Clinical analysis of cases of neonatal Streptococcus agalactiae sepsis

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Genet. Mol. Res. 15 (2): gmr.15027962
Received October 29, 2015
Accepted February 19, 2016
Published June 17, 2016
DOI http://dx.doi.org/10.4238/gmr.15027962

ABSTRACT. With the advent of antibiotic resistance, pathogenic bacteria have become a major threat in cases of neonatal sepsis; however, guidelines for treatment have not yet been standardized. In this study, 15 cases of neonatal Streptococcus agalactiae sepsis from our hospital were retrospectively analyzed. Of these, nine cases showed early-onset and six cases showed late-onset sepsis. Pathogens were characterized by genotyping and antibiotic sensitivity tests on blood cultures. Results demonstrated that in cases with early-onset sepsis, clinical manifestations affected mainly the respiratory tract, while late-onset sepsis was accompanied by intracranial infection. Therefore, we suggest including a cerebrospinal fluid examination when diagnosing...
neonatal sepsis. Bacterial genotyping indicated the bacteria were mainly type Ib, Ia, and III *S. agalactiae*. We recommend treatment with penicillin or ampicillin, since bacteria were resistant to clindamycin and tetracycline. In conclusion, our results provide valuable information for the clinical treatment of *S. agalactiae* sepsis in neonatal infants.

**Key words:** *Streptococcus agalactiae*; Sepsis; Infant; Newborn; Drug resistance