RESULTS

Table (7): Means (X) ± standard deviation (SD) of APO-A among the study groups.

APO-A / ST. groups	X ± SD	t	P
Group A	97.3 ± 15.7	5.71	<0.001
Group B	127.9 ± 18.1		

This table shows that APO-A is highly significant lower in the patients compared to controls.

Table (8): Means (X) ± standard deviation (SD) of APO-B among the study groups.

APO-B / ST. groups	X ± SD	t	P
Group A	99.6 ± 19.6	3.7	<0.001
Group B	80.9 ± 11.6		

This table shows that APO-B is highly significant higher in the patients compared to controls.

Table (9): Means (X) ± standard deviation (SD) of Hb.

Hb / ST. groups	X ± SD	t	P
Group A	16.4 ± 1.9	3.76	< 0.001
Group B	12.9 ± 3.7		

This table shows that Hb level is highly significant lower in the patients compared to controls.

Table (10): Means (X) ± standard deviation (SD) of WBCS.

WBCs ST. groups	X ± SD	t	P
Group A	21.6 ± 6.9	5.34	<0.001
Group B	11.9 ± 4.3		

This table shows that WBCs counts are highly significant higher in the patients compared to controls.

Table (11): Means (X) ±standard deviation (SD) of Staff%.

Staff% ST. groups	X ± SD	t	P
Group A	4.7 ± 2.7	3.3	<0.001
Group B	2.2 ± 2		

This table shows that Staff % are highly significant higher in the patients compared to controls.

Table (12): Means (X) ±standard deviation (SD) of Seg%.

Seg% ST. groups	X ± SD	t	P
Group A	62.2 ± 16.9	1.7	<0.05
Group B	54.8 ± 9.6		

This table shows that Seg % are significantly higher in the patients compared to controls.

Table (13): Means (X) ±standard deviation (SD) of CRP%.

CRP% ST. groups	X ± SD	t	P
Group A	52.2 ± 44.1	5.16	<0.001
Group B	1.2 ± 3.1		

This table shows that CRP is highly significant higher in the patients compared to controls.

Table (14): Correlation coefficient "r" between APO-A and different variables among group A sepsis and group B non sepsis.

APO-A Variables	Group A		Group B	
	"r"	P	"r"	P
HB	- 0.336	> 0.05	0.391	< 0.05
WBCS	0.055	> 0.05	0.003	> 0.05
Staff	0.112	> 0.05	- 0.153	> 0.05
Seg.	0.228	> 0.05	0.384	< 0.05
CRP	- 0.046	> 0.05	0.112	> 0.05

This table shows that there are significant correlations between APO-A and HB% and Seg % in group B (P < 0.05).

Table (15): Correlation coefficent "r" between APO-B and different variables among group A sepsis and group B non sepsis.

APO-B Variables	Group A		Group B	
	"r"	P	"r"	P
HB	0.282	> 0.05	0.06	> 0.05
WBCS	- 0.393	< 0.05	- 0.238	> 0.05
Staff	0.165	> 0.05	- 0.502	< 0.01
Seg.	0.078	> 0.05	0.518	< 0.01
CRP	0.059	> 0.05	0.218	> 0.05

This table shows that there is significant correlation between APO-B and WBCs in group A (P < 0.05). Also there are significant correlations between APO-B and staff % and Seg% in group B (P<0.01).

Table (16): Frequency distribution of some neonatal problems among the studied patients.

