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Analysis of the use and effectiveness of Palivizumab in a tertiary hospital

CP-144

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Background

The prevention of respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) infection consists in hygienic measures and using Palivizumab, a monoclonal antibody against the fusion protein of VRS.

The selection criteria of patients to prescribe Palivizumab in our hospital

Criterion 1	<28 weeks preterm infants (PI) and age <12 months
Criterion 2	<32 weeks PI and age <6 months
Criterion 3	age <2 years with broncodisplasia
Criterion 4	age <2 years with hemodynamically significant congenital heart disease

Purpose

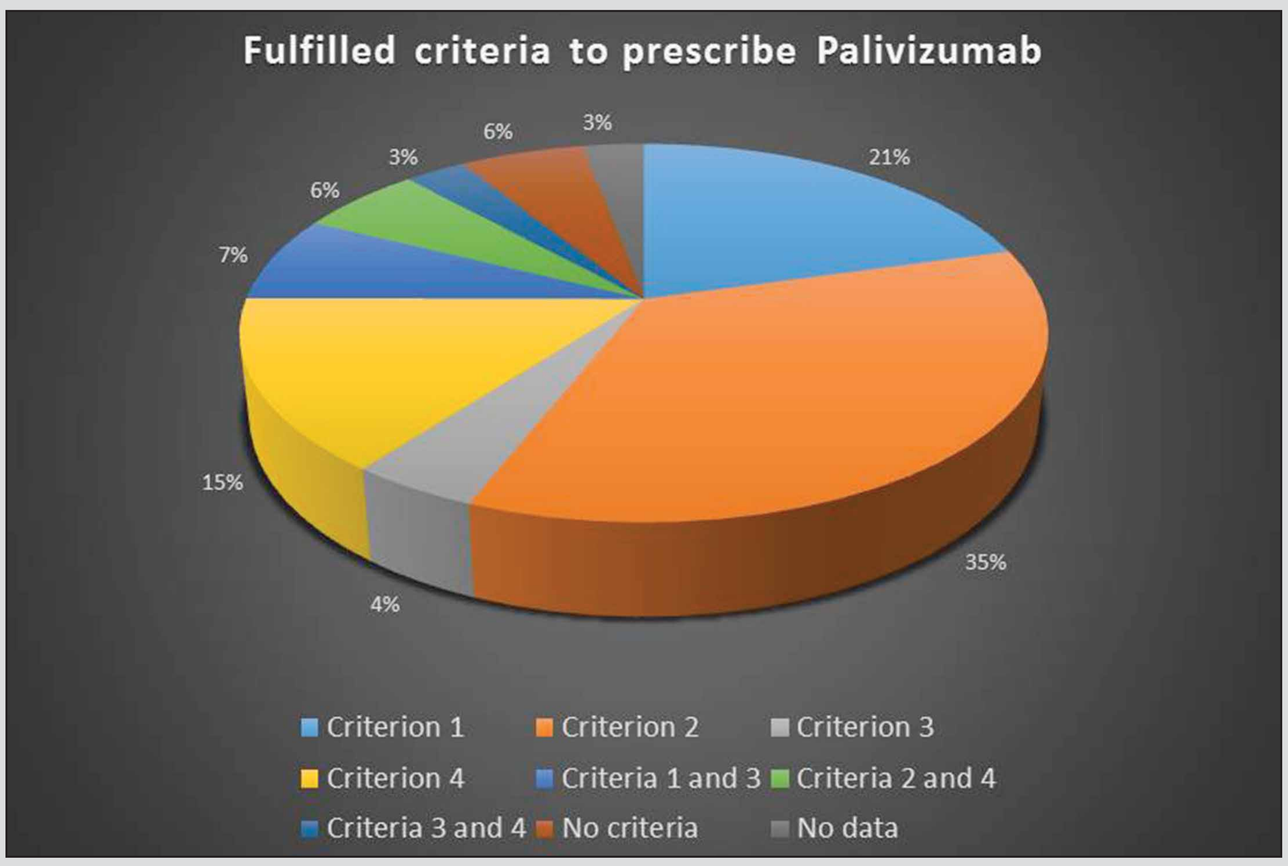
Describe the use of Palivizumab in the vaccination campaign in our hospital, evaluating the appropriateness of its use in the established criteria and its effectiveness.

Material and methods

It is a retrospective observational study. All patients who received Palivizumab between 01/10/2013-31/03/2014 were included. The collected data using the clinical records were: sex, gestational age, selection criteria, and number of hospitalizations due to acute bronchiolitis between 01/10/2013-30/09/2014. In these patients Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) of RSV was analyzed.

Results

Palivizumab was administered to 68 patients (48.5 % female) with a median gestational age of 209 days (176-287). 24 patients (35.3 %) fulfilled criterion 2, 14 (20.6 %) criterion 1, 10 (14.7 %) criterion 4, 5 (7.3 %) criteria 1 and 3, 4 (5.9 %) criteria 2 and 4, 3 (4.4 %) criterion 3, 2 (2.9 %) criteria 3 and 4. 4 patients did not meet any criteria and 2 had no data. Only 6 patients who received Palivizumab were hospitalized with acute bronchiolitis diagnosis and their RSV PCR were negatives.



Conclusions

Palivizumab is used under the established criteria in our hospital. The study data show that addressing these risk patients with the Palivizumab vaccine is an effective strategy in the course of at least one year. Although the study period has been 1 year, it should be desirable to measure effectiveness in a longer period.