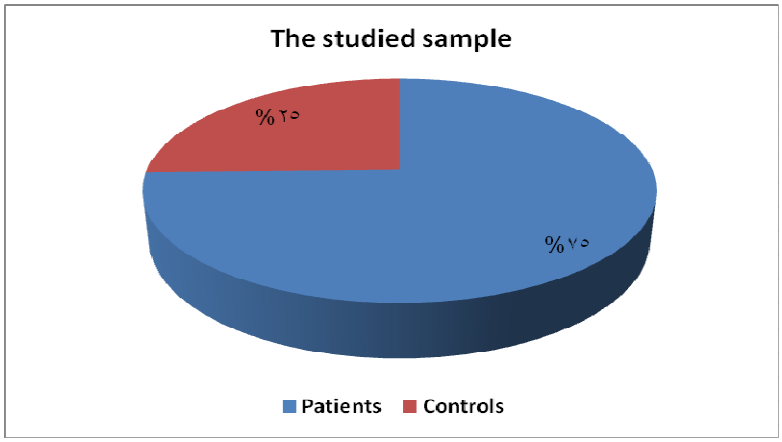
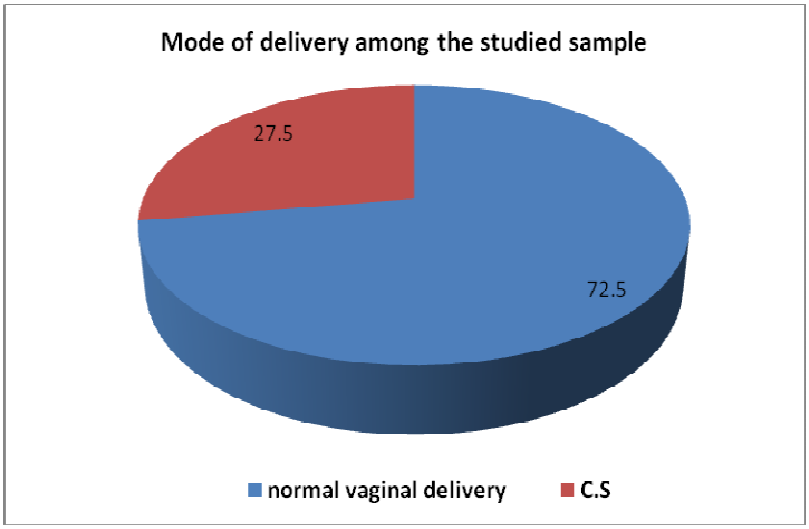
RESULTS

Table (1): Description of the studied sample

Parameter	No (N = 40)	%(100.0)
Group		
Patients	30	75.0
Controls	10	25.5
Gender		
Male	27	67.5
Female	13	32.5
Mode of delivery		
NVD	29	72.5
CS	11	27.5
Gestational age(weeks)		
Mean ± SD	36.4±2.3	
Range	33-41	
Body weight (kg)		
Mean ± SD	2.81±0.38	
Range	2.3-3.7	





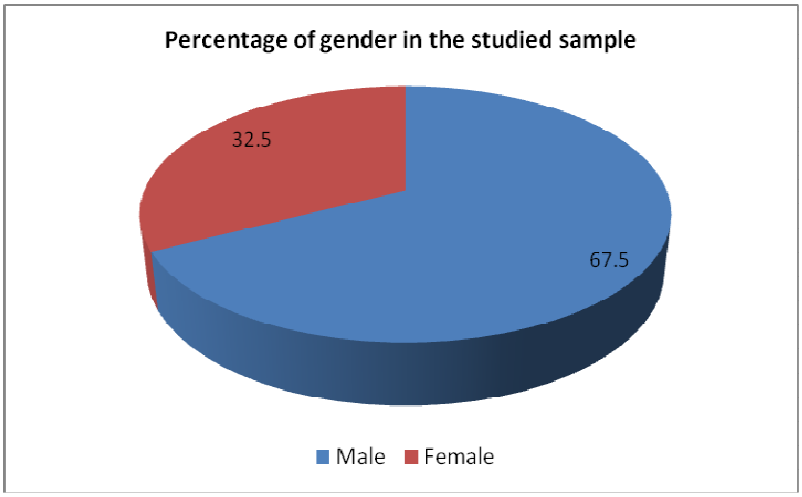


Figure (1) : Description of the studied sample

Table (2): Comparison between cases and control as regard gestational age.

