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SERUM NEOPTERIN AND PROCALCITONIN LEVELS IN RELATIONSHIP WITH PEDIATRIC BURN WOUND INFECTIONS

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Infection and septic complications in burn patients can be monitored by procalcitonin (PCT) and neopterin plasma values. The aim of the study was to investigate serum neopterin and PCT levels with WBC (white blood cell) and CRP (C-reactive protein) levels in patient group (PG) and healthy control group (HCG) and to investigate the relationship of these markers with burn wound infections (BWI). As the PG, 23 patients between 0–12 ages and up to 30% Total Body Surface Area (TBSA) burned and 15 HCG were included. PCT, neopterin, WBC, and CRP results on the first, the seventh, the fourteenth and the 21st day have been compared. During the follow-up period, 11 patients with BWI and 12 patients without BWI were classified as infected and non-infected patients, respectively. PCT and neopterin levels were detected higher in patients with BWI but no significant difference were present. Also, PCT and neopterin levels within the first 24 hours following the burn were detected higher in PG than HCG. CRP and WBC levels were detected high due to burn trauma. PCT and neopterin levels were increased in patients with BWI. PCT levels were increased during the pre-infectious period, while neopterin levels increased during the post-infectious period.

Keywords: burns, burn wound infection, procalcitonin, neopterin

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Introduction

The prominent causes of mortality in burn patients are burn shock, respiratory failure and septic complications that develop in the subsequent days [1]. Immune deficiency and late-onset sepsis continue to be an important problem and immunological anomalies that develop in the period following the burn are suggested to be responsible for this condition [2, 3].

Neopterin is regarded as a non-specific biochemical marker of stimulated cellular immune response [4, 5]. Neopterin levels are observed to increase in conditions such as viral infections, intracellular pathogens, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory diseases, allograft rejection, or malignant diseases [6]. It has been reported that the release of neopterin starts 3 days before the T-cell proliferation reaches its peak and the increase in neopterin levels may be observed one week before the specific antibody production [7]. Previous studies have shown that the burn trauma activates T-lymphocyte-macrophage interaction and leads to an increase in neopterin levels in the majority of burn patients compared to healthy individuals [3, 6].

Procalcitonin (PCT) is normally synthesized in the thyroid gland and during bacterial or fungal infections [8, 9]. PCT has been shown to be a useful marker of sepsis in adult patient population in the intensive care units and emergency patients with infection [10, 11]. In healthy individuals, the normal serum PCT values are below 0.05 ng/mL. It has been reported to increase to <0.5 ng/mL in case of local infections; to the values between 0.5–2 ng/mL in probable systemic infection, to 2–10 ng/mL in sepsis, and to the levels >10 ng/mL in severe sepsis [12]. Recent studies demonstrated that it is possible to detect infection and septic complications in burn patients by monitoring the PCT plasma values [8].

White blood cell (WBC), C-reactive protein (CRP), sedimentation rate, or high fever are non-specific markers [13]. CRP is regarded as an infection marker, especially in acute bacterial infections [14]. Nevertheless, it is known to increase in various conditions including burns, trauma, surgery, tissue necrosis, immune-mediated diseases, and cancer [15, 16].

In the light of these data, an early diagnosis and treatment of burn infections are of utmost importance to reduce mortality and morbidity rates. The aim of this study was to investigate the serum neopterin and PCT levels simultaneously with WBC and CRP levels in children aged 0–12 admitted to the burn unit of our hospital and to evaluate the relationship of these markers with burn wound infections (BWI).

Material and Methods

Study groups

a) Patient Group (PG): As PG, 23 children (12 girls and 11 boys) who were following-up with burn wounds in Burn Unit of Bagcilar Training and Research Hospital between 0–12 years (mean age: 2.48 ± 0.42) were included in this methodologically designed study between March 2012–June 2013. The etiology of burns involved contact with hot fluids in 22 patients and flame burns in 1 patient. Percent burned total body surface area (TBSA) was calculated according to the Lund-Browder chart and patients with burns greater than 30% TBSA and those requiring intensive care were excluded from the study. The percentage of TBSA that was burned in patients varied between 3%–30% (mean TBSA (%): $13.08\% \pm 6.45\%$) (Table I).

b) Healthy Control Group (HCG): As a HCG, 15 children (6 girls and 9 boys) between 0–12 years (mean age: 3.20 ± 2.42) who were following-up with anatomical deformity and without any burn wounds were included in this study. Demographical data were recorded and PG and HCG were matched for age of the groups ($p > 0.05$). All patients and their parents were informed about the study and they signed consent forms.

