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Incidence and aetiology of infant Gram-negative bacteraemia and meningitis: systematic review and meta-analysis

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ABSTRACT

Background One in six infant deaths worldwide are caused by invasive bacterial infections, of which a substantial but unquantified proportion are caused by Gram-negative bacteria.

Methods We conducted a systematic review of studies published from 31 May 2010 to 1 June 2020 indexed in MEDLINE, Embase and Global Health databases. We performed meta-analyses of the incidence of Gram-negative bacteraemia and of individual Gram-negative species as proportions of all infant bacteraemia, stratified by onset (early vs late) and country income (low/middle vs high).

Results 152 studies from 54 countries were included, 60 in high-income countries (HIC) and 92 in low-income/middle-income countries (LMIC). Gram-negatives represented a higher proportion (53%, 95% CI 49% to 57%) of all infant bacteraemia in LMIC compared with HIC (28%, 95% CI 25% to 32%). Incidence of infant Gram-negative bacteraemia was 2.01 (95% CI 1.15 to 3.51) per 1000 live births; it was five times higher in LMIC (4.35, 95% CI 2.94 to 6.43) compared with HIC (0.73, 95% CI 0.39 to 1.5). In HIC, *Escherichia coli* was the leading Gram-negative pathogen, representing 19.2% (95% CI 15.6% to 23.4%) of early and 7.3% (95% CI 5.3% to 10.1%) of all late-onset bacteraemia; *Klebsiella* spp were the next most common cause (5.3%) of late-onset bacteraemia. In LMIC, *Klebsiella* spp caused 16.4% (95% CI 11.5% to 22.7%) of early and 15.0% (95% CI 10.1% to 21.8%) of late-onset bacteraemia, followed by *E. coli* (early-onset 7.50%, 95% CI 4.98% to 11.1%; late-onset 6.53%, 95% CI 4.50% to 9.39%) and *Pseudomonas* spp (early-onset 3.93%, 95% CI 2.04% to 7.44%; late-onset 2.81%, 95% CI 1.99% to 3.95%).

Conclusion *E. coli*, *Klebsiella* and *Pseudomonas* spp cause 20%–28% of early-onset infant bacteraemia and 14% cases of infant meningitis worldwide. Implementation of preventive measures could reduce the high incidence of Gram-negative bacteraemia in LMIC.

PROSPERO registration number CRD42020191618.

INTRODUCTION

Invasive bacterial infections accounted for approximately 15% of all infant deaths worldwide in 2012, comprising 8% of early (0–6 days) and 37% of late (7–27 days) neonatal deaths.¹ The epidemiology of invasive bacterial infections in infants is likely to differ by setting,² but most systematic reviews have focused on low-income/middle-income countries

WHAT IS ALREADY KNOWN ON THIS TOPIC

- ⇒ Invasive bacterial infections accounted for approximately 15% of all infant deaths worldwide in 2012, comprising 10% of early and 40% of late neonatal deaths.
- ⇒ Gram-negative neonatal infections constitute a substantial and increasingly difficult to treat proportion of these infections.
- ⇒ The worldwide incidence of Gram-negative invasive bacterial disease in infants and the contributions of different species have not been quantified.

WHAT THIS STUDY ADDS

- ⇒ *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella* spp and *Pseudomonas* spp cause one-fifth to one-quarter of all early-onset infant bacteraemia worldwide, one-quarter of late-onset infant bacteraemia in low-income/middle-income countries and one in seven cases of meningitis and late-onset bacteraemia in high-income countries.
- ⇒ Incidence of infant Gram-negative bacteraemia was five times higher in low-income/middle-income countries compared with high-income countries (late-onset disease incidence almost ninefold higher) and the proportion of all infant bacteraemia attributable to Gram-negative disease in low-income/middle-income countries was almost double the proportion in high-income countries.

HOW THIS STUDY MIGHT AFFECT RESEARCH, PRACTICE OR POLICY

- ⇒ Although incidence of Gram-negative neonatal infections is much higher in resource-constrained settings, similarities in aetiology suggest that a better understanding of sources and transmission routes for Gram-negative infections in infants obtained from studies conducted in well-resourced settings could translate into preventive measures that would be effective in any setting, thereby reducing the substantial morbidity and mortality caused by Gram-negative neonatal bacteraemia worldwide.