Variable	Negative		Positive	
	No	%	No	%
Respiratory distress	2	10	18	90
Neonatal jaundice	5	25	15	75
Hypothermia	9	45	11	55
Fever post-natal	12	60	8	40

This table shows that 90% of the studied patients have history of respiratory distress, 75% have history of neonatal jaundice, 55% have developed hypothermia and only 40% of the studied patients have history of post-natal fever.
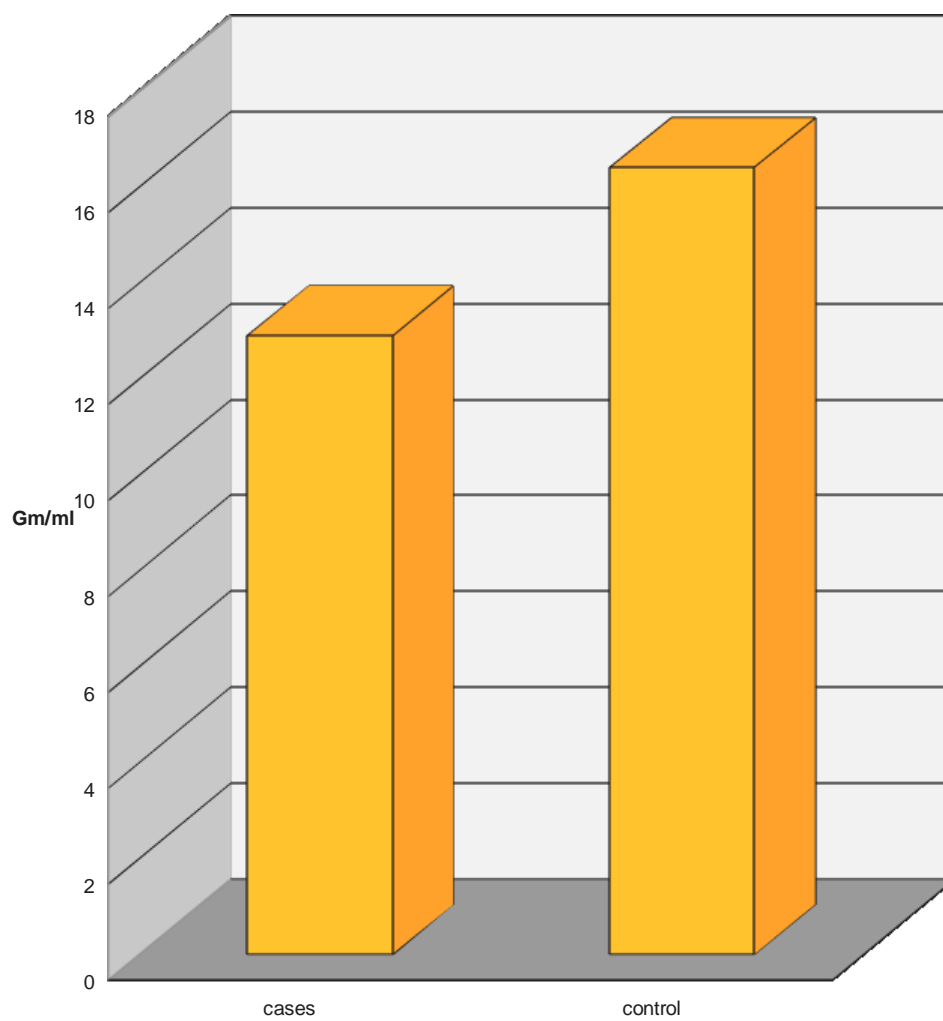
Chart (1) means of Hb among cases and control
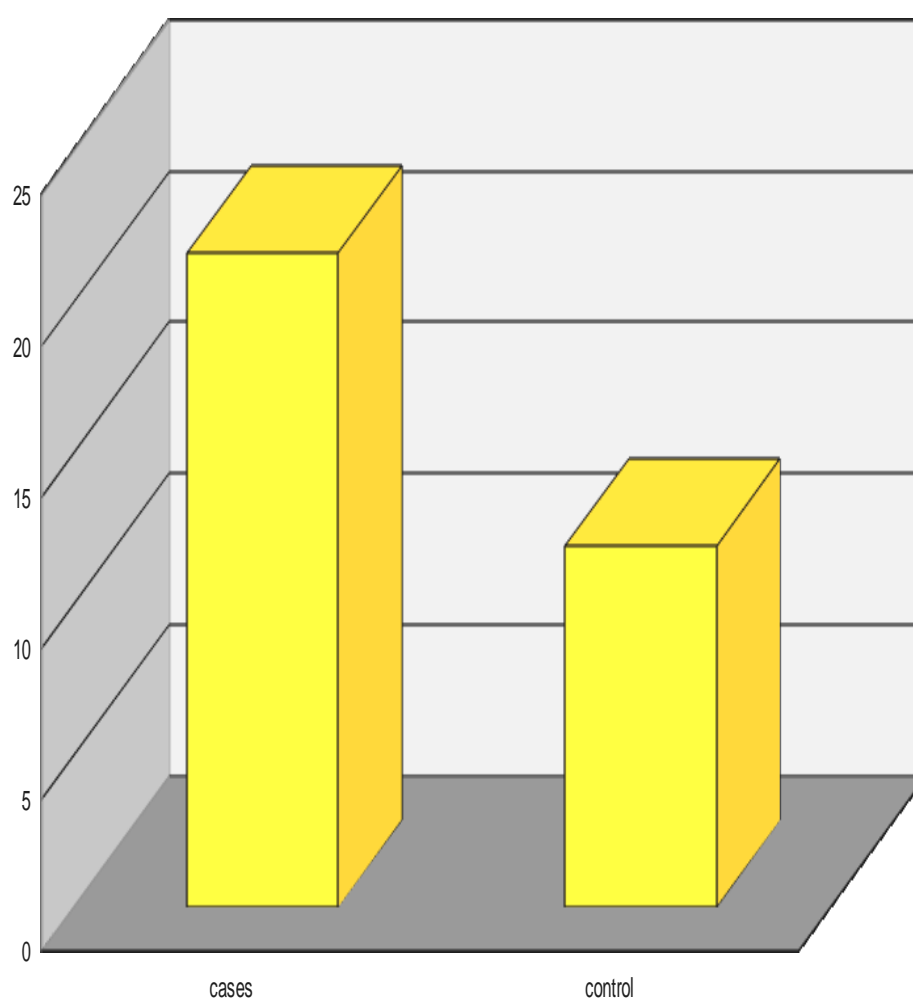
Chart (2) means of WBCs among cases and control

