

# **Group B streptococcal infection in neonates: an 11-year review**

何文佑

**Ho MY;Wu CT;Ku YT;Huang FY and Peng CC**

摘要

## **Abstract**

Group B Streptococcal (GBS) infection is an important cause of infant morbidity and mortality. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the incidence, clinical characteristics, mortality and complications of this infection. From 1985 through 1995, 66 infants with early onset disease (EOD) and 23 infants with late onset disease (LOD) were treated at Mackay Memorial Hospital (MMH). The occurrence rate of EOD was 3.26-10.08/1000 admissions. The incidence of the disease was 0.11-1.39/1000 live births. Of the 66 EOD infants, 24 (36%) were preterm infants. There were 33 (50%) infants in EOD category with respiratory distress and 40 (60%) infants with sepsis. Among the 23 LOD infants, 3 (13%) were preterm infants. There were 6 (13%) infants in LOD category with respiratory distress and 16 (69%) with sepsis. Nine (13%) EOD infants and 14 (60%) LOD infants had meningitis. Leukopenia occurred in 24 (36%) EOD infants and 5 (21%) LOD infants. Twelve (18%) EOD infants and 9 (39%) LOD infants had a history of prolonged rupture of membrane (PROM). The mortality rate was 14% in EOD and 4% in LOD infants. Four (17%) LOD infants developed neurological sequelae. Clinically, EOD infants were often premature and prone to develop sepsis, respiratory distress and leukopenia, while LOD often presented with meningitis and sepsis. Our estimated occurrence rate and incidence of EOD were similar to the European estimates. The influence of prenatal measures on EOD and the meaning of PROM on LOD need further evaluation.