

P9. ETIOPATHOGENY OF THE FEBRILE SYNDROME ASSOCIATED WITH HAEMATOLOGICAL MALIGNANCIES.

Marius Balea , Oana Patrinoiu , Daniela Georgescu, Mihaela Tevet

Colentina Clinical Hospital, Bucharest, Romania

Understanding the etiopathogeny of the febrile syndrome associated with haematological malignancies is involving maximal difficulties and costs.

There are two situations: prolonged febrile syndrome and the febrile syndrome associated with diagnosed hematologic malignancies. In prolonged febrile syndrome pathogenesis the hematologic malignancies may be involved in a proportion of up to 10%, which means that we have to consider their diagnosis procedures in this cases .In the second situation it is necessary to specify if the fever is favored expression of infectious complications, of immunosuppression or both : hematologic expression and infection.

In this paper we propose a hierarchy of information brought in clinical and laboratory diagnosis. First there are cultures: bacterial or fungus (blood cultures, urine cultures, coprocultures, crop secretions, cannula, serous effusions, bronchial aspirate). Equally important are evaluating serological Borrelia infections, HIV, HBV, CMV, legionella, fungus and the cytological / HP for Leishmania, Toxoplasma, mycobacteria. We must not forget inflammation evaluations of specific proteins: fibrinogen, CRP, immunoglobulins, ferritin, TNF and very important procalcitonin values. The results represent a starting point for an interdisciplinary discussion.