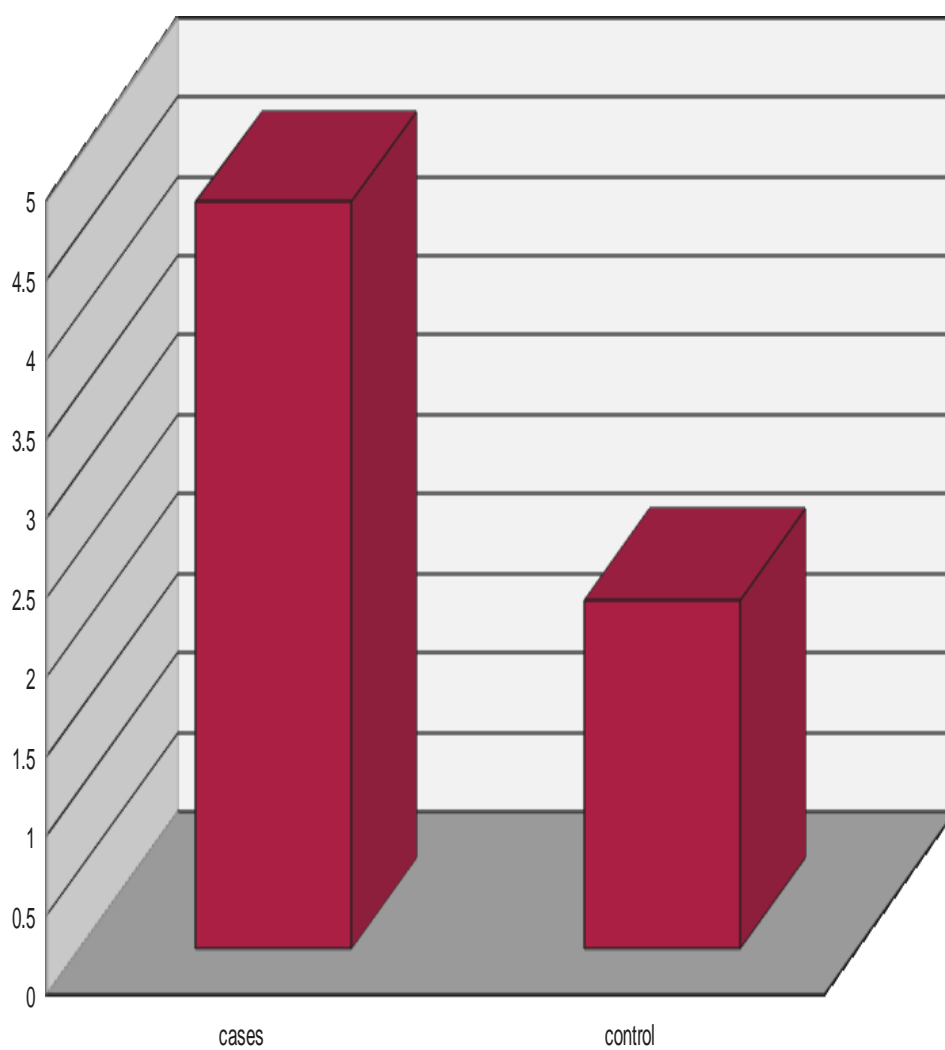Chart (3) means of staf. among cases and control

