

MATERNAL-FETAL INFECTION OF PREMATURE NEWBORN

Carolina Călugăreanu, Perinatal Center, Municipal Clinical Hospital no. 1, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova Ala Curteanu, Perinatology Laboratory, Mother and Child Institute, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Introduction

Maternal-fetal infection (MFI) occupies top places in morbidity and mortality in premature babies.

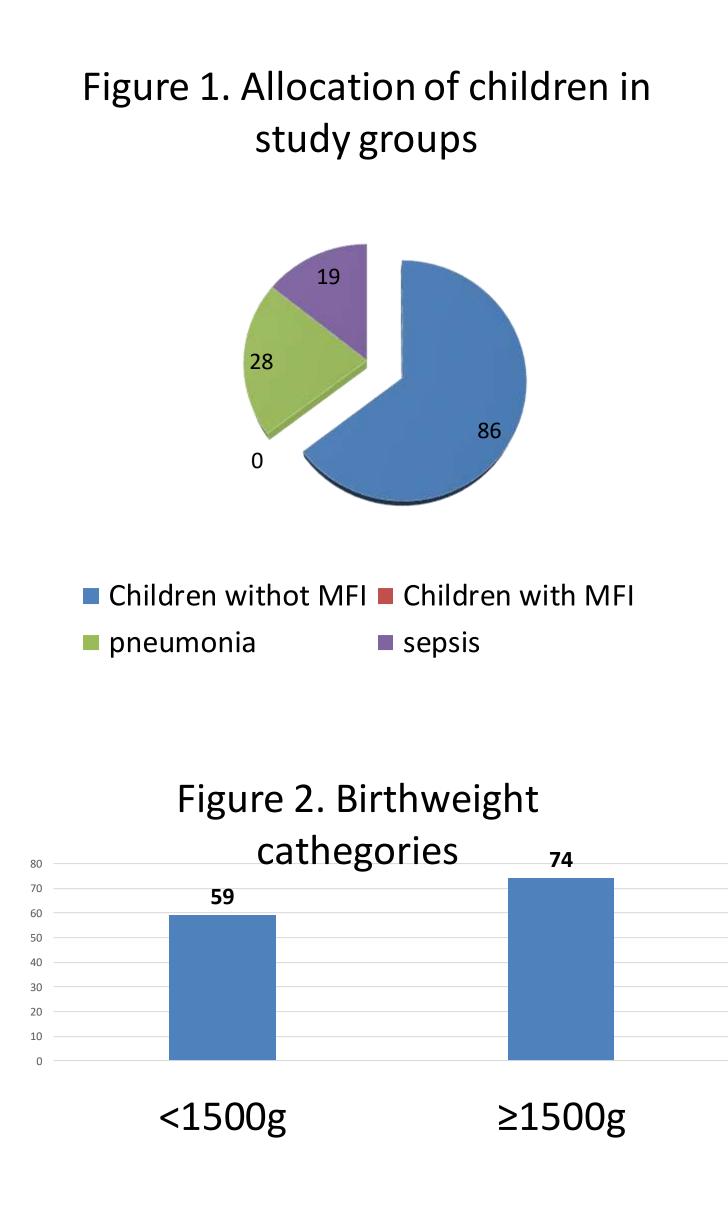
Keywords: Premature baby, maternal-fetal infection

Purpose

We determined the clinical-anamnestic peculiarities of MFI depending on its manifestation.

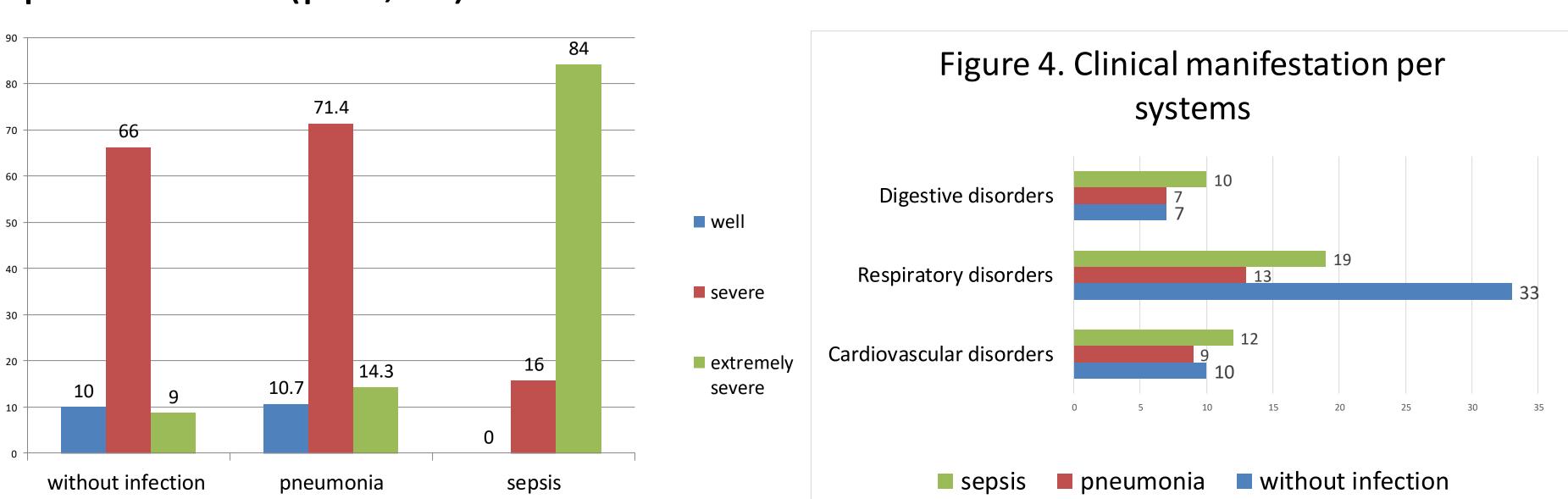
Material and methods

A case-control study was conducted applying the clinical-anamnestic method, on a group of 133 children from mothers at risk of infection, of which 47 (35,33%) children with MFI (including 28 (59,57%) with localized infections (pneumonia) and 19 (40,42%) with sepsis) and 86 (64,66%) children without MFI (Figure 1). 59 children had a birth weight (BW) <1500g and 74 children a BW \geq 1500g (Figure 2). For frequency analysis, the statistics χ^2 was calculated.



Results

16 (84,21%) children with sepsis, compared to 5 (17,86%) children with pneumonia and 19 (22,09%) children without MFI were born in extremely severe condition (p<0,001) (Figure 3). Cardiovascular disorders had 12 (63,16%) children with sepsis and 9 (32,14%) children with pneumonia, compared to 10 (11,63%) children without MFI (p<0,001) (Figure 4). Digestive disorders were found in 10 (52,63%) children with sepsis, compared to 7 (8,14%) children without MFI (p<0,001) (Figure 4). Respiratory disorders (dyspnea) prevailed in 7 (53,85%) children with pneumonia, compared to 6 (18,75%) children without MFI. Respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) occurred in 7 (98,47%) children with sepsis, compared to 6 (46,15%) children with pneumonia (p<0,01).



Conclusions

Neonatal sepsis is associated with extremely severe condition and is manifested mainly by cardiovascular and digestive disorders, as well as RDS.