

# **USE OF NON-SPECIFIC IMMUNOGLOBULINS IN BURNED PEDIATRIC PATIENTS:** VALIDATION OF THE PROTOCOL OF A TERTIARY HOSPITAL

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## Background

Serious burns produce plasma extravasation which develops an important loss of immunoglobulins (Ig). In patients with a burned surface area (BSA) >15% IgG plasmatic levels decrease until 40 hours post-burn.

## Purpose

The aim of this study is to evaluate the use of nonspecific lg in burned pediatric patients based on the current protocol of the hospital.

### **Material and Methods**

## **RETROSPECTIVE OBSERVATIONAL STUDY**

□ Population: Pediatric patients with ≥15% BSA □ Study period: Between August 2012 and July 2017. □ Variables registered:

- Biodemographic data: sex, age and weight

- BSA

- Ig administration data: plasmatic levels dose and number of administrations

PROTOCOL: Use of Ig in		
<b>burned pediatric patients</b>		
Determination of IgG 24-48		
hours post-burn		F
Infusion of non-specific lg if		┢
patients have below-normal	3	-
levels		
Dose: 400mg/kg		

ו 5	Reference range of IgG based on age (mg/dL)						
f	0-1 months	250-906					
	1-3 months	200-580					
	3-12 months	196-1045					
	1-5 years	360-1236					
	5-10 years	608-1574					
	> 10 years	700-1600					



<b>BIODEMOGRAPHIC DATA AND BSA</b>			Ig ADMINISTRATION DATA		
Patients		31(19♂ /12♀)		26 PATIENTS	Below- normal levels: 18 patients
**Sul	bgroup	16		(83.9%)	(69.2%) with BSA 23.5% (15-55)
with BSA	≥20%		<b>Determination of</b>		(30.8%) with BSA 15% (15-21)
			IaC lovals	*Cubarous	



### Conclusion

**58%** of the patients complied all the recommendations specified in the protocol

In patients with **BSA**<sub>20%</sub>, determination of plasmatic levels is essential: it was detected that more than 90% of the patients had **below-normal levels** of IgG

Proposal to improve the protocol: To repeat IgG determination in all the patients who have received an infusion to corroborate the **achievement** of normal IgG levels.