Chart (4) means of seg. among cases and control
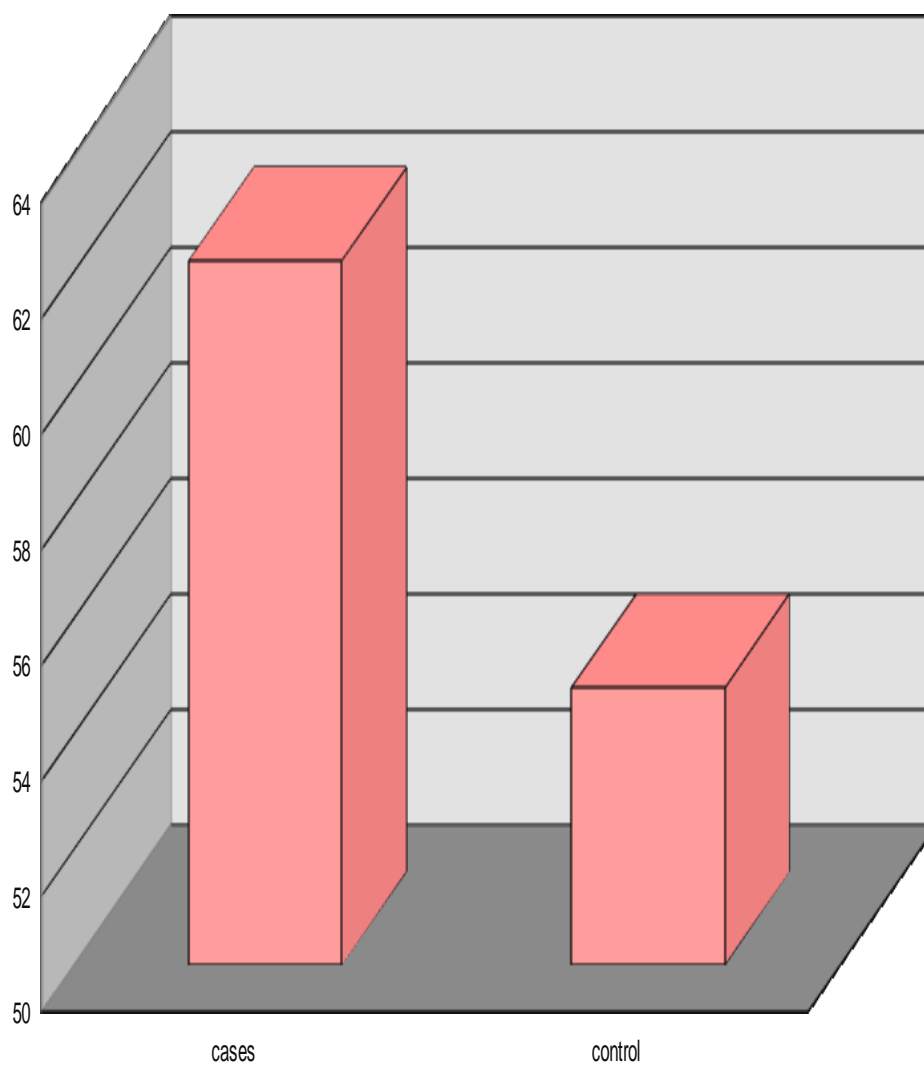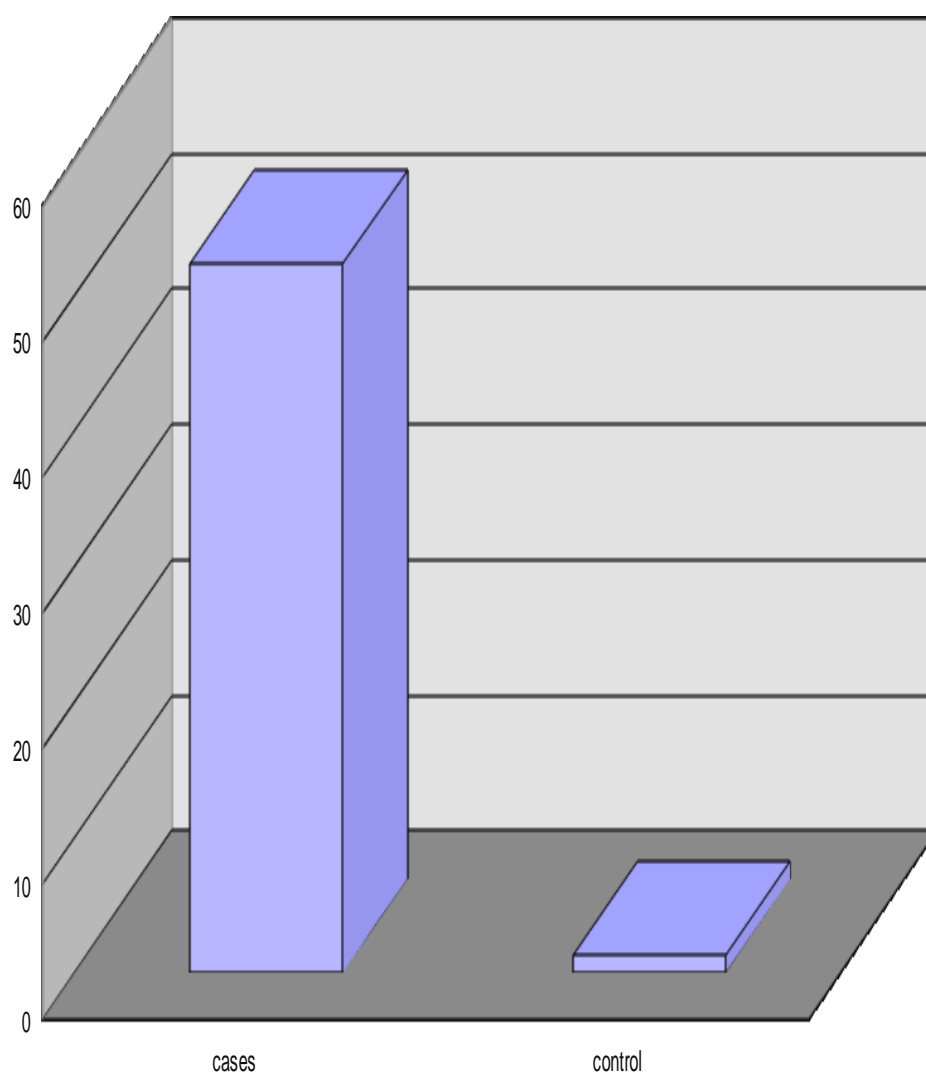
Chart (5) means of CRP among cases and control
