

## DBT-NII team studies prediction of mortality in children in Pediatric ICU

New Delhi, Dec 07: In this paper (<https://rdcu.be/cauoQ>) a team of researchers at DBT-National Institute of Immunology (DBT-NII) investigated two parameters to predict the mortality among children admitted to the Pediatric ICU.



The mean core to peripheral temperature difference over the first 6 hours is an easy-to-use and non-invasive method that is useful to predict mortality in children admitted to the Pediatric ICU. The mean lactate during the first 6 hours of Pediatric ICU admission is a better index of prognosis than the lactate clearance over the same time period. They may be used as components of a scoring system to predict mortality. The scientist found it useful to monitor core to peripheral temperature difference continuously. Children who respond quickly to treatment and normalise their core to peripheral temperature-difference had a better prognosis.

They also studied the prediction of mortality using the mean lactate levels over 6 hours, to examine if it performed better lactate clearance. They found that mean lactate performed nearly as well as PRISM II in mortality prediction whereas lactate clearance was not such a good predictor.

Reference:

Gupta A, Puliye J, Garg B, Upadhyay P K Mean core to peripheral temperature difference and mean lactate levels in first 6 hours of hospitalisation as two indicators of prognosis: An observational cohort study. BMC Pediatrics (2020) 20:515 <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12887-020-02418-w>

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