Results

Our results are presented and illustrated in tables (5-25) & figures (1-21).

Table (5): Sex distribution in the studied groups.

		sex		
		Male	**Female**	**Total**
GA	N	12	8	20
	%	60	40	100
GB	N	5	5	10
	%	50	50	100
Total	N	17	13	30
	%	56.7	43.3	100
Chi-Square	**X^2**	**0.271**		
	P-value	**0.602**		

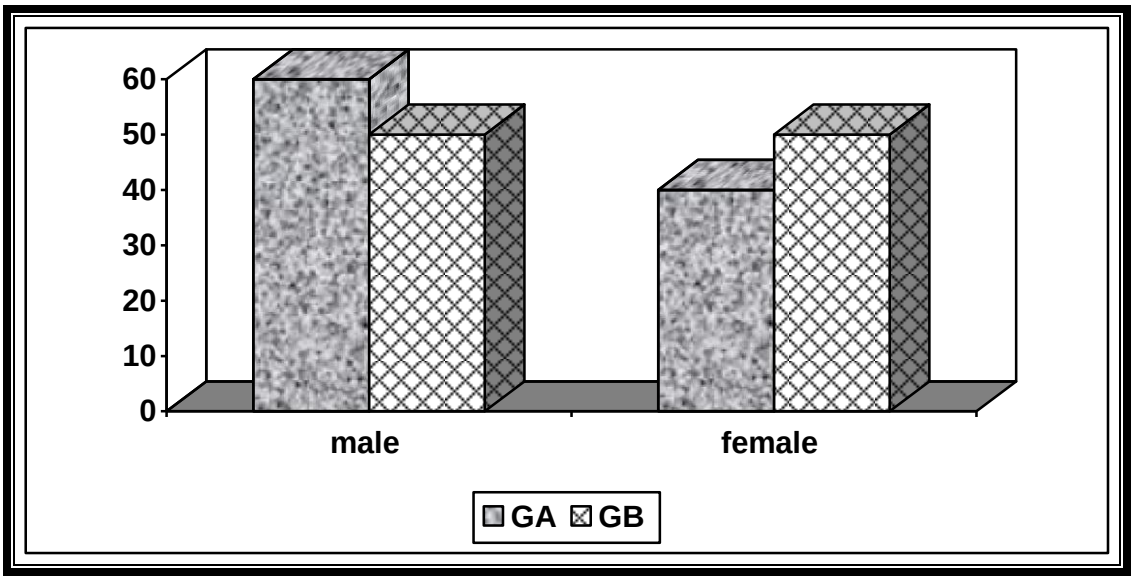

Fig. (1): Sex distribution in the studied groups

Table (5) and figure (1) show no significant sex differences between the studied groups.

Table (6): Comparison between the studied groups as regards the post-natal age.

Age (days)	GA (n =20)	GB (n =10)
Mean	15.10	14.55
±SD	7.21	7.79
t. test	0.209	
p. value	0.836	

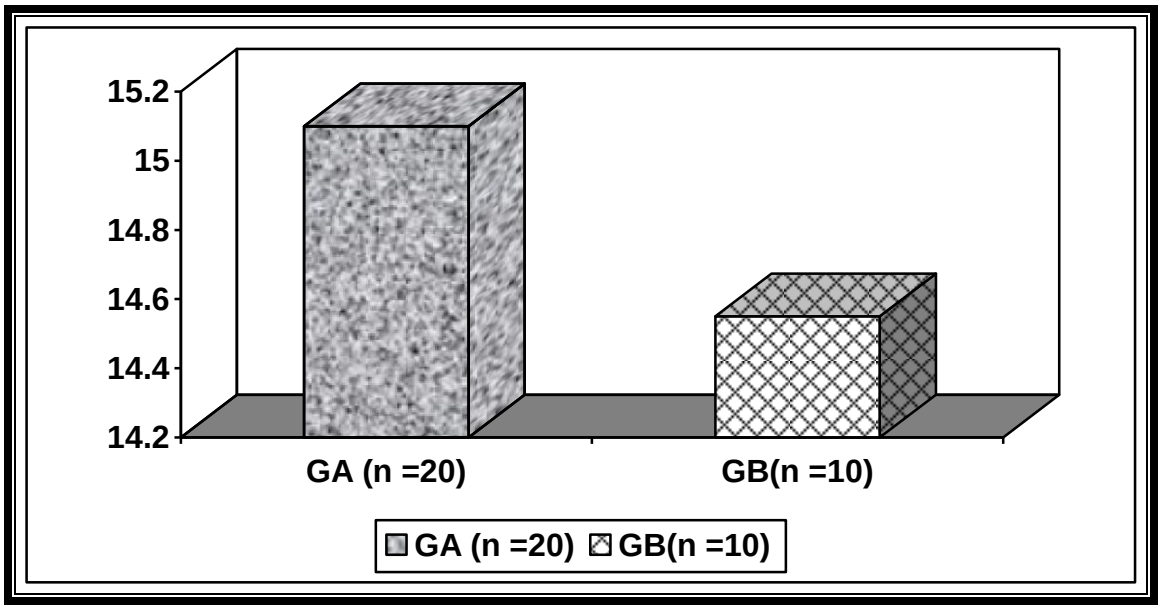

Fig. (2): Post-natal age (days) in the studied groups.

Table (6) and figure (2) show no significant age differences among the studied groups.

Table (7): Comparison between the studied groups as regards the gestational age.

Gestational age (weeks)	GA (n =20)	GB (n =10)
Mean	35.15	39.40
±SD	4.62	0.96
t. test	2.851	
p. value	0.008*	

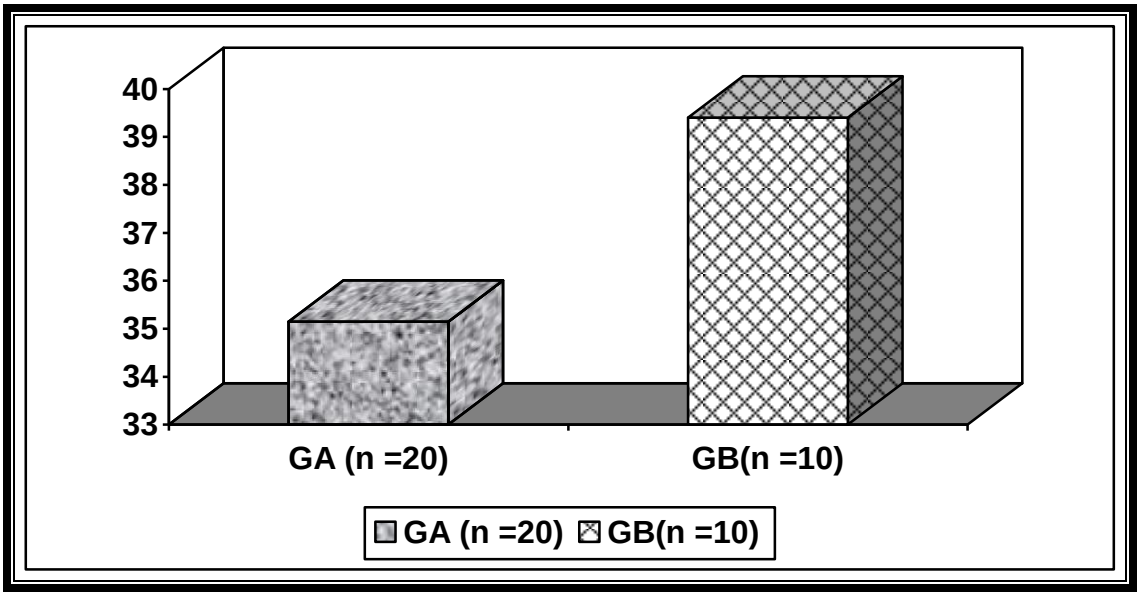

Fig. (3): Comparison between the gestational ages (weeks) in the studied groups.

