

Febrile Infant 29-60 Days

Inclusion criteria:

- Age: 29-60 days old
- Full term (≥ 37 weeks)
- Measured rectal temperature $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$ at home, outpatient or in ED

Exclusion criteria:

- Chronic medical condition
- Antibiotics in last 72 hours
- Received vaccines in past 48 hours
- Focal infection (ex. cellulitis, abscess, joint infection)
- Presence of identifiable viral syndrome:
 - Bronchiolitis
 - Hand-foot-mouth disease
 - Viral exanthem

¹ HSV Risk Factors:

- Maternal fever or genital HSV lesions within 48 hours of delivery
- Infant: vesicles, seizures, mucus membrane ulcers, hypothermia
- Leukopenia, thrombocytopenia and/or elevated ALT
- CSF pleocytosis with non-bacterial profile

HSV infection should be considered if **any** of the above is present

² HSV Evaluation:

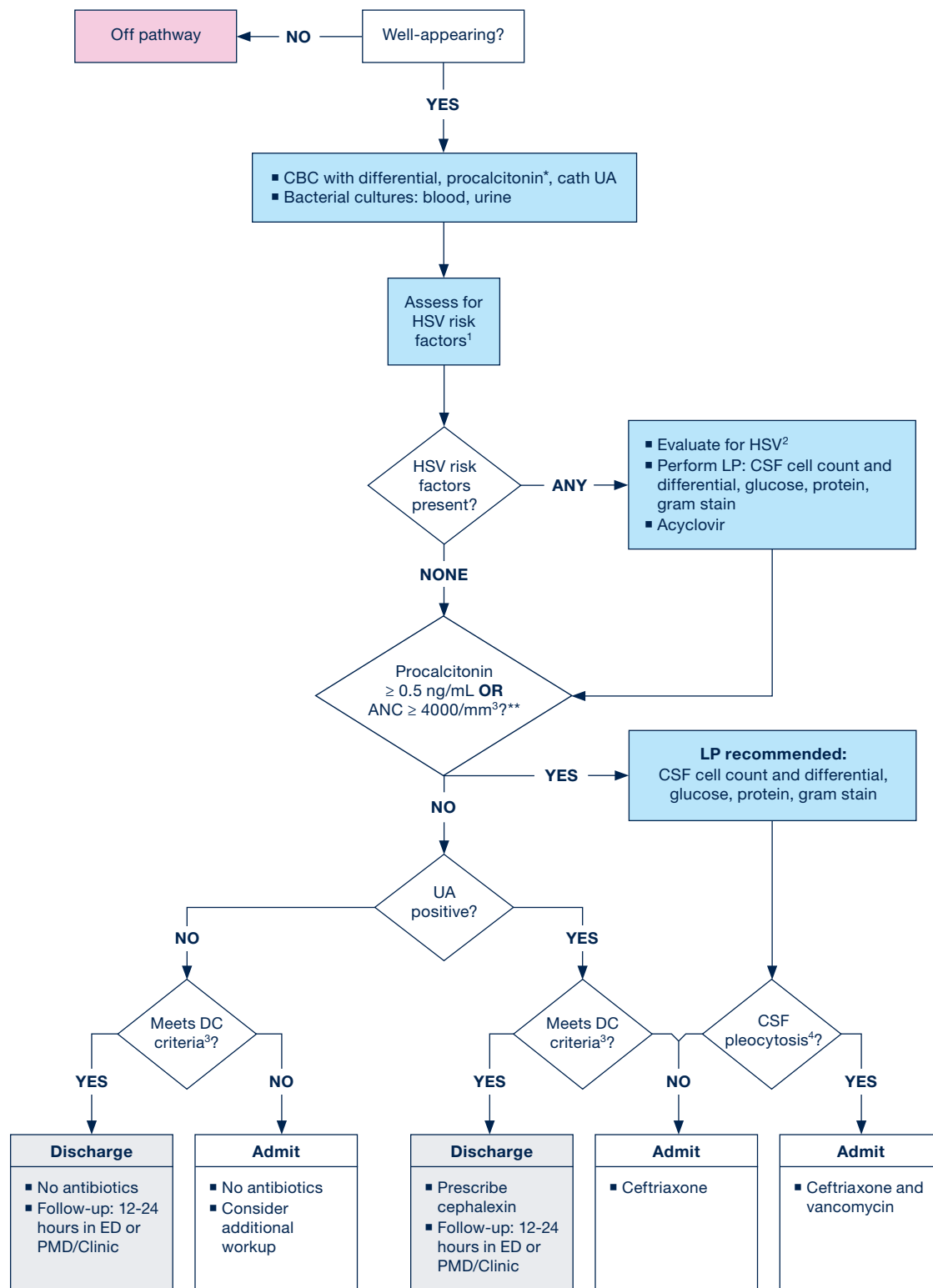
- AST/ALT
- Conjunctival, NP and OP HSV PCR swabs
- Vesicle (if present) HSV PCR
- HSV PCR, serum and CSF

³ ED discharge criteria:

- Caregiver feels comfortable observing child at home
- Caregiver able to receive communications from hospital
- Patient is tolerating POs (including antibiotics, if indicated)
- Follow-up in place for 12-24 hours

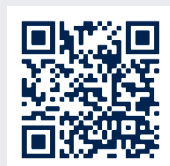
⁴ CSF pleocytosis:

- ≥ 9 WBC/ μL



* If procalcitonin unavailable, obtain CRP.

** If procalcitonin is unavailable, any one of the following is considered abnormal: (1) temperature $>38.5^{\circ}\text{C}$, (2) CRP >20 mg/L, or (3) ANC $>4000/\text{mm}^3$.



SCAN
QR CODE
TO VIEW

Antimicrobial selection and dosing reference: Guidelines for Empiric Therapy Pediatrics at ucsfbenioffchildrens.org/empiric