

## Evaluation of gastric secretion culture results and comparison with blood culture results in early onset neonatal sepsis

Seyed Saeid Nabavi

Islamic Azad University, Iran

**Background:** Neonatal infection, signs and symptoms are often nonspecific and specific diagnostic test is difficult due to lack of properly diagnosed. The aim of this study was to determine the results of bacteriological culture and smear stomach and pathogens in neonates with suspected sepsis is determined. Methods: In this cross-sectional study of 64 infants who were suspected sepsis, and inclusion criteria at 2015-2016 in the Islamic Azad University and affiliated hospitals under contract, have been studied from newborns after clinical manifestations, blood cultures, cultures and smears were prepared stomach to Determine pathogens were sent to laboratory data collected were analyzed by statistical software SPSS22. Results: In this study, which was conducted on 64 children semester, 7.8% of infants had positive blood cultures. The average age of mothers 31+5.27 years and 65.6 % male and 34.4% were female. Mean age at 2.5+ 2.1 day (minimum and maximum age was 1 and 7 days. The most common symptom of respiratory distress (28.1%) and 6.3% with a definite diagnosis of sepsis, 26.6 probable sepsis % 67.2% with sepsis may be, have been hospitalized. Gastric culture results in premature neonates due to staphylococcus epidermidis, and Streptococcus based on the most common SPP, which in the stomach smear 46.9% Gram-positive pathogens has been reported. Conclusion: Early diagnosis of neonatal sepsis in order to reduce complications, such as blood culture methods susceptible to cell culture and smear stomach is recommended.

### Biography

Dr Seyed Saeid Nabavi completed his PhD in 26 years old from Azad Tehran University and completed pediatric speciality from Zanjan University in Iran and He is working in NICU ward milad hospital in the Tehran for past 20 years.