Table (7) and figure (3) show that the mean gestational age of our patients was lower than that of the controls and that the difference was statistically highly significant.

Table (8): Statistical analysis of the state of maturity in the studied groups.

			Premature	**Mature**	**Total**
GA		N	14	6	20
		%	70	30	100
GB		N	0	10	10
		%	0	100	100
Total		N	14	16	30
		%	46.7	53.3	100
Chi-Square	**X^2**		**13.125**		
	P-value		**0.001***		

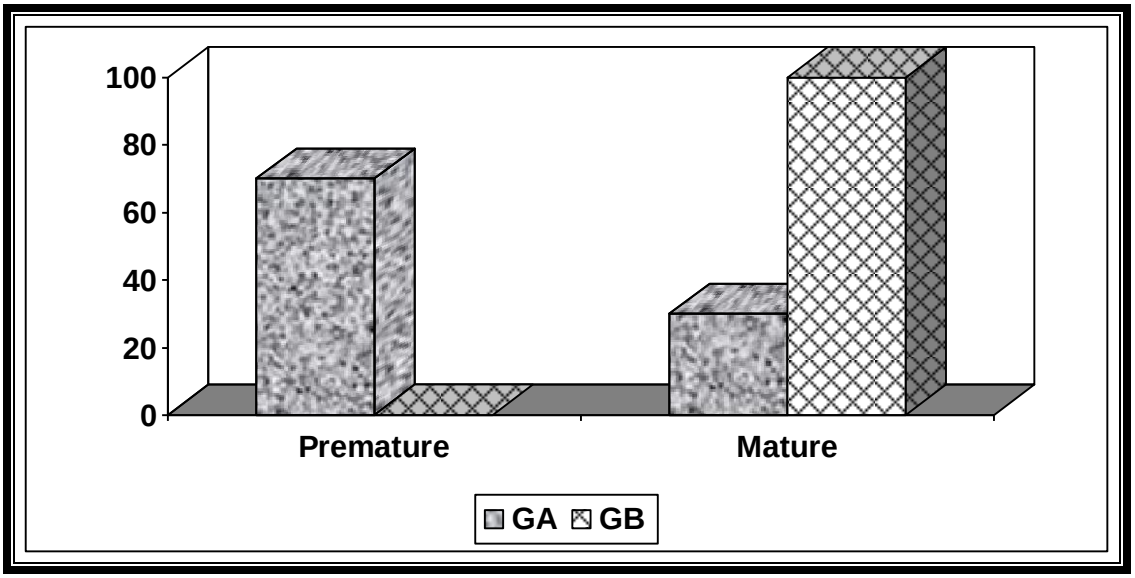

Fig. (4): State of maturity in the studied groups.

Table (8) and figure (4) show that prematurity was significantly commoner in our group of patients than in the control group.

Table (9): Statistical analysis of the mode of delivery in the studied groups.

		Mode of delivery		
		Normal	**C.S**	**Total**
GA	N	17	3	20
	%	85	15	100
GB	N	6	4	10
	%	60	40	100
Total	N	23	7	30
	%	76.7	23.3	100
Chi-Square	**X^2**	**3.329**		
	P-value	**0.127**		

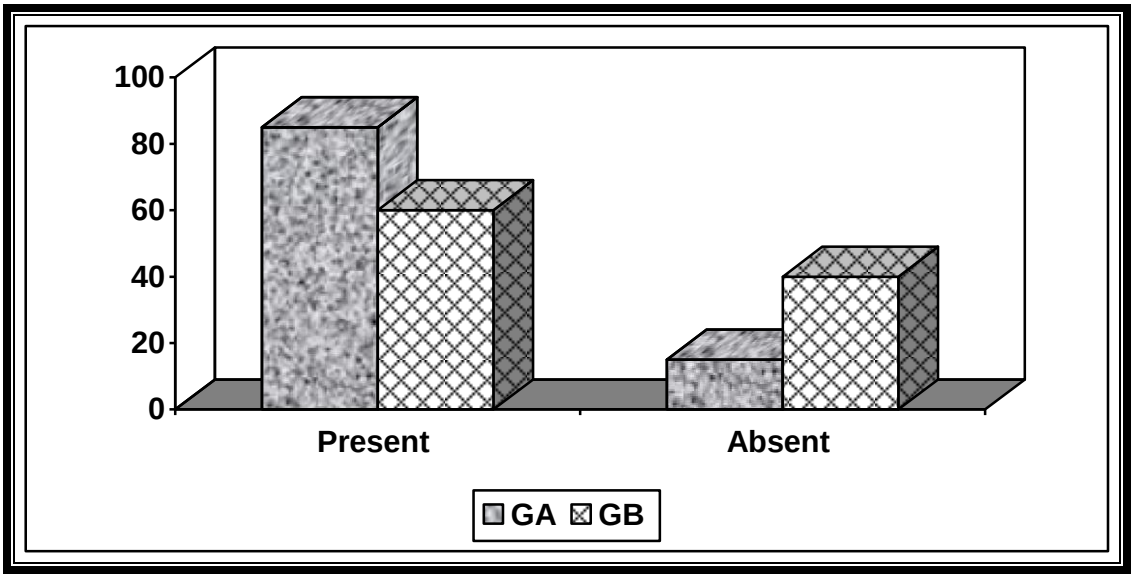

Figure (5): Operative delivery in the studied groups.

Table (9) and figure (5) show no significant differences in the mode of delivery in the studied groups.

Table (10): Statistical analysis of suckling reflex in our group of patients.

