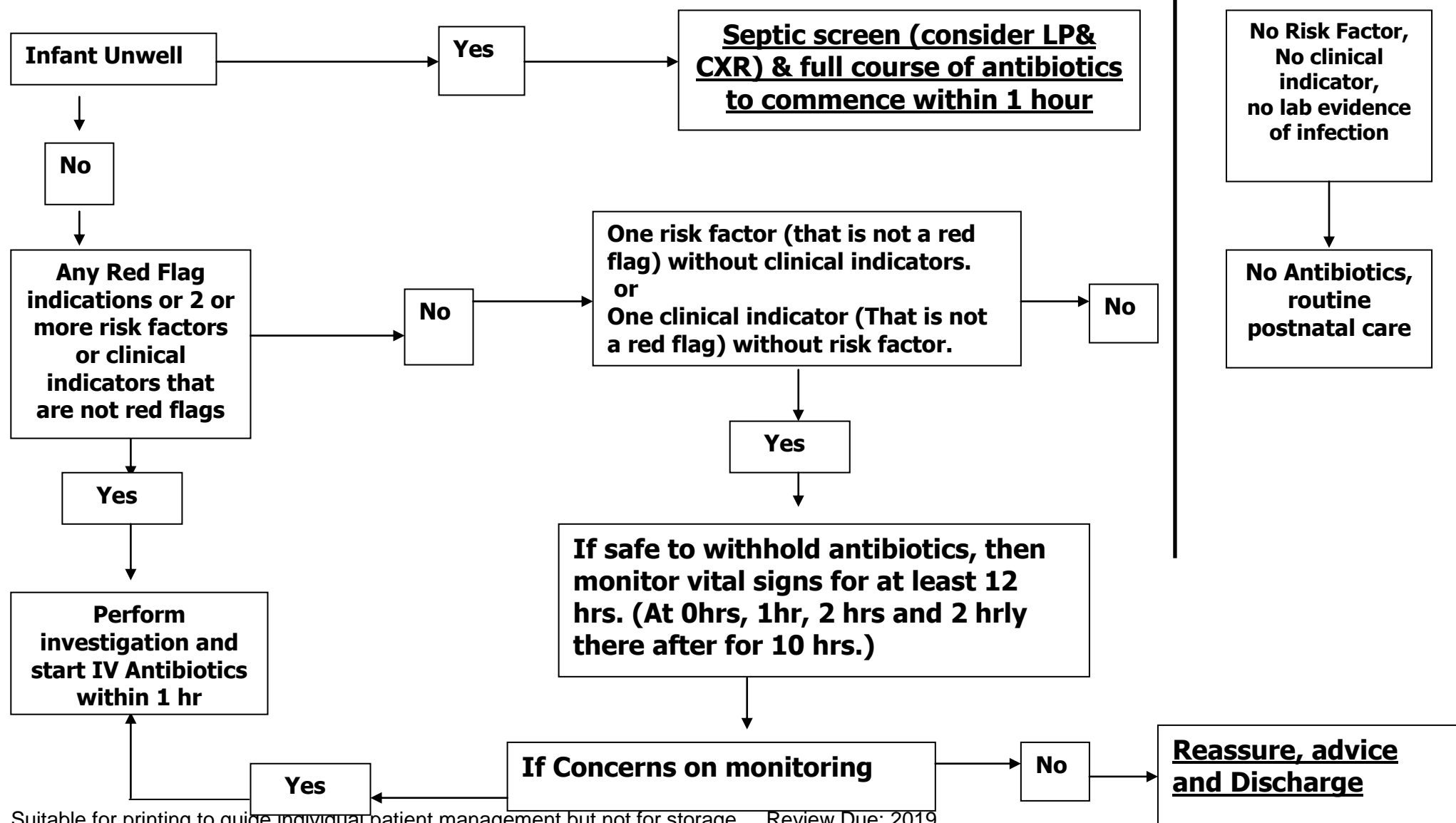


Management of the Neonate following Prolonged Rupture of Membranes & Early Neonatal Infection - Paediatric Summary Clinical Guideline

Reference No.: Neonate/09:16/N1

Antibiotics for Early-Onset Sepsis

This is irrespective of intrapartum antibiotics status



*Risk Factor for Sepsis (pregnancy related indicators)	Red Flag
Invasive GBS infection in previous baby	X
Maternal GBS bacteriuria or infection in current pregnancy	X
IV antibiotics given to the women for confirmed or suspected invasive bacterial infection 24 hrs before or after birth or during labour (this is not Intrapartum antibiotics)	X
Suspected or Confirmed infection in another baby in the case of multiple pregnancy	X
Suspected or confirmed ROM for more than 18 hrs in a preterm birth	X
Maternal GBS colonization	
Preterm birth following spontaneous labour	
Intrapartum fever $>38^{\circ}\text{C}$ or suspected and confirmed Chorioamnionitis.	

*chart replaced 10/12/13 Dr G Joshi

Clinical Indicators of possible – Early Onset Neonatal Infections	Red Flag
Respiratory distress starting 4 hrs after birth	X
Need for Mechanical ventilation in Term baby	X
Signs of Shock	X
Seizures	X
Altered behaviour or responsiveness	
Altered Muscle Tone (floppiness)	
Feeding Difficulties (e.g. feed refusal)	
Feed intolerance (vomiting, excessive gastric aspirates and abdominal distension)	
Abnormal Heart rate (brady or tachycardia)	
Respiratory distress	
Hypoxia (central cyanosis or reduced Oxygen saturations)	
Jaundice within 24 hrs of age	
Apnoea	
Sign of Neonatal Encephalopathy	
Need for Cardio-pulmonary resuscitation	
Need for Mechanical ventilation in Preterm baby	
Persistent pulmonary hypertension	
Temperature Abnormality (<36 degrees or >38 degrees)	
Unexplained Excessive Bleeding, thrombocytopenia or abnormal clotting (INR >2)	
Oliguria persisting beyond 24 hours of birth	
Altered glucose homeostasis (hypo and hyperglycaemia)	
Metabolic Acidosis (BE $> -10\text{mmol/lit}$)	
Local signs of infection (e.g. Skin and eyes)	