	Group	N	Mean	Std. deviation	T	P
Gestational age(weeks)	Cases	30	35.87	2.32	2.603	<0.05
	control	10	38.00	2.00		

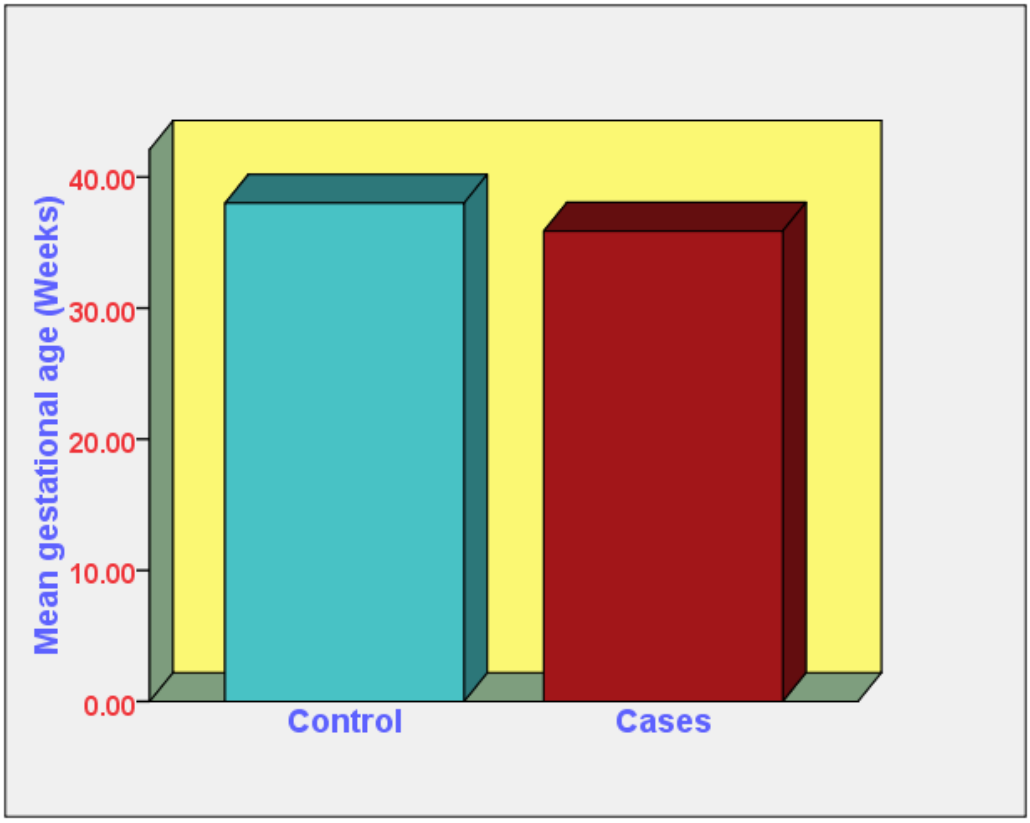


Figure (2)

Gestational age

Table (2) showed comparison between cases and controls as regard gestional age, it demonstrated that, the mean of gestional age were 35.87±2.32 and 38.00±2.00 for cases and controls respectively. There was a statisically significnat difference between cases and controls groups regarding gestional age. ($P<0.05$).

Table (3): Comparison between cases and control as regard weight.

	Group	N	Mean	Std. deviation	T	P
Weight(kg)	Cases	30	2.73	0.34	3.991	<0.05
	control	10	3.22	0.33		

