Understanding the changing epidemiology of paediatric empyema: the relationship with pneumonia

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Health Protection Agency

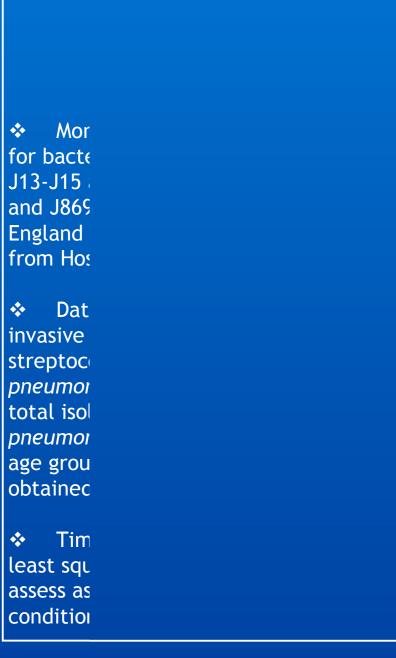
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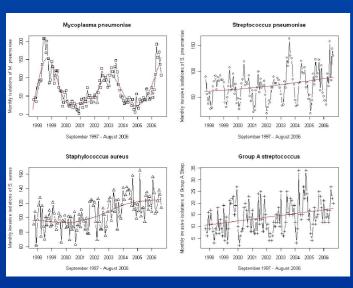
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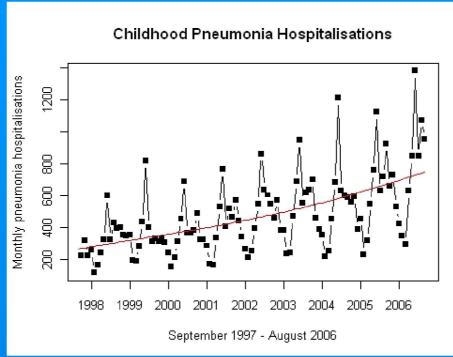


Figure 1: A chest x-ray of a child undergoing pleural drainage of a thoracic empyema

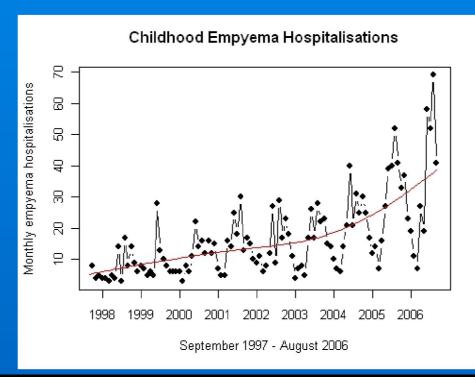
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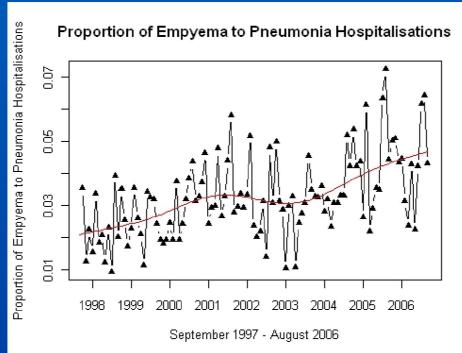




Organism	Co-efficient	95 % CI	P-value	
Pneumonia				
GAS	0.005	-0.001;0.011	0.12	
S. pneumoniae	0.009	0.007;0.011	<0.001*	
S. aureus	0.001	-0.001;0.004	0.21	
M. pneumoniae	0.001	-0.0001;0.003	0.09	



Organism	Co-efficient	95 % CI	P-value	
Empyema				
GAS	0.014	0.003;0.025	0.02*	
S. pneumoniae	0.010	0.008;0.013	<0.001*	
S. aureus	-0.001	-0.005;0.003	0.49	
M. pneumoniae	-0.001	-0.002;0.001	0.50	



Organism	Co-efficient	95 % CI	P-value	
Proportion of empyema to pneumonia				
GAS	0.00035	0.00003;0.00067	0.03*	
S. pneumoniae	0.00003	-0.00005;0.0001	0.53	
S. aureus	-0.00007	-0.00018;0.00004	0.21	
M. pneumoniae	-0.00003	-0.00008;0.00002	0.19	

Figure 3: Monthly pneumonia hospitalisations, empyema hospitalisations and proportion of empyema to pneumonia hospitalisations per month. Individual tables include results of time series modelling for each variable and all included pathogens.

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Conclusion

The escalation in paediatric empyema appeared associated with a rise in pneumonia driven by *S. pneumoniae* and an increase in the progression of pneumonia to empyema driven by GAS.

Acknowledgements

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