neonates and infants with sepsis-associated cholestasis in a tertiary government hospital: A 7-year Retrospective Study

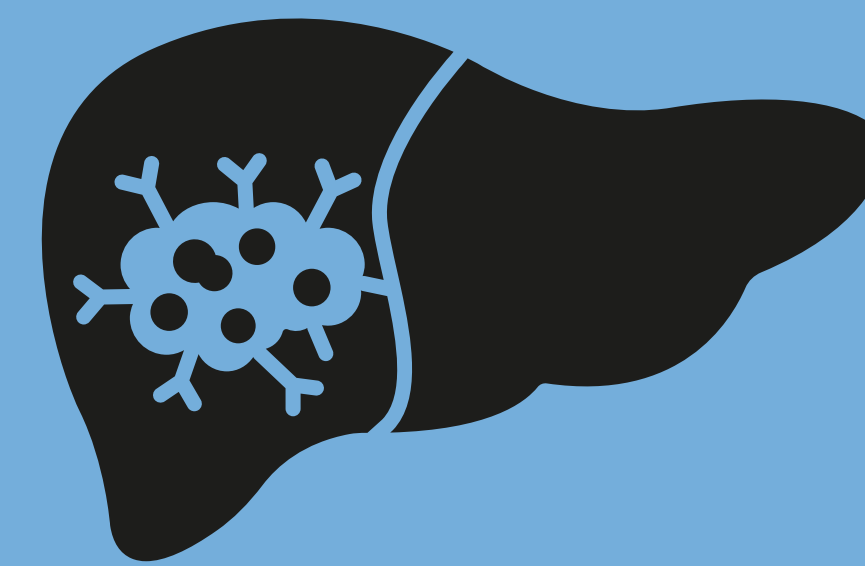
Katrina Loren R. Rey, MD
Germana Emerita V. Gregorio, MD, MSc, PhD

Department of Pediatrics
Division of Pediatric Gastroenterology, Hepatology and Nutrition

94 neonates and 38 infants with sepsis-associated cholestasis (SAC)

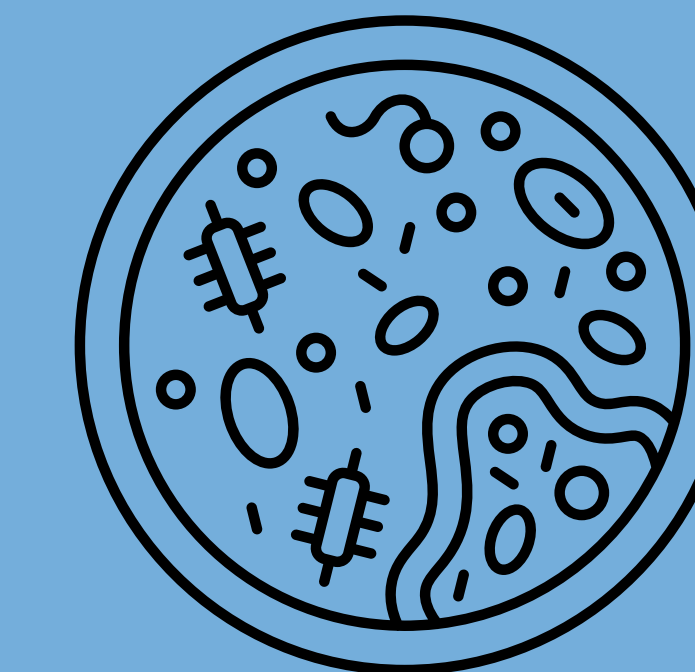


Prevalence
7.7%



All had abnormal bilirubin levels

Elevated liver enzymes
51.5%



Culture-proven infection
61.4%

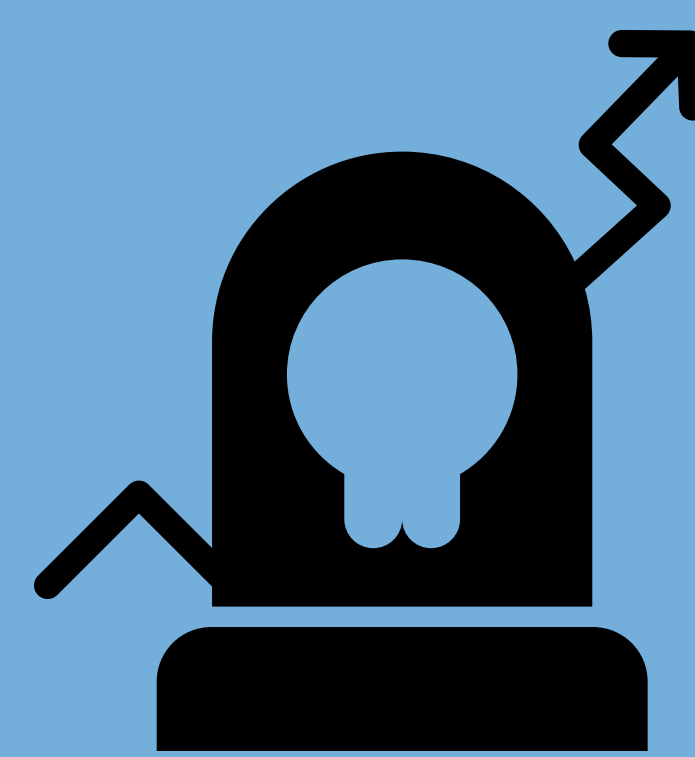
Most common
Acinetobacter baumannii
(18.1%)



Discharged
64.4%

Mortality
35.6%

To determine the association of clinical, biochemical, and microbiologic features and outcomes of neonates and infants with sepsis-associated cholestasis admitted at a tertiary government hospital in the Philippines



Significantly higher mortality

NPO >7 days (p<0.001)
Septic shock (p<0.001)
Multiple infection sites (p=0.025)
Culture-proven infection (p<0.001)
Gram-negative infections (p=0.019)

Low serum albumin (p<0.001)
Normal GGT level (p<0.001)
Fluconazole intake (p=0.014)
No choleretic use (p=0.019)
No significant improvement in bilirubin levels



Review of inpatient charts of all neonates and infants

2016-2022

Odds ratio

Choleretics did not significantly improve ALT and bilirubin levels but >14 days of intake had lower mortality.