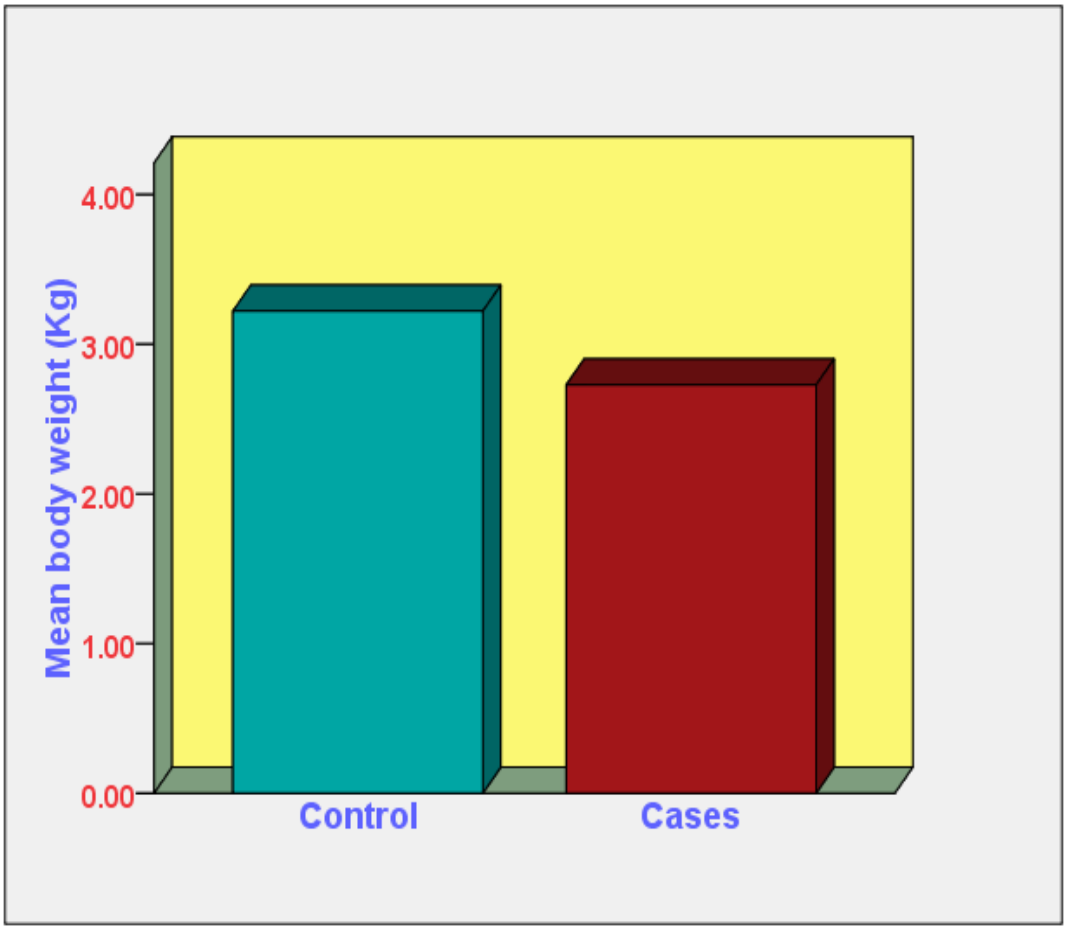


Figure (3)

Weight

Table (3) showed comparison between cases and controls as regard weight, , the mean of weight were 2.73±0.34 and 3.22±0.33 for cases and control respectively. There was a statistically signficnat difference between cases and control regarding weight ($P<0.05$).

Table (4) Comparson between cases and controls as regard sex

		Group						X^2	p
		Cases		Control		Total			
		No.	%	No.	%	No	%		
Sex	Female	10	25	3	30	13	32.5	0.048	>0.05
	Male	20	75	7	70	27	67.5		
	Total	30	100	10	100	40	100		

