

BRIEF REPORT

Findings of the Peripheral Blood Smear in Patient Suspected with Sepsis Admitted in Emergency Department

Rama Bozorgmehr¹, Seyyed-Mojtaba Nekooghadam¹, Alireza Fatemi¹, Elham Keykha^{1*}

1. Department of Internal Medicine, Shohadaye Tajrish Hospital, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.

*Corresponding author: Elham Keykha; Department of Internal Medicine, Shohadaye Tajrish Hospital, Tehran, Iran. Email: keykha6454@yahoo.com

Abstract

Introduction: Determination of good diagnostic tools is an issue of importance specially to differentiate between sepsis etiologies and improvement of prognosis. Hence our purpose was to determine the finding of the peripheral blood smear (PBS) in patients with suspected of sepsis and its association with the final diagnosis in the year 1396. **Methods:** In this cross-sectional comparative survey, 348 consecutive patients with suspected of sepsis admitted in emergency department of Shohaday-e-Tajrish Hospital were enrolled and the association of finding of the peripheral blood smear in patients with the final diagnosis in the year 1396 were determined. **Results:** The results in this study demonstrated that pneumonia and urinary tract infection were seen in 29% and 18.1%. Thrombocytopenia ($p=0.000$), thrombocytosis ($p=0.032$), and abnormal morphology ($p=0.049$) were related to final diagnosis. **Conclusion:** Totally, according to the obtained results it may be concluded that platelet count and PBS morphology are important related factors for sepsis.

Key words: Diagnosis; Emergency Service, Hospital; Sepsis; Peripheral blood smear
