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The study of amikacin regimen associated toxicity in febrile neutropenic pediatric cancer patients

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Cancer is the second most common cause of death in children. Incidence rates have shown an increase over time since the mid of the last century. The continuous improvement in diagnostic and treatment strategies for cancer has led to significant improvements in survival for a wide range of childhood cancers. Amikacin is an Aminoglycosides which are structurally related compounds. Aminoglycoside are bactericidal. The aim of the study was evaluation of amikacin serum level in pediatric cancer patients with fever neutropenia and impact of this level

on the efficacy and toxicity of Amikacin. Pediatric patients aged from 1-18 years and patients with hematological malignancies admitted to South Egypt Cancer Institute, Assiut University were used in the study. The administration of high dose of amikacin as a single daily dose is associated with slightly greater efficacy and less nephrotoxicity compared to a low dose of amikacin administered as twice daily dose.

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