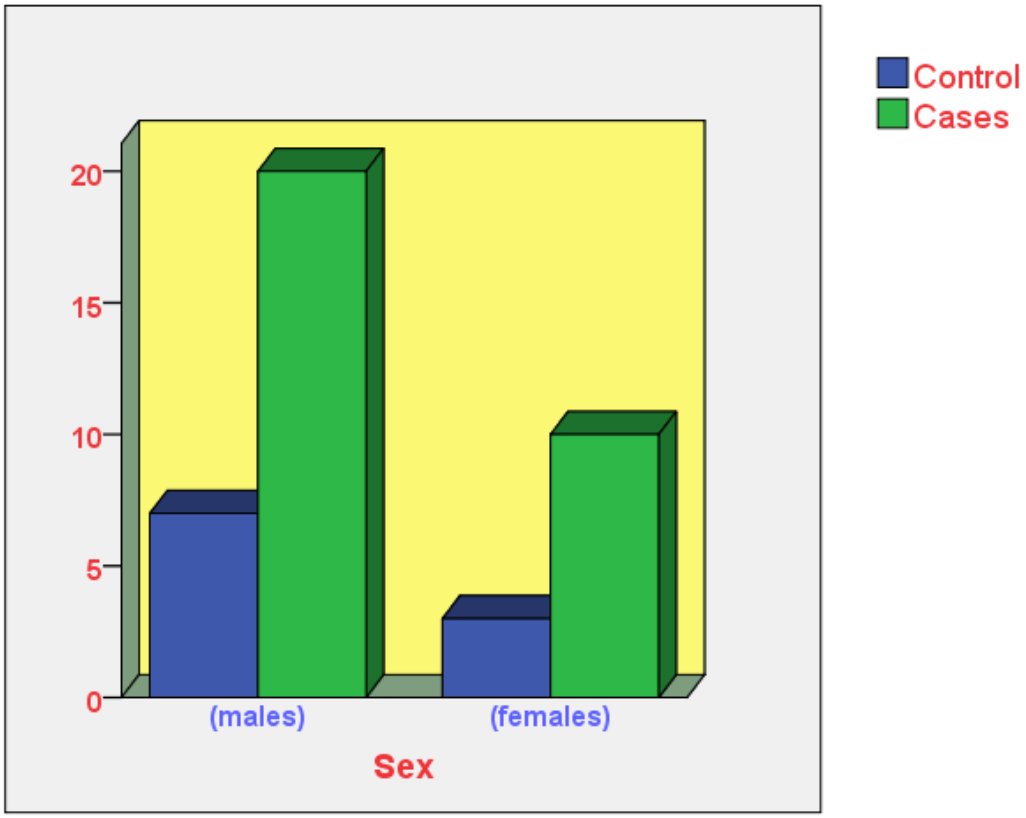


Figure (4)

Sex

Table (4) showed comparison between cases and controls as regard sex, it illustrated that, this study include 10, 3 females and 20, 7 males for cases and controls groups resepctively. There was no statistically significnat difference between cases and controls regarding sex. (P>0.05).

Table (5): Comparison between cases and controls as regard mode of delivery .

		Group						X^2	p
		Cases		Control		Total			
		No.	%	No.	%	No	%		
Mode Of Delivery	C-S	9	30	2	20	11	27.5	0.376	>0.05
	NVD	21	70	8	80	29	72.5		
	Total	30	100	10	100	40	100		

