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THE CORRELATION BETWEEN MATERNAL RISK FACTORS AND NEONATAL CONJUCTIVITIS

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Abstract:

Introduction Bacterial conjunctivitis is usually a benign self-limiting illness. However, it can sometimes be serious or signify a severe underlying systemic disease. It is usually caused by Neisseria or Chlamydia. The symptoms may occur within the first 24 hours, and more frequently later. The aim is to compare the frequency of the disease between the newborns born by the mothers with or without prenatal risks of bacterial diseases. The focus was not on the cause of the conjunctivitis. Material and methods: Newborns with conjunctivitis as isolated disease, born at the University Clinic for Gynecology and Obstetrics. Methods: clinical observation, hematological and biochemical investigations. The results were statistically worked out using simple descriptive statistics and Student's t-test for significance. In the observational study 500 newborns were included. The examined group included 170 newborns of mothers with known prenatal risk of infection, and the control group (330 newborns) consisted of the rest newborns, born by the mothers without known prenatal risk of infection. All of them were born vaginally, to exclude the bias. Results: In the examined group, 95 newborns (55,9%) had conjunctivitis, majority after perinatal risk of Chlamydia infection, then Escherichia coli. All these newborns immediately were placed in the therapy pathway. Within the control group, 42 (12,7%) had conjunctivitis, without known cause. The difference had statistical significance (p<0,01). Conclusion: Although this is already known causative relationship, our intention was to put the attention to the recognition of the antenatal visits and the early detection of the infections during the pregnancy, so the neonatologists could start immediately with therapy, in order to prevent spreading of the infective disease and later consequences to the newborns and infants.

Keywords: Conjunctivitis, newborn, infection

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