Sucking Reflex	N	%
Present	9	45
Absent	11	55
Total	20	100

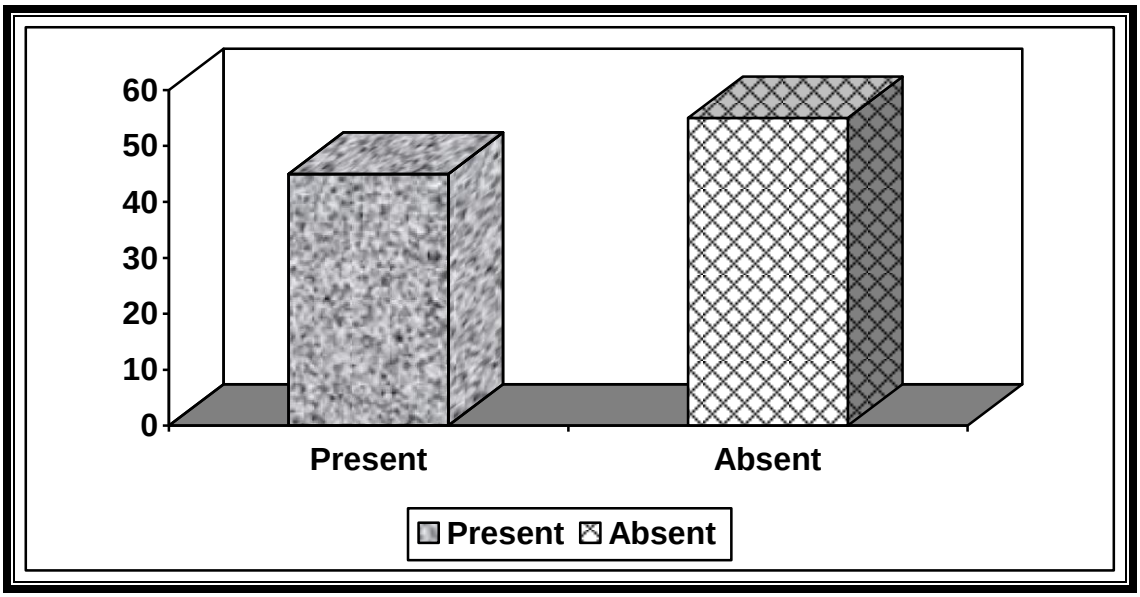

Fig. (6): Percentage distribution of suckling reflex in septic groups.

Table (10) and figure (6) show that suckling reflex was absent in 55% of our patients.

Table (11): Statistical analysis of Moro reflex among our patients.

Moro Reflex	N	%
Present	9	45
Absent	11	55
Total	20	100

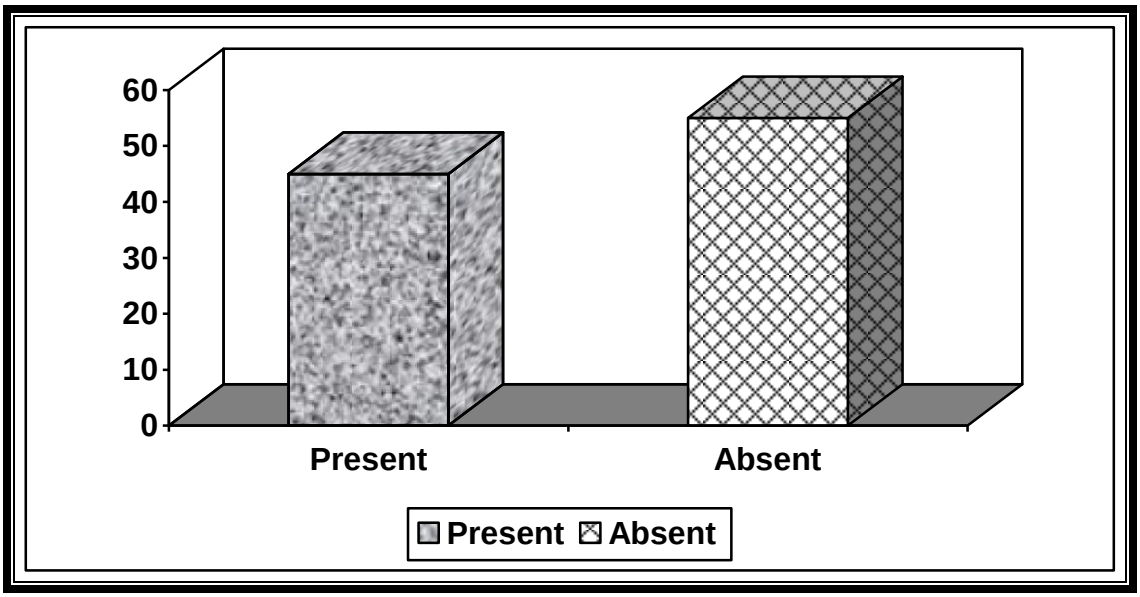

Fig. (7): Percentage distribution of Moro reflex in the patients' group.

Table (11) and figure (7) show that Moro reflex was absent in 55% of our patients.

Table (12): Frequency of respiratory distress among our patients.

Respiratory distress	N	%
Present	9	45
Absent	11	55
Total	20	100

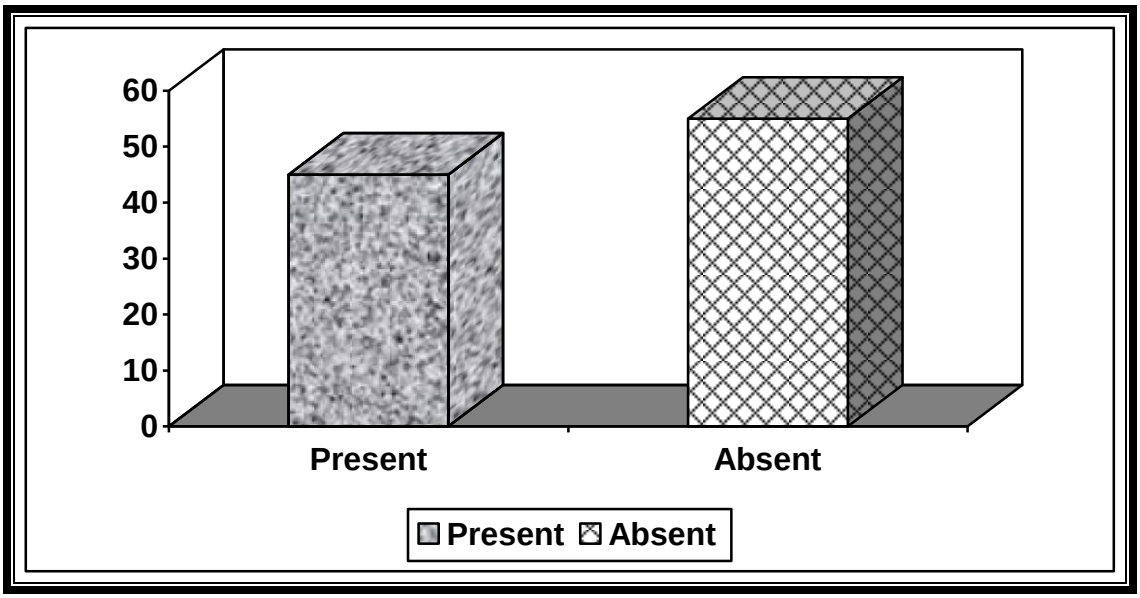

Fig. (8): Percentage distribution of respiratory distress in the patients' group.