Collection of serum samples

Blood samples were collected on the first day of burn, on the seventh, on the fourteenth and on the 21st day in the morning without any operation and ad-

Table I. Characteristics of PG and HCG

Characteristics	PG	HCG
Number of subject	23	15
Gender (male/female)	11/12	9/6
Age (years) (Mean \pm sd)	2.48 ± 0.42	3.20 ± 2.42
Percent burned TBSA (Mean \pm sd)	$13.08\% \pm 6.45\%$	0
Number of BWI	11	0
Number of septic patients	1	0
Mortality (%)	0	0

PG: Patient Group, HCG: Healthy Control Group, Mean \pm sd: Mean \pm standard deviation, TBSA: Total Body Surface Area, BWI: Burn Wound Infections

ditional treatment (antibiotic treatment etc.) and serum fractions of blood samples were immediately separated and kept at -80°C until the study.

Other clinical and laboratory procedure

During the treatment and follow-up of the patients, complete blood count and biochemistry samples were also routinely collected and quantitative wound smear cultures, deep tissue cultures, blood and urine cultures were studied. Physical findings including fever, tachycardia and wound evaluation results were also recorded (Table II).

Besides systemic parameters such as fever, leukocytosis and acute phase reactants, local findings including scar formation, discolouring, edema, erythema, heat increase and sensitivity were also evaluated as burn wound infection criteria. Furthermore, in patients with pulmonary, urogenital, otolaryngological, ophthalmological etc. burns, possible causes of infection were ruled out. No prophylactic antibiotic treatment was applied who were admitted to our clinics with burn wounds. The antibiotic treatment was chosen in the light of physical examination, laboratory tests and culture results.

Table II. WBC, CRP, TBSA, fever, PCT and neopterin values of patient groups

	Infected patients (n = 11) mean±sd median (range)	Non-infected patients (n = 12) mean±sd median (range)	Statistical value
WBC (mm ³)	15144±3155 16335 (10863–18303)	12446±3989 11558 (6238–18970)	NS
CRP (mg/L)	22.55±23.23 10.88 (4.21–80.79)	14.88±17.42 5.18 (0.58–47.74)	NS
TBSA (%)	14.36±6.516 14 (2–25)	8.83±6.45 7.5 (3–25)	P<0.039
Fever (°C)	38.2±0.844 37.9 (37.1–39.5)	37.9±0.469 37.7 (37.1–38.5)	NS
PCT (ng/mL)	1.66±5.1 0.07 (0.03–16.92)	0.24±0.24 0.14 (0.08–0.81)	NS
Neopterin (ng/mL)	7.3±9.2 4.8 (1.2–33.3)	5.7±2.8 4.9 (3.3–12.3)	NS

WBC, CRP, TBSA, fever, PCT and neopterin values of patient groups
Mean±sd: Mean±standart deviation, WBC: White blood cell, CRP: C-reactive protein,
NS: not significant, TBSA: Total Body Surface Area, PCT: Procalcitonin

Laboratory tests

Measurements of serum PCT and neopterin levels were applied simultaneously in a single run to the serum fractions of blood samples which were collected on the first, on the seventh, on the fourteenth and on the 21st day and kept -80°C . The PCT levels of the serum samples were measured using the monoclonal immunoluminometric method (B.R.A.H.M.S PCT Sensitive, BRAHM Diagnostic GmbH, Berlin, Germany). The method specific to the PCT molecule uses two separate monoclonal antibodies binding to the calcitonin and calcitonin receptor regions. The minimum value detected by this method was 0.1 ng/mL and the measuring range was 0.1–500 ng/mL, while the pathological limit was >0.5 ng/mL [13, 17]. A commercial ELISA kit (Neopterin ELISA, DRG Instruments GmbH, Berlin, Germany) was used according to the manufacturer's instructions to quantitatively determine the serum neopterin levels. Internal controls were used during the study. We performed the test in single run therefore we do not have inter-assay coefficient variation (CV). All calibrators and controls tested in two wells and our inter assay CV fell into 5.2–9.5% (7.2) range which described in product manual. The pathological value was accepted as ng/mL.