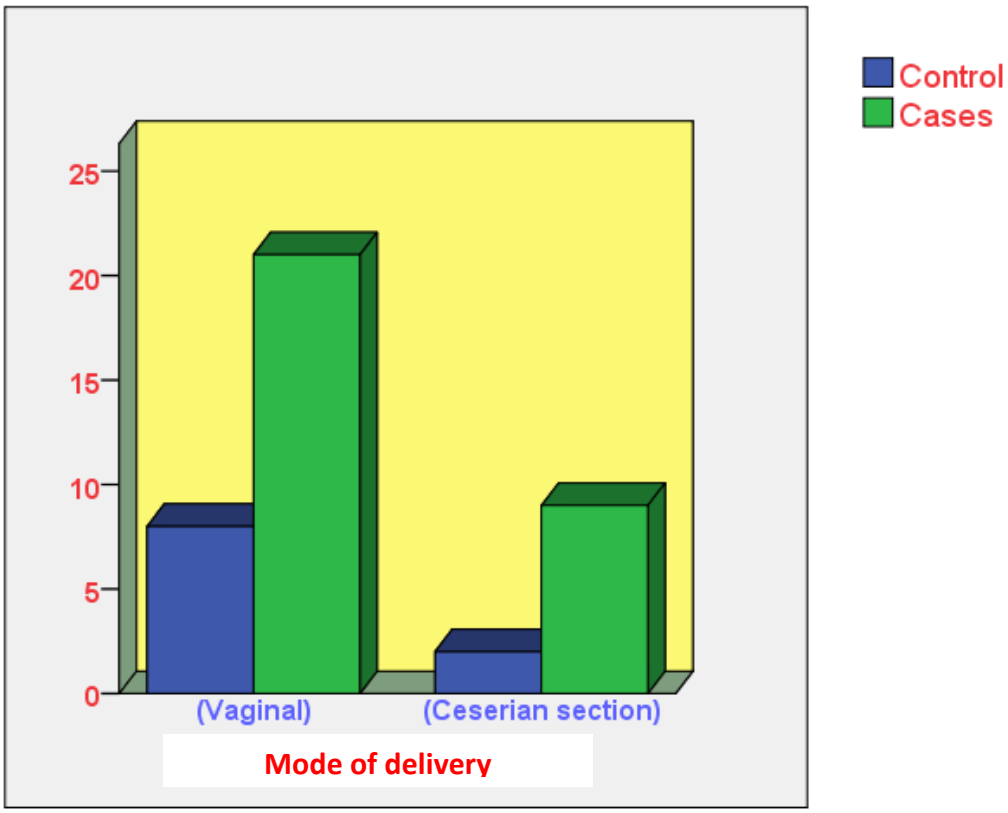


Figure (5)

Mode of delivery

Comparison between cases and controls as regard mode of showed that, C.S was found in 30% and 20%, while NVD was found in 70% and 80% of cases and controls respectively. There was no statistically significnat difference between cases and controls regarding mode of delivery. (P>0.05).

Table (6): Clinical data of septic neonates (+ve) cases.

	Septic neonates	
	No (+v)	%
-weak suckling	15	50
-temperature instability	7	23.3
- Lethargy	13	43.3
-Jaundice	8	26.7
-Vomiting	7	23.3
-Irritability	3	10
-R.D (tachypnea)	8	26.7
-Abd-distention	5	16.7
-Pallor	8	26.7
-weak moro	10	33.3
-Apnea	9	30

This table demonstrated that, half of septic neonates had weak suckling (50%), 43.3% were lethargic, 33.3% had weak moro, 26.7% had respiratory distress.

Table (7): Cases according to maternal risk factors

	Cases	
	No	**%**
Antipartum hemorrhage	2	6.7%
Difficult labour	5	16.7%
Maternal fever	7	23.3%
PROM	14	46.7%
Twin	2	6.7%
Total	30	100.0%

Table (7) shows that, PROM is the most common risk factor for neonatal sepsis (46.7%), followed by fever (23.3%), difficult labour (16.7%), twins and antipartum hemorrhage (6.7%)

Table (8): Comparison between cases and control as regard blood picture.

	Group	N	Mean	Std. deviation	T	P
WBCS/cmm	Cases	30	10.73	±5.04	1.031	>0.05
	control	10	12.53	±3.88		
Neutrophils/cmm	Cases	30	6.97	±3.87	0.356	>0.05
	control	10	6.47	±3.65		
I/T ratio	Cases	30	0.24	±0.08	5.791	<0.05
	control	10	0.08	±0.04		

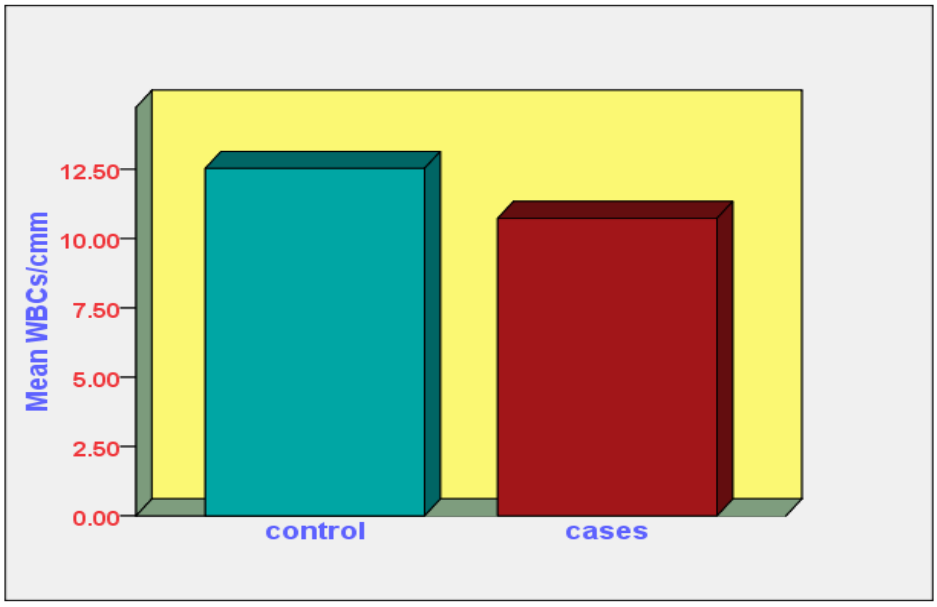


Figure (6)