Table (12) and figure (8) show that respiratory distress was present in 45% of our patients.

Table (13): Statistical analysis of the presence of jaundice among our patients.

Jaundice	N	%
Present	7	35
Absent	13	65
Total	20	100

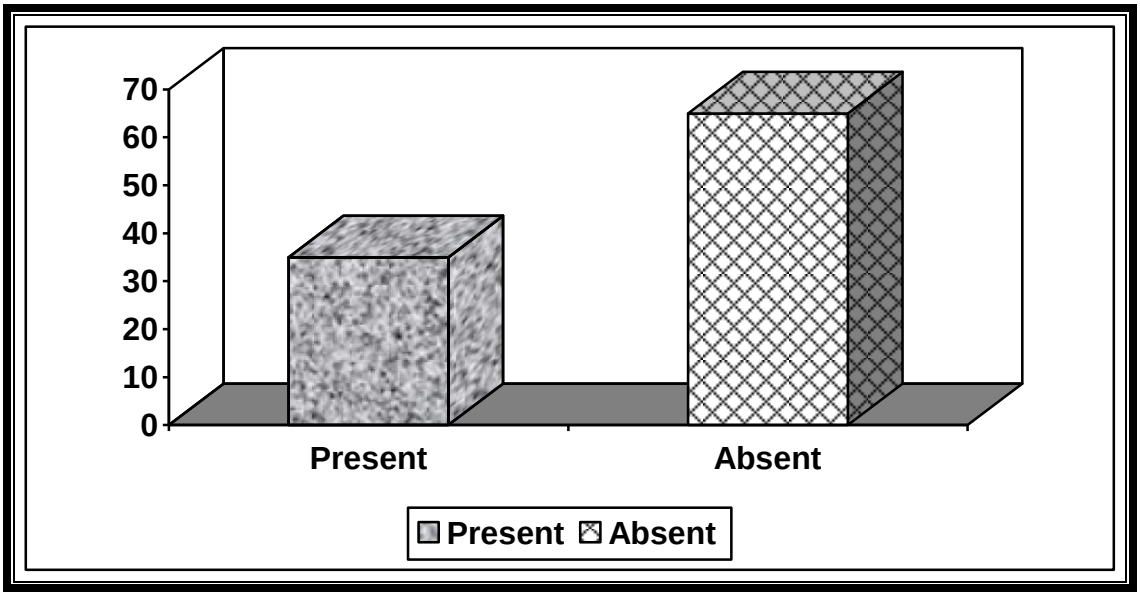

Fig. (9): Percentage distribution of jaundice in our patients.

Table (13) and figure (9) show that jaundice was present in 35% of our cases.

Table (14): Statistical analysis of the presence of abdominal distension in the septic group.

Abdominal distension	N	%
Present	14	70
Absent	6	30
Total	20	100

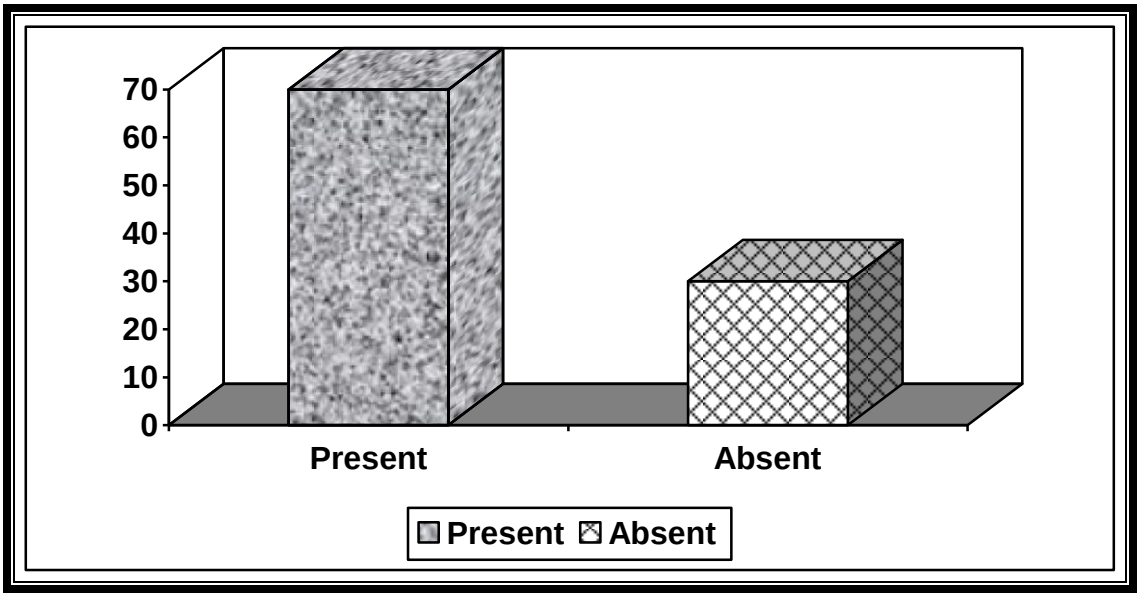

Fig. (10): Percentage distribution of abdominal distension in our septic group.

Table (14) and figure (10) show that abdominal distention was present in 70% of the patients with sepsis.

Table (15): Statistical analysis of the presence of lethargy in the septic group.

Lethargy	N	%
Present	10	50
Absent	10	50
Total	20	100

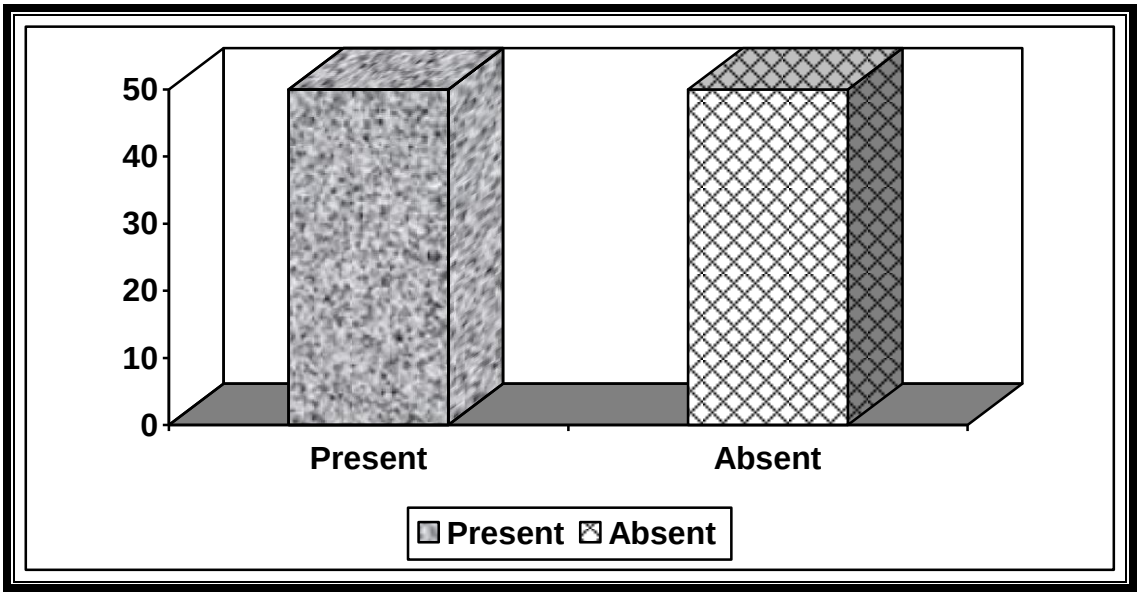

Fig. (11): Percentage distribution of lethargy in the septic group.

