Chapter Three
Results

3.1 Basic Information of mothers and neonates:

3.1.1 Information of neonates:

Figure (1) shows distribution according to gender,it was found that males were (38)% and females were (62)%.

3.1.2 Information of the mothers

Table (3.1): shows Fifty eight (58%) of the mothers had a history of UTI, P-Value (0.01) . Forty (40%) of the mothers had a history of miscarriage,P-Value (0.008). Eleven (11%) of the mothers had a history of prolonged ruptured of membrane > 24 hours, P-Value (0.16) and twenty two 2 (2 %) of the maternal delivery were delivered by caesarean section P-Value (0.625).

3.2 Table(3.2): shows that septic neonates exhibited a statistically significant increase in total white blood Cells ($p < 0.05$) compared with the control group (17.4vs 9.3) $\times 10^9$ /L, platelets (161.7 vs 202) $\times 10^9$ /L and DNC (60.3 vs 47.9) %.

No significant variation was observed between the neonate sepsis and the control group with regard to haemoglobin, haematocrit , red cells counts and red cell indices.

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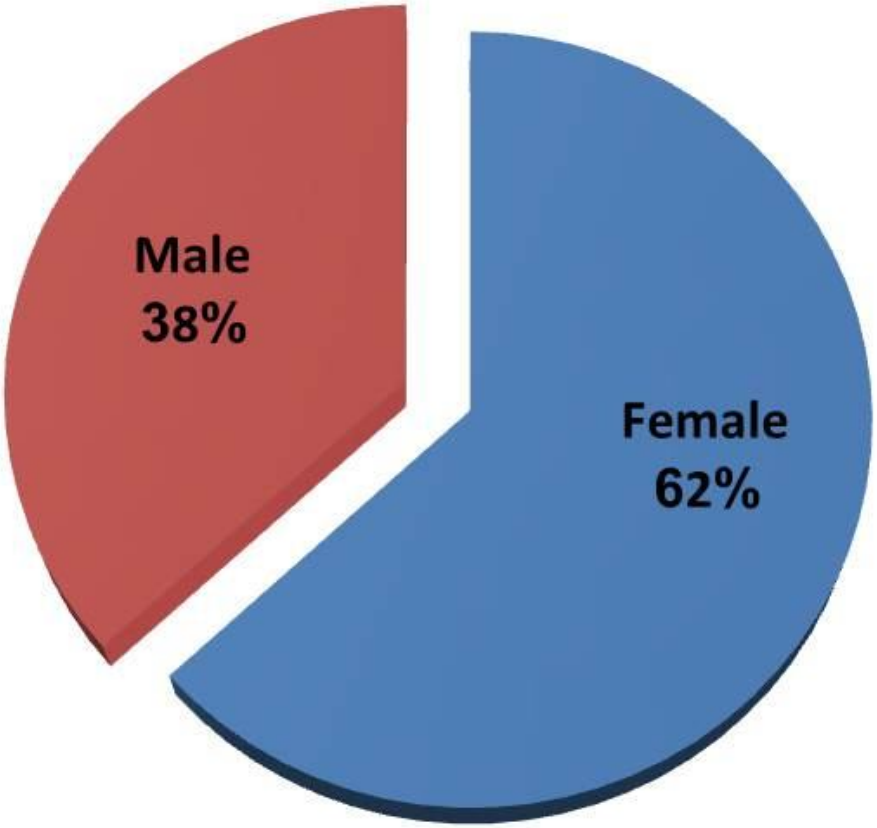

Figure (1) :Distribution of neonatal sepsis according to gender in case group .

Table(1):Frequencies ,percentages and significant level of maternal potential factors in case group:

Potential factor	Frequency	Percentage %	P-Value
Miscarriage	40	40	0.008
UTI	58	58	0.012
PROM	11	11	0.165
C-section delivery	22	22	0.625

Significance level at P ≤0.05

Table.(2): Effect of neonatal sepsis on some hematological parameters :

variables	Mean ± SD		P- value
	Septic (100)	Non septic (30)	
WBCs [10^9/L]	17.41±5.21	9.36±10.64	0.00
RBCs [10^{12}/L]	4.57±0.95	4.27±0.77	0.121
HBG [mmol/L]	15.90±2.88	15.44±1.80	0.408
HCT [%]	47.40±8.94	44.20±7.50	0.078
MCV [fL]	105.97±6.77	102.98±8.18	0.076
MC H [pg]	34.98±2.45	34.83±2.67	0.783
MCHC [g/dL]	33.07±1.43	33.85±1.16	0.256
PLT [10^9/L]	161.76±76	202.74±49	0.01
DNC [%]	64.6±9.55	45.6±8.1	0.00
DLC [%]	22.3±7.06	37.7±8.03	0.805
MXD [%]	13.1±4.7	16.7±51	0.148

Significance level at P ≤0.05