

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلو

# بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





MONA MAGHRABY



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# جامعة عين شمس التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم قسم

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MONA MAGHRABY



### Mean Platelet Volume (MPV) and Plasma Lactate Level in the Diagnosis and Prognosis of Neonatal Bacteremia

#### Thesis

Submitted For Partial Fulfillment of Master Degree in Clinical Pathology

By

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### List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Full term
Apo	Anolinoprotein
_	Acute phase reactants
	Blood lactic acid
	Complete blood picture
	Coagulase negative staphylococcus
	C reactive protein
	Disseminated intravascular coagulopathy
	Early onset sepsis
	Fluorescence in situ hybridization
	Group B-streptococcus
	Granulocyte-Colony Stimulating Factors
	Guanosine triphosphate
<i>HDL-C</i>	High-density lipoprotein cholesterol
HSS	Hematological system scoring
ICAM-1	Circulating intercellular adhesion molecule-1
<i>IVIG</i>	Intravenous immunoglobulin
LOS	Late onset sepsis
LTA	Anti-lipoteichoic acid
MALDI TOF MS	$.  Matrix-assisted  laser  desorption  \prime  ionization  time- \\ of  flight  mass  spectrometry$
<i>MBL</i>	Mannose binding protein
MODS	Multi organ dysfuction syndrome
<i>MPV</i>	Mean platelet volume
MRSA	Methicillin resistant staphylococcus aureus
<i>NEC</i>	Necrotizing enterocolitis
<i>NICU</i>	Neonatal Intensive Care Unit
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction
<i>PCT</i>	Procal citon in
<i>PSP</i>	Panceartic stone protein

### List of Abbreviations (Cont...)

Abb.	Full term
PTX3	Pentraxin 3
	Quick sequential organ failure assessment
<i>SAA</i>	Serum amyloid-A
SIRS	Systemic inflammatory response syndrome
SOFA	Sequential organ failure assessment
<i>VLBW</i>	Very low birth weight
WHO	World health organization

#### Introduction

eonatal sepsis is a clinical syndrome characterized by signs and symptoms of infection with or without bacteremia. It is caused by various organisms invading the blood stream, which may be, bacterial, viral, fungal, or protozoal, whereas in bacterial sepsis, bacteremia is a cardinal feature (*Karne et al.*, 2017).

Globally, sepsis is considered to be the major cause of high morbidity and mortality among neonates, despite the efforts done in health care units. Around 40% of under –five deaths worldwide occur in the neonatal period, owing to 3.1 million newborn deaths annually (*Shehab El-Din et al.*, 2015).

Unfortunately, the symptoms and signs of neonatal sepsis are subtle and non-specific, so rapid diagnosis and management become a challenge every health care worker faces (*Bhat*, 2017). Blood culture and sepsis screening tests (elevated CRP, elevated total leukocytic count, and thrombocytopenia) are the most common used methods routinely. Although blood culture is the gold standard method for diagnosis of bacterial sepsis, at least 24 hours are needed for preliminary diagnosis. So, a rapid and reliable diagnostic tests are needed (*Singhi et al.*, 2009; *Hofer et al.*, 2012).

Thrombocytopenia is a common hematological abnormality in neonates with bacteremia. The auto-analyzers readily provide platelet indices along with platelet counts without any additional cost. However, these indices are not given proper attention. One of the important platelet indices available for clinical utility is the mean platelet volume (MPV), which is defined by the arithmetic mean of platelets (Bhat, 2017).

Lactic acid is the metabolite of the anaerobic oxidation of sugar (glycolysis) and is generated by many organs as the brain, skeletal muscles and red blood cells. There have been a few studies conducted on the influence of blood lactic acid detection on neonatal bacterial sepsis diagnosis (Jia el al., 2017).

#### AIM OF THE WORK

o determine the role of mean platelet volume (MPV) and plasma lactate level in the diagnosis and prognosis of neonatal bacterial sepsis.