Table (15) and figure (11) show that lethargy was present in 50% of the group of patients.

Table (16): Statistical analysis of the presence of convulsions in the septic group.

Convulsion	N	%
Present	4	20
Absent	16	80
Total	20	100

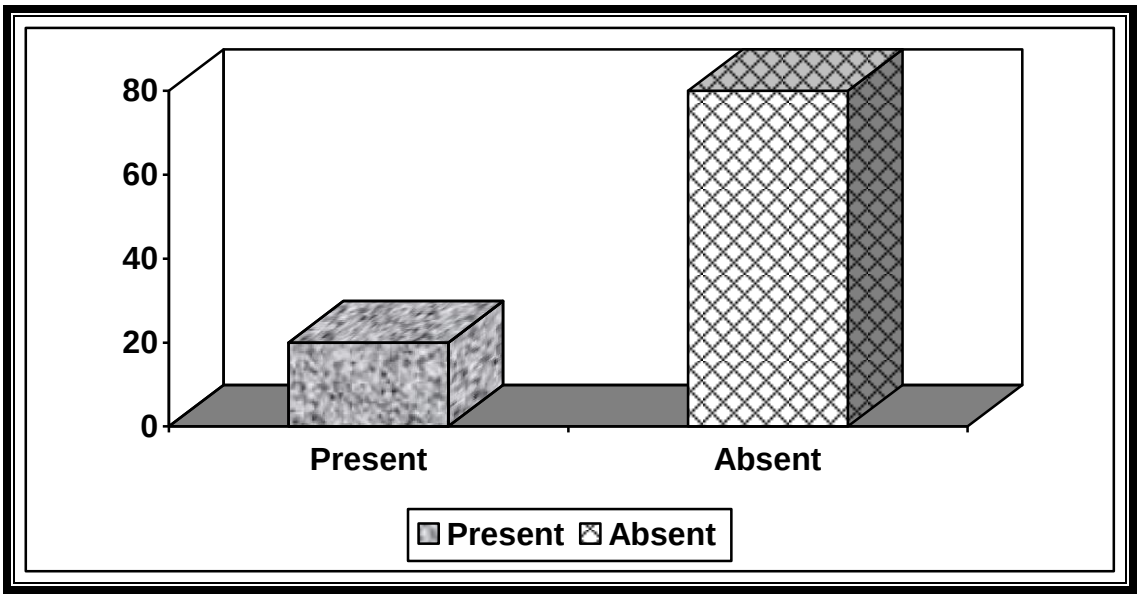

Fig. (12): Percentage distribution of convulsions in the septic group.

Table (16) and figure (12) show that convulsions were present in 20% of the septic group.

Table (17): Statistical analysis of hepatosplenomegly in the septic group.

Hepatosplenomegly	N	%
Present	8	40
Absent	12	60
Total	20	100

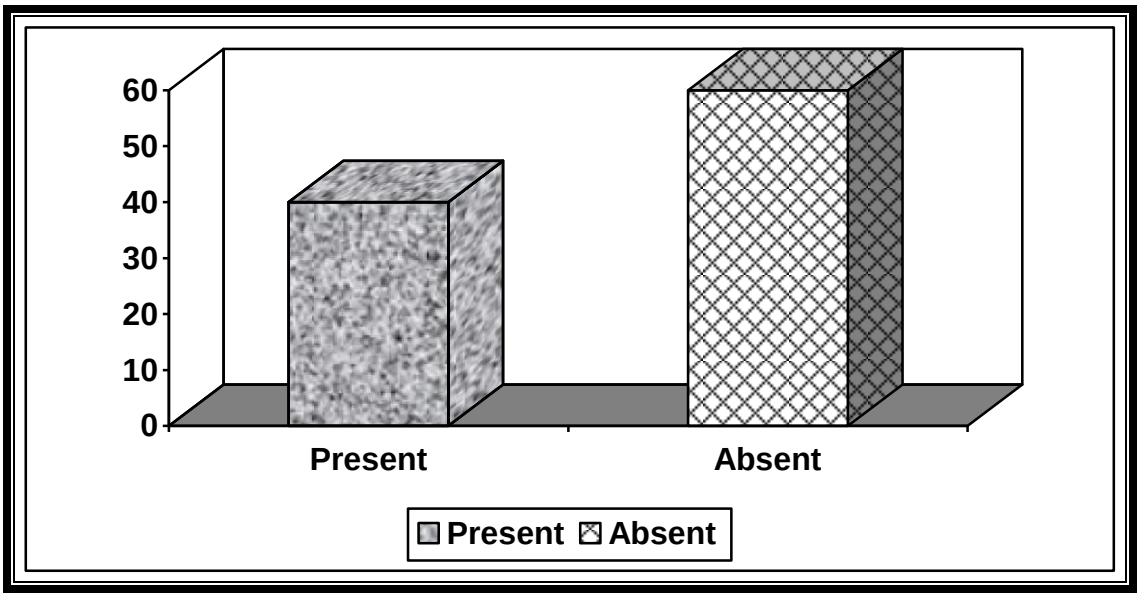

Fig. (13): Percentage distribution of hepatosplenomegly in the septic group.

Table (17) and figure (13) show that hepatosplenomegly was present in 40% of the patients.

Table (18): Blood culture results in 15 of our patients.