(LMIC).^{3–5} In all settings, invasive bacterial infections at birth and during infancy carry a high risk of morbidity and mortality, while increasing



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prevalence of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) presents a challenge to effective treatment.^{3–8} This systematic review aimed to quantify worldwide incidence of infant Gram-negative invasive bacterial disease and contributions of different Gram-negative species. It focuses on studies reporting bacteraemia and/or meningitis, defined respectively as growth of a pathogen in a blood or cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) culture.

METHODS

Aims, objectives and protocol

The review protocol was registered with PROSPERO (CRD42020191618). The predefined outcomes were incidence of neonatal/infant Gram-negative bacteraemia (GNB) and meningitis per 1000 live births, and the proportions of all infant bacteraemia and CSF infections attributable to specific Gram-negative pathogens.

Searches

MEDLINE, Embase and Global Health databases were searched to identify studies that reported invasive bacterial infections in infants using MeSH terms for bacteremia, sepsis or bacterial meningitis and title words ‘septicemia’, ‘septicaemia’, ‘invasive bacterial infection’ or ‘bloodstream infection’ combined with MeSH terms for newborn or infant and title word ‘neonat*’ (see online supplemental data). Searches were restricted to the 10-year period from 31 May 2010 to 1 June 2020 without language restrictions. Bibliographies of systematic reviews identified during the database searches were scanned to identify additional references. See online supplemental methods for screening and extraction and quality assessment methods.

Analysis

Studies were split into two groups according to World Bank classifications of high-income countries (HIC) and LMIC. Pooled cumulative incidence of invasive Gram-negative disease (per 1000 live births) and pooled proportions of *Escherichia coli* and the main Gram-negative genera were estimated using generalised linear mixed model random-effects meta-analysis.⁹ H-statistics were calculated to compare the SD of the estimated overall effect size from a random-effects meta-analysis with that obtained from a fixed-effect meta-analysis. Between-study variance was estimated as τ^2 and the proportion of variation in summary estimates attributable to between-study heterogeneity was quantified using the I^2 statistic. Subgroup analyses were planned by country income, timing of disease onset, birth weight and gestational age. Meta-analyses were performed using the meta package in R (V.4.0.4).¹⁰

RESULTS

Database searches identified 12 763 unique records (figure 1), of which 416 were retained for full-text review (reviewer agreement for final inclusion 98.5%) plus an additional 20 studies identified from bibliographies of 11 systematic reviews. The quality of 157 eligible studies was assessed and 5 were excluded for poor quality. Of 152 studies included for data extraction, 81% (123/152) were rated good and 19% (29/152) fair quality (see online supplemental data).

Incidence of invasive Gram-negative infection in neonates and infants

Of the 152 included studies, 135 examined only blood cultures, 10 mainly blood and CSF and 7 CSF cultures only (see online supplemental data). Sixty studies were conducted in HIC and

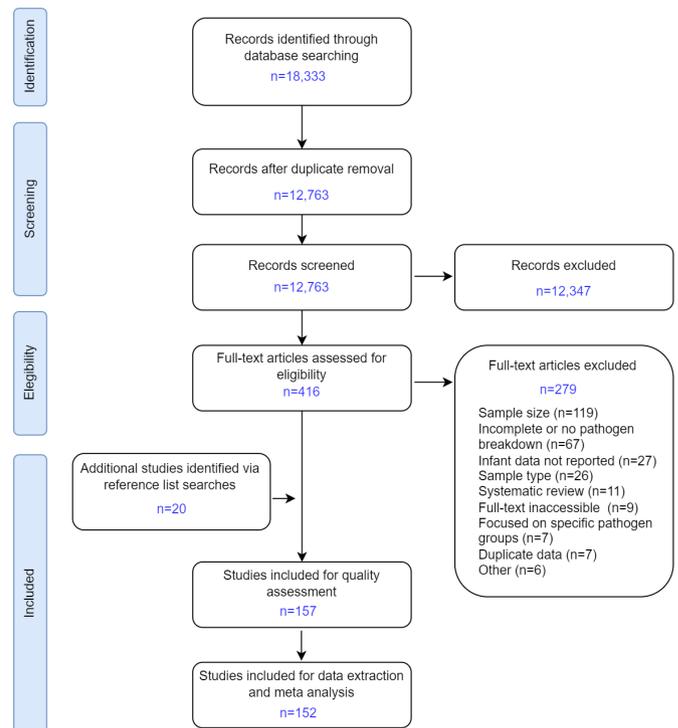


Figure 1 Study selection, Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) flow diagram.

