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**CORRELATION BETWEEN RISK FACTORS AND OUTCOMES IN CRITICALLY ILL INFANTS WITH INVASIVE CANDIDIASIS (A1)** Mike Wang, Jennifer Le. Long Beach Memorial Medical Center and Miller Children's Hospital, Long Beach, CA (mwang@memorialcare.org) IRB approval received.

Invasive candidiasis has been associated with significant morbidity and mortality in infants with late onset sepsis (greater than 3 days of life) located in the neonatal intensive care units (NICU). In fact, it has been associated with 31% mortality. Multiple studies have demonstrated the following to be risk factors: low birth weight, use of central venous catheters, total parenteral nutrition, and broad spectrum antimicrobial therapy. However, very few studies have evaluated the association between these risk factors and clinical outcomes for neonates with candidiasis. Our study aims to assess risk factors and correlate them to specific patient outcomes (i.e., mortality, length of hospitalization, and treatment failure) in infants with invasive candidiasis. We hypothesize that possessing multiple risk factors increases the likelihood of developing poor clinical outcomes. The medical charts of 100 infants with evidence of candidiasis between Jan 1, 1990 and April 1, 2009 were retrospectively reviewed. For each case patient, a control was selected and matched by birth weight category, birth date, and gestational age. Results and conclusions will be presented.