OP007

Can nutritional or immune markers predict development of post-operative infections in Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) patients?

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Introduction

Nutritional and immune status is important in the outcome of surgical and non-surgical diseased conditions.

Objectives

To correlate nutritional and immune markers with development of post-operative infections in patients who had undergone CABG.

Method

Pre and post-operative nutritional (vitamins A and E, serum ferritin, albumin) and immune markers (Total Antioxidant Capacity (TAC), IL-6) of patients (n=102) at Cardio-Thoracic Unit, SJGH were determined. Data on surgical site and other infections were collected from BHT.

Results

Significantly (p=0.003) high percentage of females (40%) developed infections. Patients with post-op infections (POI) had significantly high pre (p=0.02) and post-operative (p=0.01) TAC. Pre-operative cutoff of 5.9 TEAC µg/100g and post-operative cut-off of 6.6 TEAC µg/100g could predict development of POI. Significantly (p=0.006) high concentration of post-operative IL-6 was observed in patients POI. Patients who developed POI had positive correlation between pre-operative TAC and pre (r=0.45, p=0.02) and post (r=0.44, p=0.02) operative albumin. When compared with individuals without infections, the odds ratios of decreased pre-operative albumin (1.2, 95% CI 1-1.3), elevated post-operative IL-6 (1, 95% CI 0.9-1.0) and pre-operative TAC (0.6, 95% CI 0.39-0.98) associated with POI.

Conclusions

Pre and post-operative TAC could predict true positive incidence of POI with moderately high specificity and true negative incidence of POI with a moderately high sensitivity respectively. Post-operative IL-6 could be a predictor for development of POI following CABG.

OP008

Effect of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID) on bleeding and Liver in Dengue infection

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Introduction

Many Dengue treatment guidelines prohibit using Non-Steroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs (NSAID). But there is no clinical evidence on how NSAIDS affects adversely in Dengue infection. NSAID are still prescribed by doctors or bought over the counter by patients for symptomatic relief of fever and body aches.

Objectives

Objective of this study was to determine effects of NSAIDs on bleeding and liver in Dengue.

Method

All serologically confirmed Dengue patients admitted to Dengue Management Unit, IDH, Angoda for four months from 1st of July 2014 were included in a prospective case control study. Those who had NSAIDs prior to admission were identified and compared with those who didn't have.

Results

There were 1000 patients with confirmed Dengue infection with 546 males and 454 females. Age range 12-86 years (mean 31 years). 56.2% (n=562) had DF; 43.2% (n= 432) had DHF.