Statistical analysis

Fischer's exact test was used in frequency and percentage comparisons between PG and HCG for biostatistical evaluation of this study results. To compare PG and HCG, we used Mann-Whitney U-test (data normally distributed). Quantitative variables were calculated with arithmetical mean \pm standard deviation and median. $p<0.05$ was considered significant.

Ethics: This study was approved by the Non-Invasive Clinical Research Ethics Committee of Bagcilar Research and Training Hospital (Number: GOKAEK/2012-91, Date: 10 December 2012).

Results

Among the 23 patients enrolled in the study, 11 (47.8%) were clinically and bacteriologically observed to have BWI. No BWI was detected clinically or bacteriologically in the other 12 patients. In the PG, patients were grouped as infected PG with BWI and non-infected PG without BWI (Table II). In quantitative smear cultures, the following infectious agents were detected: *Staphylococ-*

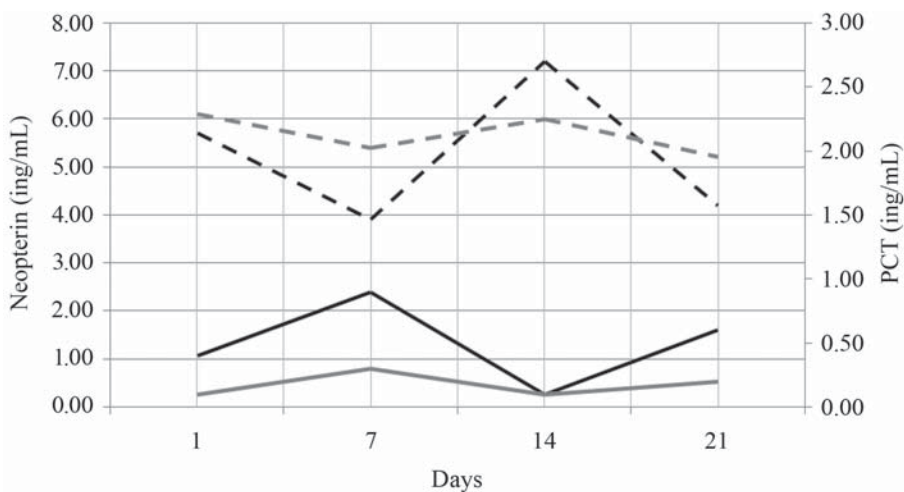


Figure 1. Mean values of neopterin and PCT in patients who developed burn wound infections and patients without burn wound infections

- Mean neopterin values of patients who developed burn wound infections
- · - Mean neopterin values of patients without burn wound infections
- Mean PCT values of patients who developed burn wound infections
- Mean PCT values of patients without burn wound infections

cus aureus in six patients, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in two patients, *Staphylococcus epidermidis* in one patient and *Acinetobacter baumannii* in one patient.

In one patient, methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) growth was accompanied by a positive cell culture and sepsis. Among the infected PG, the infection was detected between the fifth and the fifteenth day, with a mean value of 8.5 ± 3.2 . A very high significant difference was detected between PG and HCG for PCT and neopterin positivity ($p < 0.0001$, $p < 0.0001$, respectively). Serum PCT levels of infected and non-infected PG were detected as 1.66 ± 5.1 ng/mL, 0.24 ± 0.24 ng/mL, respectively. Although, statistically significant difference between infected and non-infected PG for PCT levels was not detected, but PCT serum level was found higher in infected than in non-infected PG.

Neopterin levels were detected as 7.3 ± 9.2 ng/mL and 5.7 ± 2.8 ng/mL in infected and non-infected PG, respectively. Although, statistically significant difference between them for serum neopterin levels was not detected, but it was found higher in infected than in non-infected PG.

We also compared the classic infection indicators; WBC and CRP in this study. Although, no statistically significant difference was detected between infected and non-infected PG for WBC and CRP levels ($p > 0.05$), both of them were detected higher in infected PG than non-infected PG.

Mean percent burned TBSA $14.36\% \pm 6.51\%$ and $8.83\% \pm 6.45\%$ in infected and non-infected PG, respectively. A statistically significant difference was detected between infection and percentage of TBSA that was burned ($p < 0.039$) (Table II).