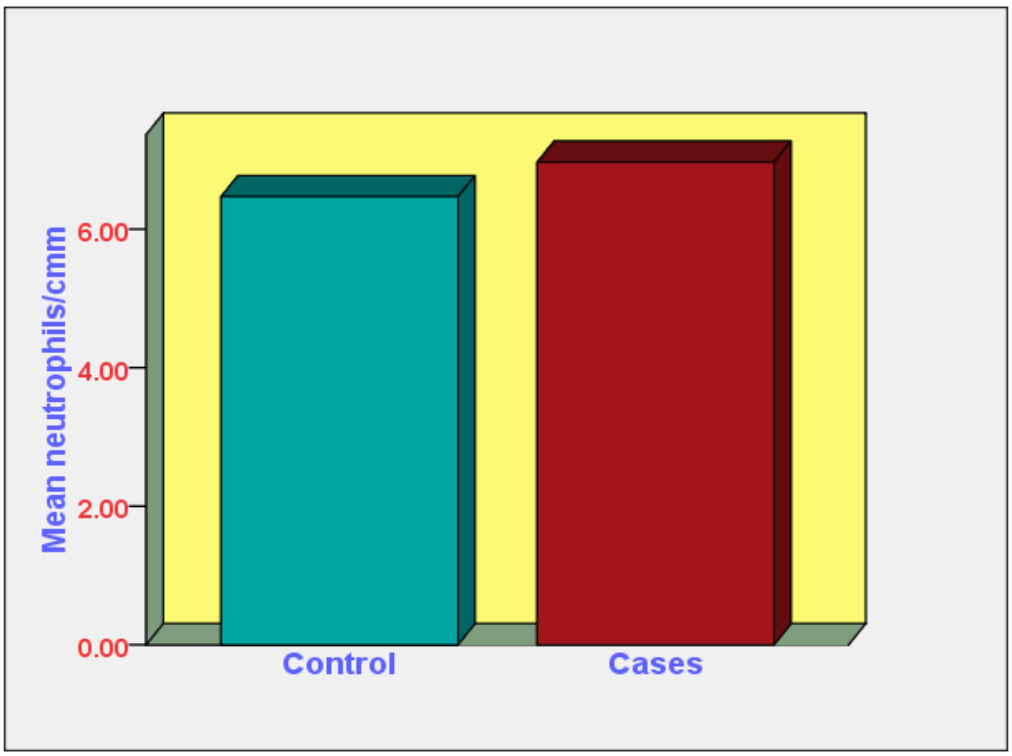


Figure (7)

