Evaluation of Blood Culture of Neonatas Suspected Septicaemia in Hazrate Masoomeh Hospital of kermanshah ,Iran(2006)

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Abstract

Background and objectives: Blood culture is a critical part of evaluation of Neonate suspected with Septicaemia. This phenomenon is one of the most important causes of neonates in Neonatal.

Material and Methods: This study was carried out on 1470 samples of neonates suspected with bacteraemia, using routine microbiological technique. The samples were assessed in hazrate Masoomeh hospital of Kermansha, Iran.

Results and Conclusions: Of all samples, 112 (7.62%) were positive. Most of the positive cultures were obtained after 24 hours of incubation in broth media. We confirmed this result by using discriminative culture media. The isolated bacteria are Coagulase-negative Staphylococcus (28.6%), Alfa-hemolytic Streptococcus (0.09%), Staphylococcus aureus (10.7%), Klebsiella (6.2%), Pseudomonas (12.5%), Moraxella (0.9%), Acineto bacter (13.4%), Alcaligenes (13.4%), Proteus (1.8%), and Salmonella (0.9%).

Conclusion: The frequency of Coagulase-negative Staphylococcus isolated from neonates Blood culture is more than the other microorganisms. Generally, the frequency of gram negative bacteria is higher than gram Positive.

Key words: Septicaemia, Blood culture, Bacteraemia, Neonatal