

INTRODUCTION

Febrile children comprise one of the most important problems in paediatric practice. The major diagnostic goal is to distinguish bacterial and treatable infections from viral ones. Recent studies have shown serum C-reactive protein CRP determination to be useful in the diagnosis of invasive bacterial infections.

Elevations of the white blood cell count, erythrocyte sedimentation rate and temperature are frequently associated with childhood bacterial infections.

AIM OF WORK

We studied a series of children with pneumonia to try to determine if the C-reactive protein CRP was more definitive than Leucocytic count, E.S.R. and PNL in differentiating bacterial from non-bacterial pneumonias.