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Analysis of infection in neonatal intensive care unit: A 44-deaths report

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Background: Neonatal infection is one of the most common diseases in neonatal intensive care unit, and is also a crucial cause of neonatal death. An effectual therapy at the very beginning of the infection can significantly reduce the mortality of neonate.

Objective: To uncover the status of neonatal infection and current antibiotic therapeutic proposal.

Method: An observational, retrospective study was performed, assessing all the infants that were dead during hospitalization between 2013.1.1-2014.12.31. Analyze the clinical data, discover the risk factors and characteristics of infection and summarize the current precaution and therapeutic proposal.

Result: 40(91%) out of 44 in total infants had infective symptom, and 68% of their mothers got infective symptom too, and only 38% of these mothers received antibiotic therapy, while the drug had low sensitivity and the duration of use was not correct. 35(88%) out of 40 infected infants received antibiotic therapy, while 5(12%) infants were unable to receive effective therapy due to the unobvious clinical symptom and early onset of death. The positive rate of clinical pathogen samples was 17%, most of which was *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Streptococcus viridans* and *Escherichia coli*. Piperacillin tazobactam sodium and Meropenem is most commonly used.

Conclusion: Infection occupies a crucial role in neonatal death, by improving maternal infection treatment and enhancing the management of infants can significantly reduce neonatal mortality.

Biography

Bao Shan is a MD student in Sichuan University. Her major is Pediatrics especially on neonatology. She has published several papers in reputed journals, and has done a lot of researches on clinical aspects of neonates.

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