NEONATAL SEPSIS IN PRETERM NEWBORN INFANTS AND RISK FACTORS
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Neonatal sepsis is defined as a generalized bacterial infection confirmed by positive hemoculture, followed by systemic signs and symptoms caused by presence of bacteria and its toxins in the body during the first 28 days of life.

The research was conducted according to the type of prospective cohort study of the open type. We used clinical, microbiological, laboratory and radiology methods. 653 infants admitted from 01.01.2015 to 31.12.2015. in Centar of Neonatology Podgorica, 427 were born at term, and 227 were preterm newborn infants. They were divided into two groups: one comprised of at term born infants with proven sepsis - 32 cases (7,5%) and second group were preterm newborns with neonatal sepsis - 39 cases (17,3%). We investigated the risk factors originating from mother or newborn infants that affect the manifestations of the infections. We examined the causes of sepsis and pathogens dominance in group of Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria for each test group.

Premature birth and low birth weight were among the most common neonatal sepsis risk factors. Maternal preeclampsia, PROM and perinatal asphyxia were also significant risk factors for neonatal sepsis. The most frequently confirmed causes of proven sepsis were Klebsiella spp and E.coli, with the same frequency, then CoNS.

Our data suggest that premature birth and low birth weight were among the most common neonatal sepsis risk factors. Maternal preeclampsia, PROM and perinatal asphyxia were also significant risk factors for neonatal sepsis. Causes of neonatal sepsis were Klebsiella spp and E.coli then Staph.k.n.ol

Newborn infants	Hospitalisation		Sepsis		CI
	N		N		%
N a tempore	427		32	7,5	5- 10,2
N praetemporarius	226		39	17,3	12.5- 22,6
Total	653		71	10,8	8.5-13.3

Proven Sepsis

Risk factors for sepsis

APGAR SCORE