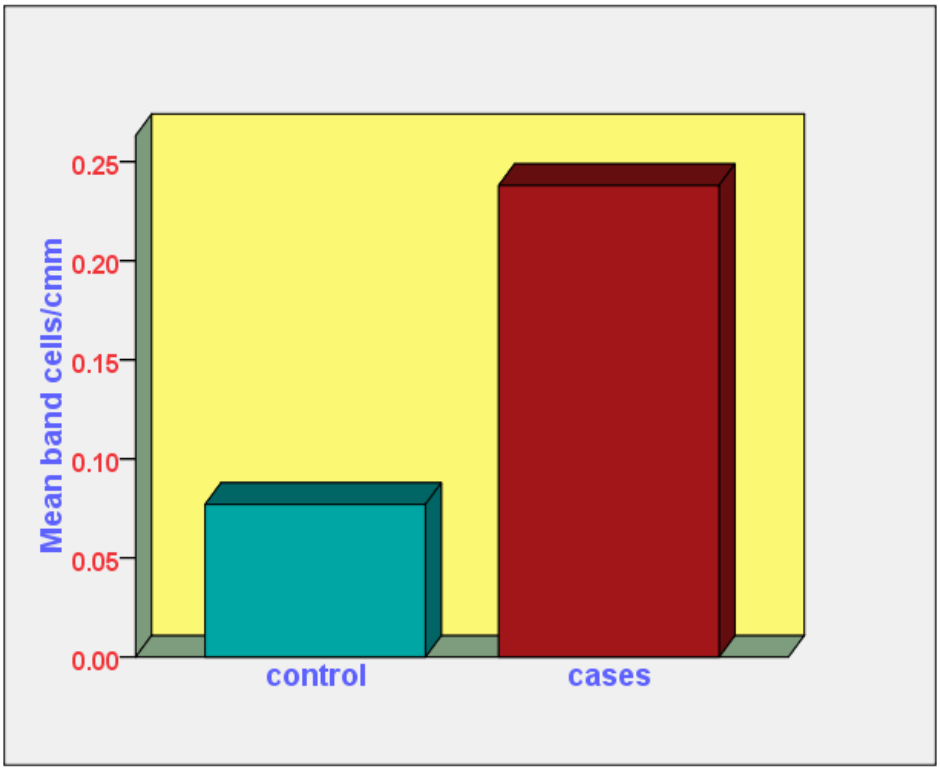


Figure (8)

Table (8) showed comparison between cases nd controls as regard blood picture,

WBCs

The mean of WBCs was 10.73±5.04 and 12.53±3.88 for cases and control respectively. There was no statistically significnat difference between cases and controls regarding WBCs (P>0.05).

Neutrophils

The mean of neutrophils was 6.97±3.87 and 6.47±3.64 for cases and control respectively. There was no statistically significnat difference between cases and control regarding neutrophils. (P>0.05).

I/T ratio:

The mean of I/T ratio was 0.24±0.08 and 0.08±0.04 for cases and controls respectively. There was a statistically significnat difference between cases and controls regarding I/T ratio (P<0.05).

Table (9): Comparison between cases and controls as regard CRP

		Group						X^2	p
		Cases		Controls		Total			
		No.	%	No.	%	No	%		
CRP	-ve	0	0	10	100	10	25	40	<0.05
	+ve	30	100	0	0	30	75		
	Total	30	100	10	100	40	100		

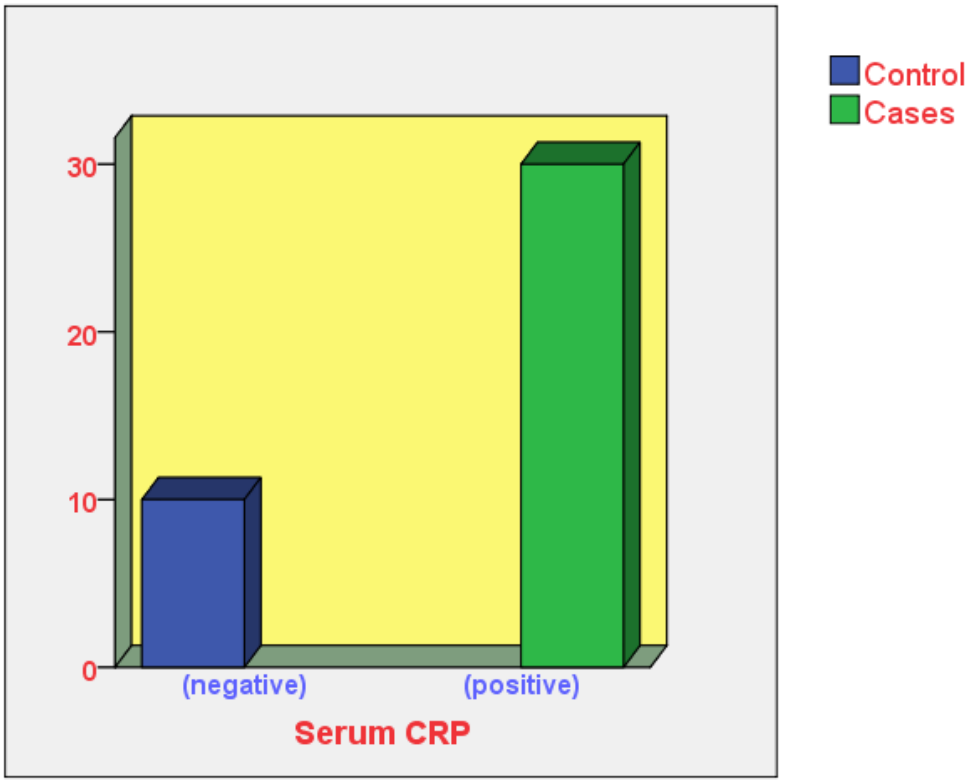


Figure (9)

CRP

Comparison between cases and controls as regard CRP was presented in table (9), it showed that, positive CRP was found in all cases and non of control group . There was a statistically significnat difference between cases and controls regarding CRP ($P<0.05$).

