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**COMPARISON OF CLINICAL SYMPTOMS AND ANAMNESIS IN NEWBORNS WITH ANTENATAL INFECTION**

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Introduction. Nowadays the frequency of antenatal infection (AI) is unknown exactly, however this problem belongs to severity pathologies. It leads to possible disability of child or even to increasing of neonate death rate. Consider these facts AI need a high attention from medical specialists.

The aim. To analyze the information about clinical symptoms and anamnesis in newborns with possible realization of AI.

Materials and methods. The 21 medical cases was investigated. Newborns were full-term with signs of possible realization of AI according to anamnesis of gestation and clinical symptoms on the first days.

The results of research. It was detected a complicated gestation in all women. Threatened miscarriage was in 14,2% of pregnant women, that leads to staying of patients in the hospital. Also 23,8% of women had relapse of chronical pyelonephritis, 28,8% - the symptoms of colpitis, 14,2% - the symptoms of cold in the last trimester, 19% - uncaused increasing of temperature (37-38oC) during the last gestation`s months.

After the somatic status studying were founded next chronical pathologies: chronical pyelonephritis, vegetative-vascular dystonia, chronical tonsillitis, caries, obesity of different degree. In gynecological anamnesis were some problems too (inflammatory processes, menstrual disorder or prolonged infertility). During the process of labor were noted prolonged anhydrous period (61,9%), weakness of birth activity (45%) and early placental abruption (7%).

Newborns had different valuation by Apgar score: on the first minute 7 points and more - 65%, 5 points (with medium asphyxia) - 30%, 3 points (with severe asphyxia) - 5%. Neonatal resuscitation was provided in 35 % of children. Clinical symptoms of AI were detected at 25% of newborns like a delay of segregation of stump of umbilical cord, syndrom of disadaptation in the first 3 days. All children were sent home from hospital in medium condition. During medical observation the clinical symptoms of AI weren`t seen by doctors.

Conclusions. 1. After studying of the newborn`s anamnesis with signs of realized AI were developed a complicated gestation in all women. 2. This category of newborns had had the syndrom of disadaptation in the first 3 days which didn`t lead to infection neonatal period. 3. For prevention of this problem is necessary a teamwork of different medical specialists (complex survey and attention from doctors)