

Neonatal Sepsis

Why in News?

The Lancet Global Health journal recently published in a study that More than a third of newborns diagnosed with sepsis could die.

- It is a blood infection that occurs in an infant **younger than 90 days old**.
- **Symptoms** - Fever, Respiratory distress, Jaundice, Vomiting, Diarrhea, Abdominal distention, Seizures, Jitteriness, Reduced sucking, and Lethargy.
- **Causes** - Streptococcus agalactiae (GBS), Escherichia coli, Herpes simplex virus (HSV), Enterovirus infections, and Yeast.
- Viruses, fungi and parasites can also lead to the condition.
- Group B streptococcus (GBS) has been a major cause of neonatal sepsis.
- **Categories**
 - **Early-onset neonatal sepsis** - Develops **within the first 72 hours** of life.
 - **Late-onset neonatal sepsis** - It develops **after 3 days** of life.
- **High -risk group**
 - Have a low birth weight.
 - Have a low Apgar score (Standard method to determine if baby needs immediate medical care).
 - Are male.
 - Have a mother with an infection during pregnancy.
- **Treatment** - Sepsis in newborns is **curable**. Many newborns who develop sepsis recover completely and don't have any other issues.
- Treatments include Intravenous (IV) fluids, IV antibiotics, Antiviral medication, Heart and/or blood pressure medications, and Extra oxygen and other forms of respiratory support.
- **Prevalence** - Neonatal sepsis results in more than 5,50,000 deaths globally every year.

India accounts for nearly 1/4th of the global burden of infection-related deaths.

- Sepsis remains a major hurdle to lowering neonatal mortality rates in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs).
- **Antibiotic resistance** was a major challenge in managing sepsis.

References

1. [The Hindu | Neonatal sepsis](#)
2. [Cleveland Clinic | Sepsis in Newborns](#)



SHANKAR
IAS PARLIAMENT
Information is Empowering