Mean values of neopterin and PCT of patients who develop BWI and other patients only with burn wounds over 21 days period were shown in Figure 1.

Discussion

BWI and associated bacterial sepsis is the major cause of mortality and morbidity [18]. An early diagnosis of septic complications and the appropriate antibiotic treatment is of utmost important in order to increase the survival rates of burn patients [19]. In limited numbers of pediatric studies, Neely et al. [20] indicated that PCT had a sensitivity of 42% for early diagnosis of sepsis in 20 children with burns. Pourakbari et al. [21] concluded that rapid PCT test was superior to neopterin for anticipating bacterial infection in pediatric patients with bacterial infection. Mann et al. [8] indicated that PCT may be helpful to diagnose sepsis. Systemic bacterial infections cause marked PCT elevation. For example, *E. coli* endotoxin induces TNF- α and IL-6 followed by an increase of PCT [22]. Budkevich et al. [23] suggested the rise in their PCT levels may be related with bacterial complications. Barati et al. [13] studied with 60 burn patients with and without infection. They detected a significantly higher PCT level in the infected group as in our one patient with sepsis and elevated PCT level (5.19 ng/mL).

In this study, we detected a very highly significant difference between PG and HCG for PCT positivity ($p < 0.0001$). Among patients with and without BWI, the mean PCT value was 1.66 ± 5.1 ng/mL and 0.24 ± 0.24 ng/mL, respectively with no statistically significant difference. According to the Carsin et al. [24] serum PCT levels were increased during the first hours following burn and rapidly stabilised and they concluded that PCT was a useful marker for determination of the course of patients with burns following burn. But, other investigators suggested that PCT may be a useful marker for the diagnosis of severe infectious complications after burn [17, 20, 22, 25, 26]. Our results were in concordance with the results of Lavrentieva et al. [19] and Barati et al. [13]. PCT levels of our PG on day 1 were at local infection levels (0.5 ng/mL) due to the burn trauma. Considering the mean time point (on day 8) the infection was detected, PCT values of the infected PG were increased during the preinfectious period, showing a tendency to diminish later. The decrease of PCT levels in the subsequent days may be associated with the treatment response influencing PCT levels. We are of the opinion that PCT is an auxiliary marker of diagnosis.

Neopterin levels were found to increase in burn injuries and a significant elevation in neopterin levels was not seen within 24 hours post-burn. The possible reason might be due to the late appearance of inducer interferon-gamma [7]. We detected a very high significant difference between PG and HCG for neopterin positivity ($p < 0.0001$). Within the first 24 hours following the burn damage, the mean neopterin level was 5.8 ± 3.2 ng/mL while neopterin level in HCG was 2.5 ± 0.2 ng/mL. These results suggested that the serum neopterin levels may have been increased in burn patients even in the absence of any infection. The mean neopterin value of the infected PG was 7.3 ± 9.2 ng/mL in comparison to 5.7 ± 2.8 ng/mL of non-infected PG. Also, considering day 8, as the infection detection time, neopterin levels of the infected PG were found to decrease during the pre-infectious period, only to increase in the postinfectious period. We also observed, neopterin levels were fluctuated as an increase after the burn trauma, and a decrease in the subsequent period, and another increase after the infection. In our only sepsis case, initially neopterin levels were increased to 5.8 ng/mL level and decreased to 3.5 ng/mL during the therapy. Yao et al. [3] detected increased neopterin levels in most patients on the day of 3 post-burn. Grabosch and Rokos [6] detected initially neopterin levels of 22 patients with burn injuries in the normal range. After first week, they were increased significantly thereafter. They suggested that elevated neopterin levels could not be attributed either to the burn itself or to the later events, the cellular immune system was shown to be highly activated. Our results were in concordance with the results of Yao et al. [3], Grabosch and Rokos [6]. Balogh et al. [2] detected a continuous increase in neopterin levels of 21 patients with burn until day 10, then a fluctuation for several weeks. They concluded that low neopterin levels in the presence of bacteraemia may have been caused by deleterious impairment of immune functions. Our results were in accordance with their results.

As a conclusion, although, no statistically significant difference was detected between PG who developed BWI and PG without BWI, it was detected that PCT and neopterin levels were increased in PG who developed BWI. The PCT levels were observed to increase during the pre-infectious period, while the neopterin levels were found to increase during the post-infectious period.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

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