

## INTRODUCTION

A pregnant woman who develops listeriosis may have a low grade septicaemia that appears clinically as an influenza like illness in the later stages of pregnancy (*Gray and Killinger, 1966*).

Listeriosis is common and is implicated in about 3% of second - tern abortions. Maternal fever was followed rapidly in all instances by the expulsion of a nonmacerated fetus. Chorioamnionitis was always present and was associated with placental microabscesses (*Lallemant et al., 1992*).

Other pathogens that cause septicaemia during pregnancy are the group B streptococci which have documented an intrapartum maternal genital tract to infant as a mode of transmission among neonates with onset of illness in the first few days of life (*Baker et al., 1975*) and E.coli (K1) is a major cause of neonatal sepsis. Colonization of the infant during or after birth by E.coli is very common (*Cauchi et al., 1984*).

## AIM OF THE WORK

The aim of this work is to find the prevalence off listeria monocytogenes among other bacterial causes of septicaemia during pregnancy.