Bao Shan et al., Pediat Therapeut 2017, 7:1 (Suppl)
http://dx.doi.org/10.4172/2161-0665.C1.036

Risk factors and recent effect on neonatal diseases of different grades histologic chorio-amnionitis: A retrospective case control study

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Background: Chorioamnionitis is thought to be related to neonatal mortality and morbidity, but conflicting results appears in different studies influenced by different definition of chorioamnionitis and study populations. Meanwhile, the effect of different grades of histologic chorioamnionitis on neonatal diseases has not been talked before.

Method: A retrospective study was performed, analyzing the neonates who were sent to our neonatal intensive care unit and with a pathologic examination of placenta of their mom between 1st January and 31st December in 2014. Neonates were excluded if there were major malformations or chromosome abnormality. Complications during pregnancy, pathologic examination results of placenta and neonatal outcomes were collected and analyzed.

Outcomes: A total number of 253 neonates were included, including 192 preterms (76%) and 61 terms (24%). Mothers who had chorioamnionitis accounted for 83% (209) with grade I 58% (121), grade-II 25% (53) and grade-III 17% (35). Premature rupture of membranes (P<0.001), placenta adhesion(P<0.001), mother infection(P<0.001) and scarred uterus (P<0.05) significantly increased the risk of having chorioamnionitis, while pregnancy induced hypertension, gestational diabetes mellitus, intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy and hashimotos thyroiditis did not. Chorioamnionitis did not increase the risk of having intracranial hemorrhage (P=0.602), pneumonia (P=0.612), electrolyte disorder (P=0.965), hypoproteinemia (P=0.347) and retinopathy of prematurity (P=0.310) in infants. Different grades of chorioamnionitis also did not have significant effect on neonatal outcomes.

Conclusion: The relevance ratio of chorioamnionitis is dramatically high in pregnancy women and premature rupture of membranes, placenta adhesion, mother infection and scarred uterus significantly increased the risk of this pathological changes. But the current data showed it does not have effect on neonates. More prospective researches are needed to reveal the impacts of chorioamnionitis on infants.

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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