

Approach to the Febrile Neonate (< 90 days)

Author: Quentin Reuter, MD

Editor: : Maneesha Agarwal, MD; Kristen Grabow Moore, MD, MEd

THE MISFITS: differential diagnosis for the sick neonate

Trauma

Heart

Endocrine

Metabolic

Inborn Errors of Metabolism

Seizure

Formula Disasters

Intestinal Catastrophe

Toxins

Sepsis

Ill Appearing

Yes: consider causes of sick neonate: THE MISFITS

Infection: full septic workup and treatment

IV/IO access: 20ml/kg crystalloid bolus

Evaluation: emergent fingerstick glucose, cbc, chem, blood cultures, UA, urine culture, LP studies, CXR (if respiratory symptoms), stool studies (if diarrhea), LFTs if concern for herpes, consider HSV PCR testing as well

Antibiotics:

Less than 28 days: vancomycin, ampicillin, cefotaxime or gentamycin, acyclovir

Older than 28 days: vancomycin, ampicillin (listeria risk highest 29-60 days), ceftriaxone, acyclovir (herpes risk highest 29-60 days)

Not Ill Appearing

Less than 28 days, well-appearing

Full septic work-up including CSF studies and antibiotic treatment as noted above

Older than 28 days, well appearing

Use Rochester, Philadelphia, or Boston criteria to determine if child if low risk -> These scores are not perfectly sensitive, should ultimately follow local protocol

Premature infants: manage according to their adjusted chronologic age

Search for focal bacterial source with basic evaluation: PNA, AOM, UTI, cellulitis

Consider risk factors: pursue further evaluation if concerned

Low risk features: term, healthy, well appearing, normal basic w/u (exam, urine, CBC), ANC < 10K , procalcitonin <0.05, CRP <20mg/dL

Disposition

Low risk: consider avoiding LP, +/- antibiotics, admission for observation

Could also consider strict next day follow-up in consultation with pediatric specialist

Family should be reliable, demonstrate good understanding of d/c instructions, be able to return to ED if clinical worsening, able to f/u with PCP

High risk features present: consider antibiotics and admission