



A Study of Neonatal Sepsis and its Relation to Thrombocytopenia in Neonates of Tertiary Care Hospital of Western Nepal

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Abstract

Introduction: Neonatal sepsis is a major cause of mortality and morbidity in neonates. Thrombocytopenia is a common presentation in neonates with sepsis. This study was conducted to evaluate the incidence of sepsis and its relation to thrombocytopenia in neonates admitted to the tertiary care hospital of Western Nepal.

Aims and objectives: To determine the incidence of sepsis and its relation to thrombocytopenia in neonates admitted to the tertiary care hospital of Western Nepal.

Materials and methods: A prospective study was conducted in the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) of a tertiary care hospital in Western Nepal. All newborns admitted to the NICU were included in the study. Blood samples were collected from all newborns at admission and every 48 hours until discharge or death. Blood culture was performed on all samples. Sepsis was defined as the presence of two or more systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS) criteria plus a positive blood culture. Thrombocytopenia was defined as platelet count less than 100,000/mm³. Statistical analysis was done using SPSS version 21.0.

Conclusion: The incidence of sepsis was 21.5% and the incidence of thrombocytopenia was 18.5%. There was a significant association between sepsis and thrombocytopenia.

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