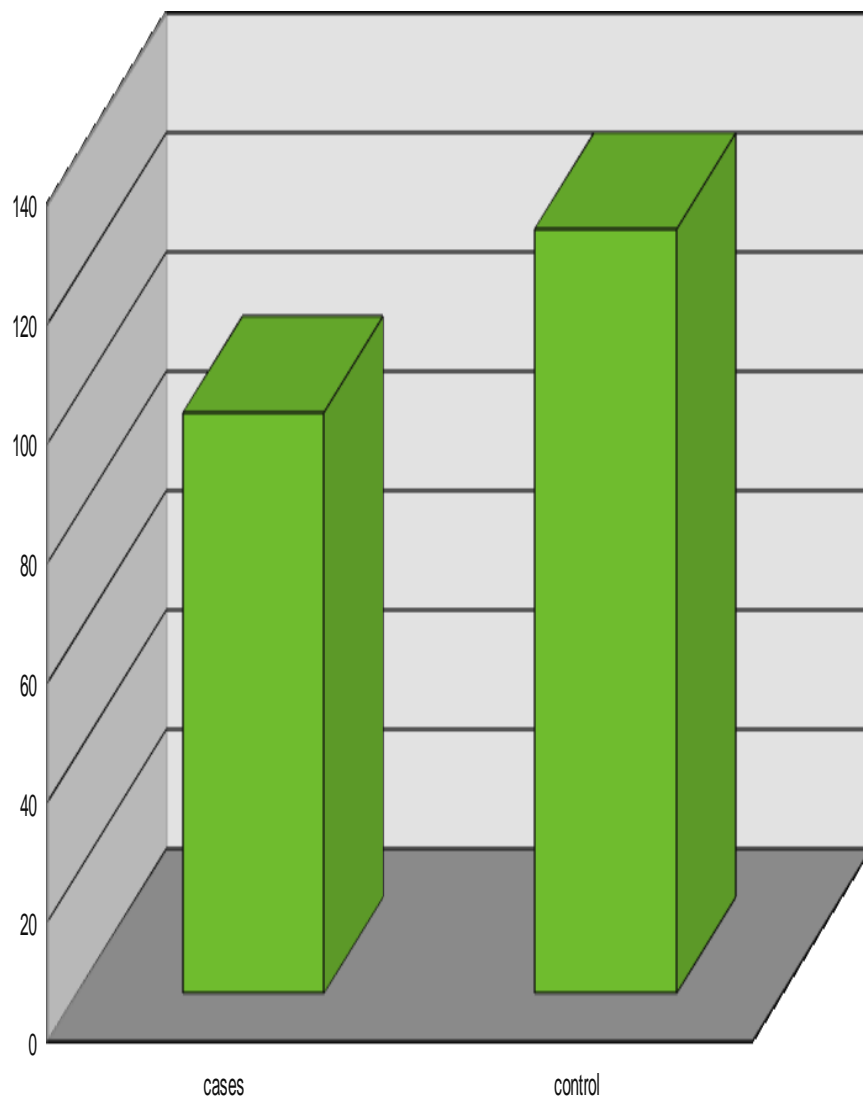
Chart (6) means of APO A among cases and control

Chart (7) means of APO B among cases and control