



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكرو فيلم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



HANAA ALY



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



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جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

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Risk Factors of Sepsis in Neonatal Intensive Care Unites

Thesis

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Master
Degree in Pediatric Nursing**

By

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2020**

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List of Abbreviations

ANC	: Antenatal Care
BSI	: Blood Stream Infection
CBC	: Complete Blood Count
CHAOS	: Cardiovascular Haemopoetic Apoptosis Organ Dysfunction Suppression
CPAP	: Continuous Positive Airway Pressure
CRP	: C - Reactive Protein
CSF	: Cerebral Spinal Fluid
CT	: Computed Tomography Scan
DHA	: Docosahexaenoic Acid
DIC	: Disseminated Intra–vascular Coagulation
ECMO	: Extracorporeal Mechanical Oxygenation
EOS	: Early Onset Sepsis
ESR	: Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate
FAO	: Food and Agriculture Organization
FHS	: Fetal Heart Sound
GBS	: Group B Streptococcus
ICN	: Intensive Care Nursery
LOS	: Late Onset Sepsis
LP	: Lumbar Puncture
MCH	: Maternal-Child Health
MDG	: Millennium Development Goals

MMR	: Maternal Mortality Ratio
NEC	: Necrotizing Enter Colitis
NICU	: Neonatal Intensive Care Units
NICUs	: Neonatal Intensive Care Units
PCR	: Polymerase Chain Reaction
PPE	: Personal Protective equipment
UTI	: Urinary Tract Infection
VLBW	: Very Low Birth Weight
WHO	: World Health Organization

Abstract

Neonatal sepsis is the most important cause of neonatal mortality, the rate of sepsis in Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) is high mainly in premature and low birth weight babies. **Aim:** This study aimed to assess risk factors of sepsis in (NICUs). **Design:** A descriptive design was used to conduct this study. **Settings:** This study was conducted at the NICUs in General Zagazig Hospital. **Subject:** A convenient sample composed of 60 neonates with sepsis who admitted to the previously mentioned setting, and A purposive sample which was composed of 60 nurses working with neonates in the previously mentioned settings for 6 months period. **Tools of Data Collection:** Were a structured interview questionnaire sheet, to collected data about studied neonatal nurses and assess nurse's knowledge about risk factor of neonatal nurses. Observational checklist to asses nurses practice about hand washing, waste management, protective cloths and disinfection of incubators. **Results:** Reveals that, half of the studied nurses had poor knowledge about the risk factors of neonatal sepsis, while 30% and 20% of them had average and good knowledge and more than three quarters of studied neonate nurses had incompetence level regarding care of neonatal sepsis. **Conclusion:** Based on results of the current study, it concluded that, risk factors of neonatal sepsis in intensive care units divided into three types: (risk factors related to neonates, risk factors related to mothers and risk factors related to environment), its shows that half of the studied nurses had poor knowledge about risk factors of neonatal sepsis and more than three quarters of them had incompetence level regarding care of neonatal sepsis. Moreover, there was a positive correlation between total knowledge of nurses and their total practice regarding care of neonatal sepsis. **Recommendations:** Regular health educational program for care providers in neonatal intensive care units related to infection control measures.

Keywords: Sepsis - Risk Factor - Neonatal Intensive Care Units.

Introduction

Neonatal sepsis is a clinical syndrome consisting of nonspecific symptoms and signs of infection accompanied by bacteremia in the first 28 days of life. Early–Onset Sepsis (EOS) can occur in the first week of life, it usually is apparent on the first day after birth. Late–onset sepsis occurs after the first week of life but before the age of 30 days, it usually acquired by the infant in the hospital Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) (*Caserta, 2015*).

Neonatal sepsis is a major cause of morbidity and mortality, overall incidence varies between 1–8 cases/1000 live births, it accounts for 50% of neonatal mortality, clinical features are non–specific and early diagnosis of sepsis poses great difficulties. Though the positive blood culture is diagnostic but it is time consuming and has success rate of only 40% so it's highly necessary to analyze early indirect septic marker to diagnose septicemia in early stage (*World Health Organization (WHO), 2018*).

Neonatal sepsis can be causative agent of neonatal infection are bacteria, viruses, and fungi. In addition, the immune system of the neonate may respond in ways that can create problems that complicate treatment, such as the release of inflammatory chemicals. Congenital defects of the