Blood culture	N	%
+VE	6	40
-VE	9	60
Total	15	100

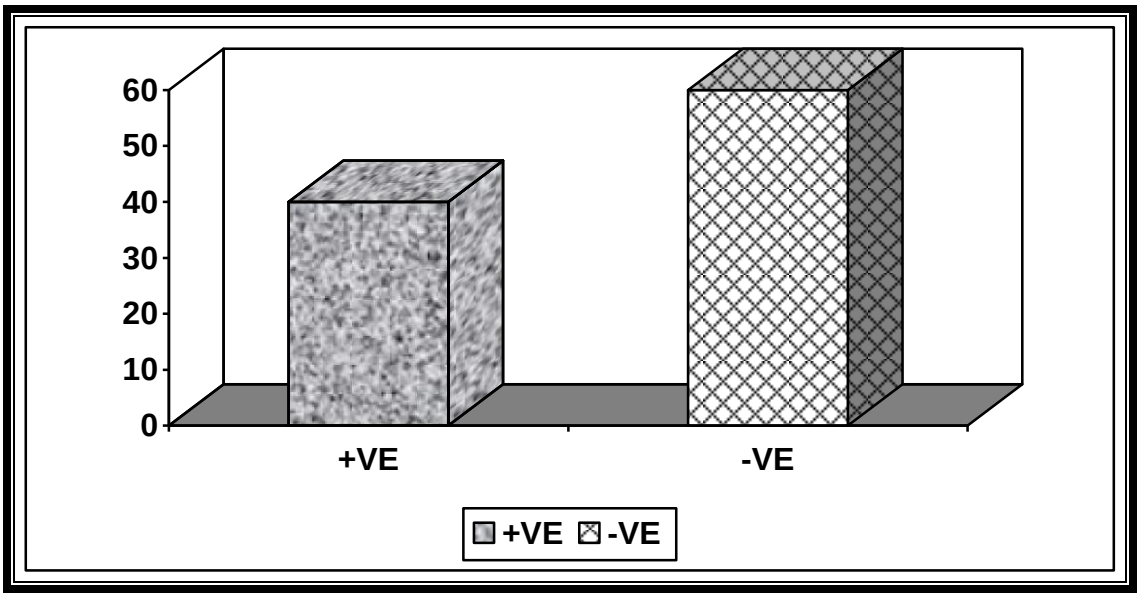

Fig. (14): Blood culture results in 15 of our patients.

Table (18) and figure (14) show that blood culture was positive in only 40% of the investigated cases.

Table (19): Organisms detected in the blood culture of our patients.

Organisms	N	%
Staph.	2	33.3
E coli	4	66.7
Total	6	100

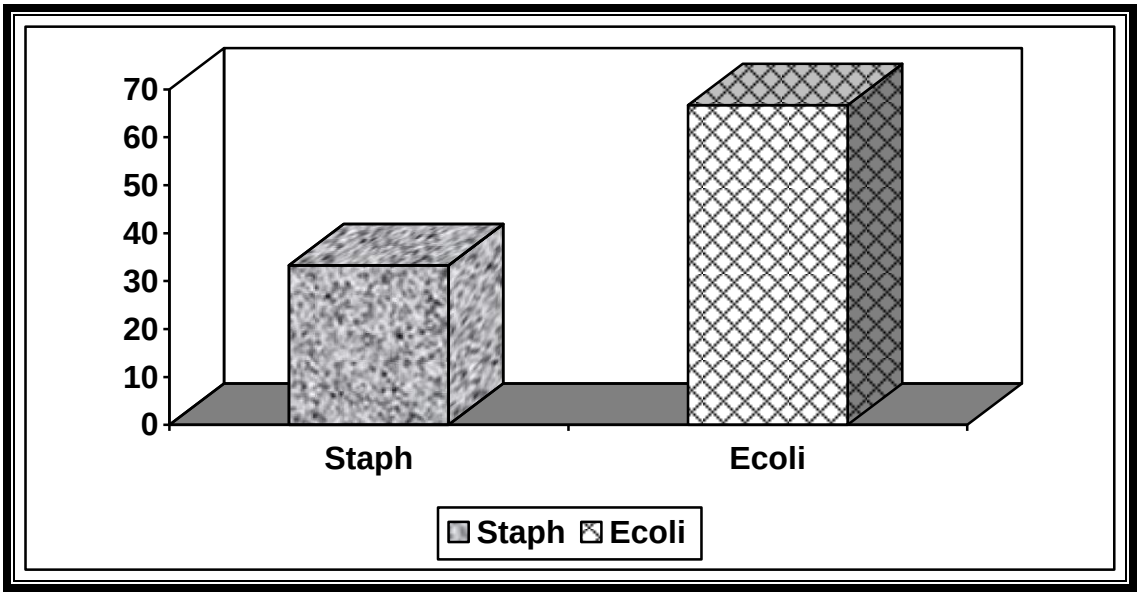

Fig. (15): Organisms detected in the blood culture of our patients.

Table (28) and figure (24) show that staphylococci were detected in 33.3% and E coli were detected in 66.7% of the performed blood cultures.

Table (20): Comparison between the studied groups as regards Hb concentration.

Hb	GA (n =20)	GB(n =10)
Mean	11.58 gm/dl	15.72 gm/dl
±SD	1.87 gm/dl	1.25 gm/dl
t. test	6.272	
p. value	0.001*	

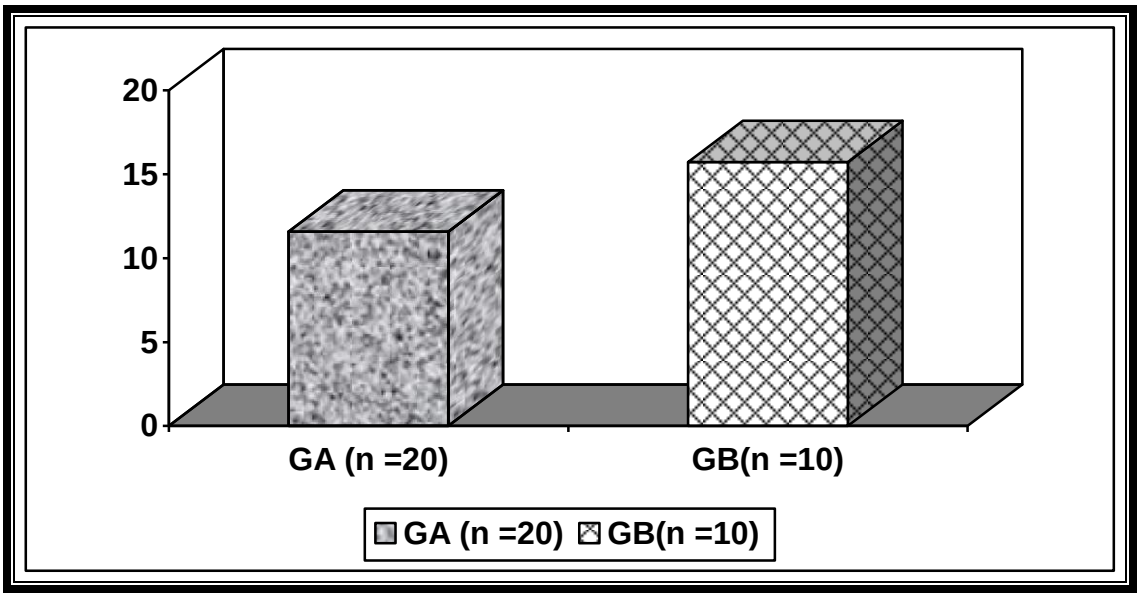

Fig. (16): Comparison between studied groups as regards Hb concentration gm/dl.