Table (10): Comparison between cases and control as regard haptoglobin.

Group		N	Mean	Std-Deviation	T	P
Haptoglobin	Cases	30	226.5	93.363	6.749	<0.05
	Controls	10	117.0	49.263		

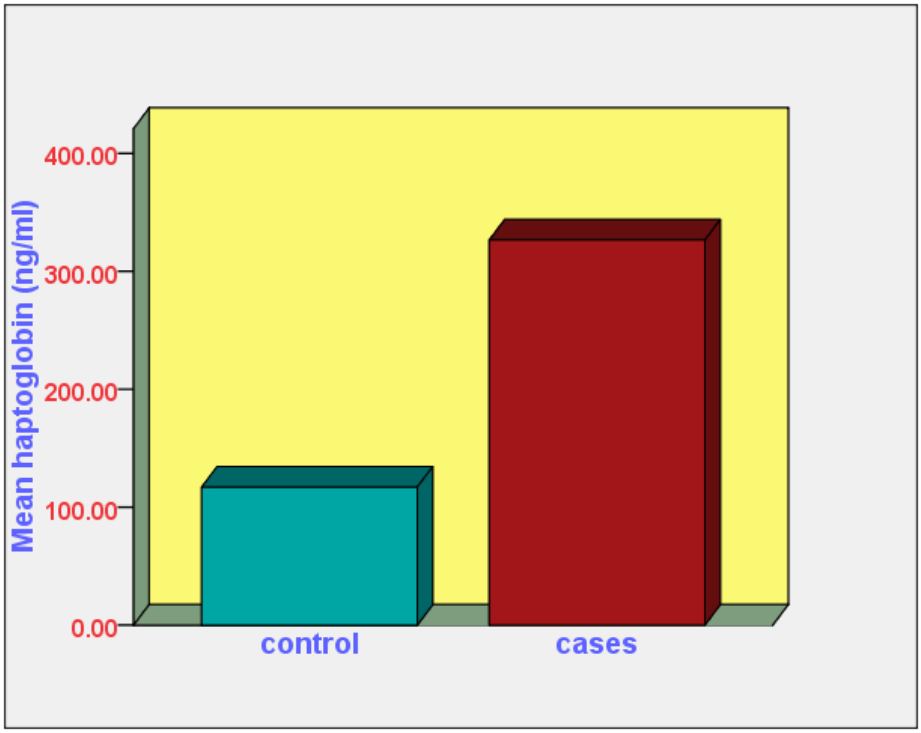


Figure (10)

Haptoglobin

This table showed that the mean of haptoglobin was 226.5±93.36 and 117.0±49.26 for cases and controls groups respectively. There was a statistically significnat difference between cases and controls regarding Haptoglobin (P<0.05).

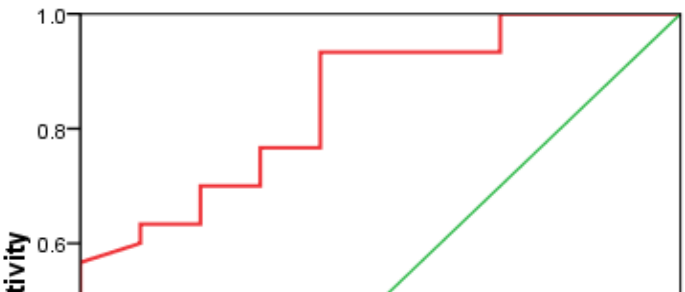


Figure (11) : ROC Curve

Table (11) : Sensitivity , Specificity ,PPV ,NPV and AUC of Haptoglobin

Variable	Sensitivity	Specificity	PPV	NPV	AUC	95% CI of AUC	p
haptoglobin Cut off value(204)	76.7 %	70 %	88.4%	50%	0.85	0.72-0.97	=0.001

ROC curve shows that Haptoglobin can differentiate septic newborns at cut off value of 204 mg/dl with specificity 70% and sensitivity 76.7 %.