

Table 1. Risk factors for bacteremia in patients aged ≤ 15 years admitted to the emergency room of the University Hospital of Pointe-à-Pitre

	Bacteraemia		Univariate analysis <i>P</i>	Multivariate analysis		
	No	Yes		Adjusted OR	95% CI	<i>P</i>
	N=113 n (%)	N=58 n (%)				
Age > 6 months	80 (70.8)	50 (86.2)	0.02	2.5	0.89-7.00	0.08
Male sex	56 (49.6)	27 (46.5)	0.71			
Delay between onset of symptoms and admission > 5 days	22 (19.5)	24 (41.4)	0.002	3.0	1.3-7.1	0.01
Underlying disease	2 (1.8)	2 (3.4)	0.88			
Serotype						
Panama	36 (23.0)	31 (53.4)	<0.001	12.9	4.2-29.5	<0.001
Arechavaleta	11 (9.7)	17 (29.3)	0.001	11.2	4.2-39.6	<0.001
Fever (> 38 °C)	95 (84.1)	43 (91.4)	0.23			
Digestive symptoms						
Abdominal pain	70 (62.0)	36 (62.1)	0.98			
Liquid stools	91 (80.5)	47 (81.0)	1			
Bloody stools	31 (27.4)	12 (20.7)	0.34			
Vomiting	41 (36.3)	40 (69.0)	0.005	3.9	1.7-9.0	0.001
Articular symptoms	0	1 (1.7)	0.73			
Neurologic symptoms*	4 (3.5)	5 (8.6)	0.15			
Respiratory symptoms						
Apnea	0	1 (1.7)	0.73			
Increased respiratory rate†	7 (6.2)	12 (20.7)	0.004	8.4	2.3-30.9	0.001
Respiratory distress‡	1 (0.9)	5 (8.6)	0.009			
Dehydration	20 (17.7)	9 (15.5)	0.72			
Hyperneutrophilia§	28 (24.8)	9 (15.5)	0.16	0.55	0.2-2.1	
C-reactive protein > 50 mg/L	44 (38.9)	26 (44.8)	0.46			

* Hypotonia (n=2), weak reflexes (n=2), perturbation of consciousness (n=3), and febrile convulsions (n=3)

† Normal respiratory rate (breaths per minute): 1 day–6 months, < 60; 6 months–1 year, < 50; 1-5 years, < 40; > 5 years, < 30

‡ Respiratory distress was not included in the multivariate analysis, as this variable is used to define severe sepsis and septic shock.

§ Absolute normal neutrophil count: 1 day–1 month, $6-26 \cdot 10^9/L$; 1 month–8 years, $1.5-8.5 \cdot 10^9/L$; 8–12 years, $1.8-8 \cdot 10^9/L$; > 12 years, $1.8-7.5 \cdot 10^9/L$