Table (20) and figure (16) show that the mean Hb concentration of our patients was less than that of the controls and that the difference was highly significant.

Table (21): Comparison between the studied groups as regards WBC's count.

WBC's	GA	GB
Mean ± SD	17625 ±2054.3	10420 ± 1449.2
T. test		2.325
p. value		0.028*

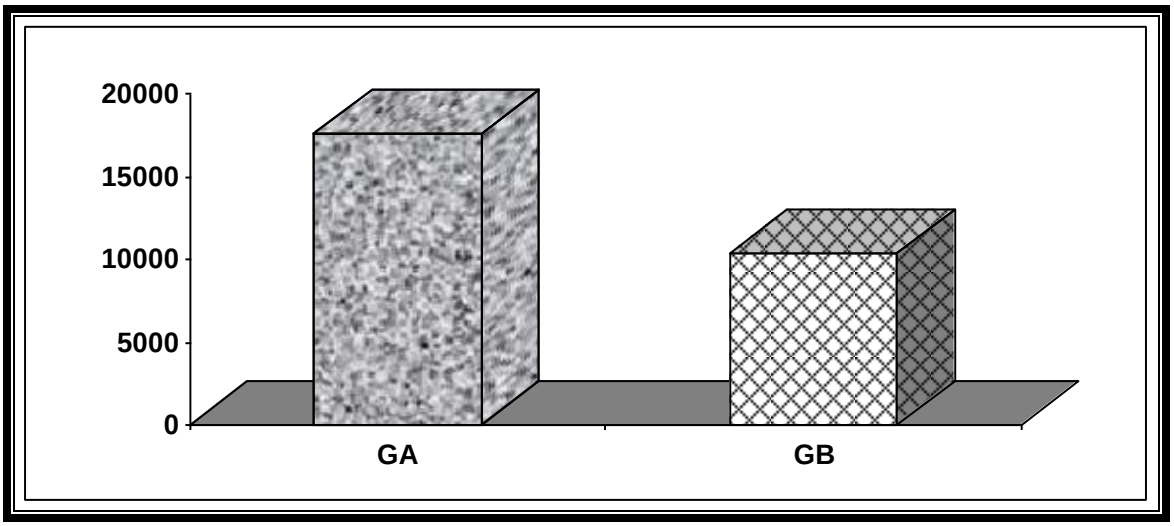

Fig. (17): Comparison between the studied groups as regards the WBC's count.

Table (21) and figure (17) show that the mean leucocytic count of our patients was significantly more than that of the controls.

Table (22): Range and mean values of CRP, ESR & ST/ST+SEG of our patients.

	Range	Mean ± SD
CRP (mg/L)	24-192	71.20±37.5
ESR1 (mm/hour)	20-30	25.7±4.02
ESR2 (mm/hour)	40-60	50.9±8.4
ST/ ST+SEG	0.09-29	7.56+1.36

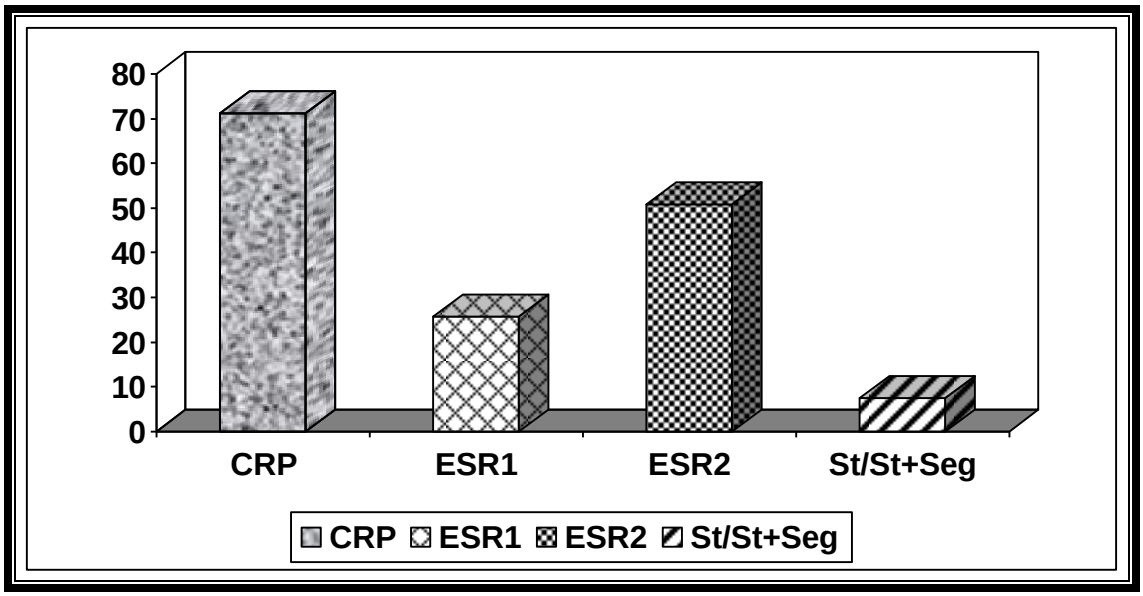

Fig. (18): Mean values of CRP (mg/L), ESR (mm/hour) & ST/ST+SEG of our patients.

From table (22) and figure (18) we can see the mean values. CRP was 71.20 mg/L, ESR1 was 25.7 mm/hour, ESR2 was 50.9 mm/hour and ST/ ST+SEG was 7.56.

Table (23): Comparison between the studied groups as regards serum IL8.

Serum IL8 (pg/ml)	GA (n =20)	GB (n =10)
Mean	782.06	58.28
±SD	176.3	22.7
t. test	14.251	
p. value	0.001*	

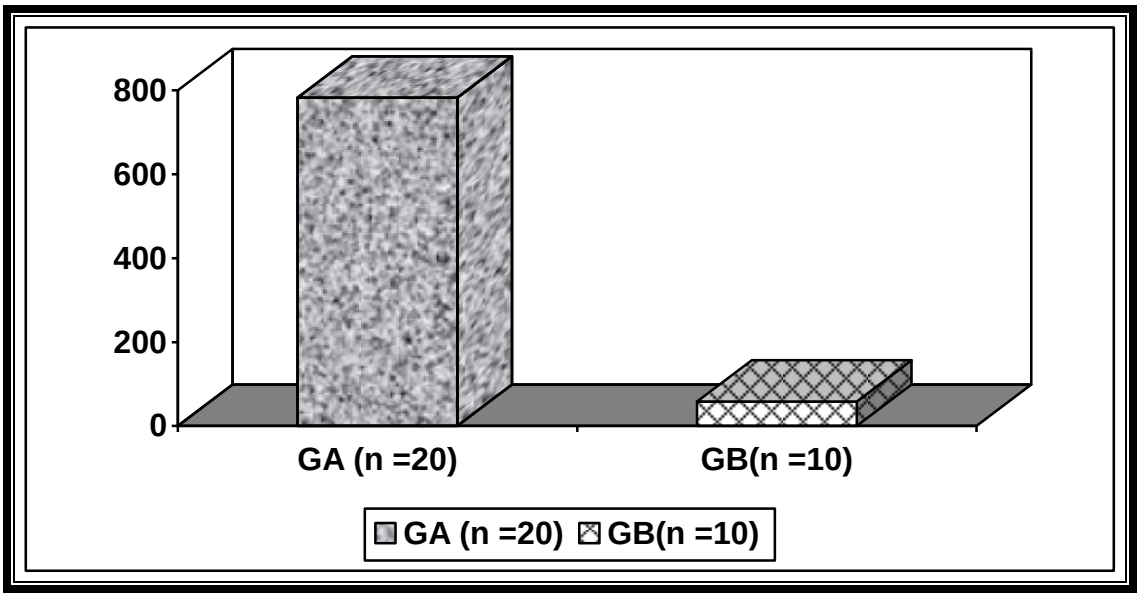

Fig. (19): Comparison between the studied groups as regards serum IL8 (pg/ml).

Table (23) and figure (19) show that the mean value of serum IL8 of our patients was higher than that of the controls and that the difference was statistically highly significant.

Table (24): Serum IL8 in patients with positive and negative blood cultures.

Serum IL-8 (pg/ml)	Blood culture	
	+ve	-ve
Mean	1787.5	206.74
±SD	240.9	37.6
t. test	7.964	
p. value	0.001*	

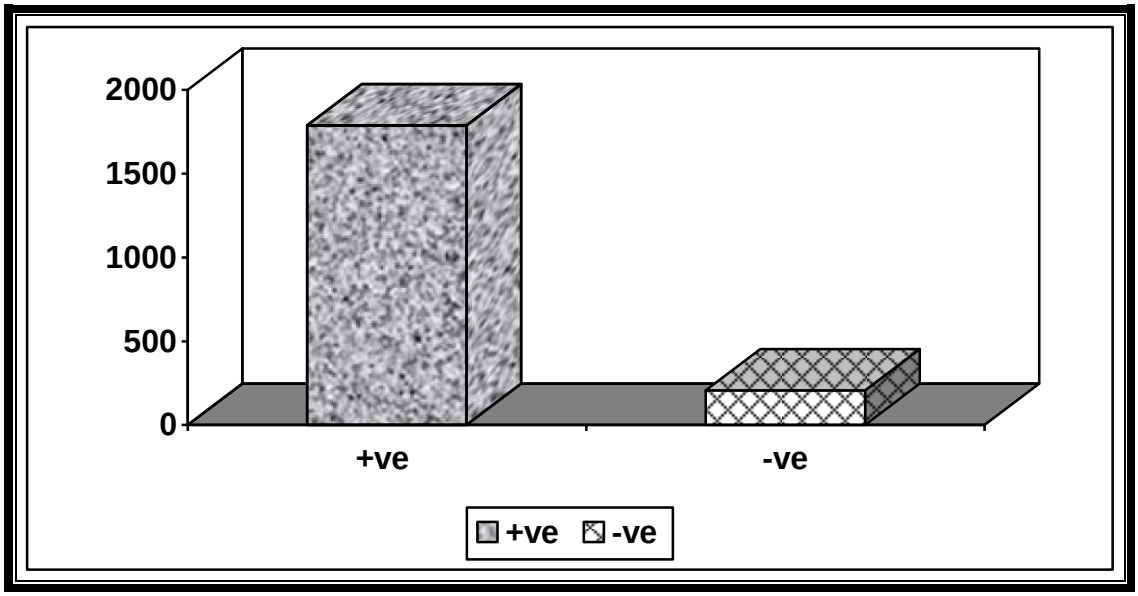

Fig. (20): Serum IL8 (pg/ml) in patients with positive and negative blood cultures.

Table (24) and figure (20) show that the mean value of serum IL8 of the patients with positive blood cultures was higher than that of those with negative blood cultures and that the difference was statistically highly significant.

Table (25): Comparison between the studied groups as regards serum TNF.

Serum TNF (pg/ml)	GA (n =20)	GB (n =10)
Mean	19.4	5.53
±SD	4.63	1.79
t. test	9.090	
p. value	0.001*	

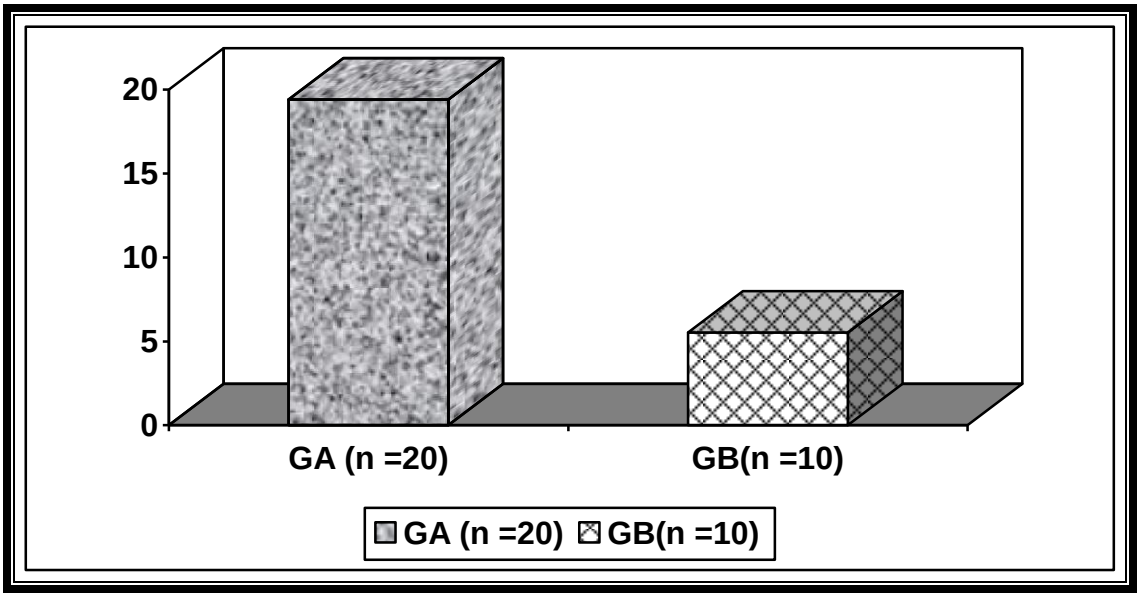

Fig. (21): Comparison between the studied groups as regards serum TNF (pg/ml).

Table (25) and figure (21) show that the mean value of serum TNF of our patients was higher than that of the controls and that the difference was statistically highly significant.