92 in LMIC, representing 54 countries (figure 2). Most (83%) focused only on neonates (up to 1 month old), the remainder included infants up to 1 year old. Thirteen studies estimated population incidence of GNB (figure 3), 10 for neonatal disease and 3 for neonatal and infant disease.^{11–24} Overall incidence per 1000 live births in HIC (0.73, 95% CI 0.39 to 1.39) was substantially lower than in LMIC (4.35, 95% CI 2.94 to 6.43, $p < 0.001$). The worldwide incidence of GNB was 2.01 (95% CI 1.15 to 3.51) per 1000 live births.

Gram-negative infections as a proportion of all infant bacteraemia

Gram-negative infection as a percentage of all infant bacteraemia was higher in LMIC (53.1%, 95% CI 48.8% to 57.3%) compared with HIC (28.3%, 95% CI 24.7% to 32.1%, $p < 0.001$) (online supplemental figure S1). Exclusion of possible contaminants was reported by 73% (40/55) of HIC and 34% (31/90) of LMIC studies (online supplemental figure S2). HIC studies that excluded contaminants reported higher prevalence (31.8%, 95% CI 27.8% to 36.0%) of Gram-negative infections as a percentage of all infant bacteraemia compared with studies that did not (20.2%, 95% CI 15.1% to 26.5%, $p = 0.003$), a difference not observed in LMIC studies ($p = 0.38$, online supplemental figure S2). HIC studies were more often multisite (62%, 34/55) than LMIC studies (16%, 14/90) (online supplemental figure S3). While the number of sites made little difference to Gram-negative infections as a percentage of all infant bacteraemia in HIC ($p = 0.164$), multisite studies in LMIC reported a lower percentage of Gram-negatives (44.7%, 95% CI 37.5% to 52.1%) compared with single-site studies (54.7%, 95% CI 49.9% to 59.4%, $p = 0.03$).

Aetiology of Gram-negative infant bacteraemia

The 145 studies reporting bacteraemia yielded a total of 26 235 blood cultures positive for a Gram-negative pathogen, with the



Figure 2 Countries represented in the included studies that used blood culture as primary diagnostic method (n=152). Ten of the 152 studies provided data on Gram-negative bacteraemia and meningitis (China ×2, India, Kenya, USA ×3, Canada, Israel, Italy); 7 studies (Malawi, Namibia, Canada, France, Korea, Taiwan, UK) provided data on meningitis only.

number of Gram-negative isolates per study ranging from 7 to 2161 (median 111). *E. coli* was the most reported Gram-negative species in HIC (n=5026 isolates; prevalence 11.7%, 95% CI 9.4% to 14.4%), while *Klebsiella* spp were most reported in LMIC (n=5915; 19.0%, 95% CI 16.3% to 22.1%) (table 1). In HIC, the next two most common species were *Klebsiella* spp (n=2401; 3.17%, 95% CI 2.07% to 4.84%) and *Enterobacter* spp (n=1395; 0.63%, 95% CI 0.31% to 1.29%). In LMIC, the next most reported species were *E. coli* (n=2758; 7.67%, 95% CI 6.36% to 9.24%) and *Acinetobacter* spp (n=1996; 3.25%, 95% CI 0.05% to 0.39%) (table 1). Heterogeneity between studies varied by pathogen but was generally very high (online supplemental table S1). A sensitivity analysis restricted to studies that reported neonatal infection where the neonatal period was defined explicitly as up to day 28 or 30 of life showed a similar distribution of species (online supplemental tables S2, S5).

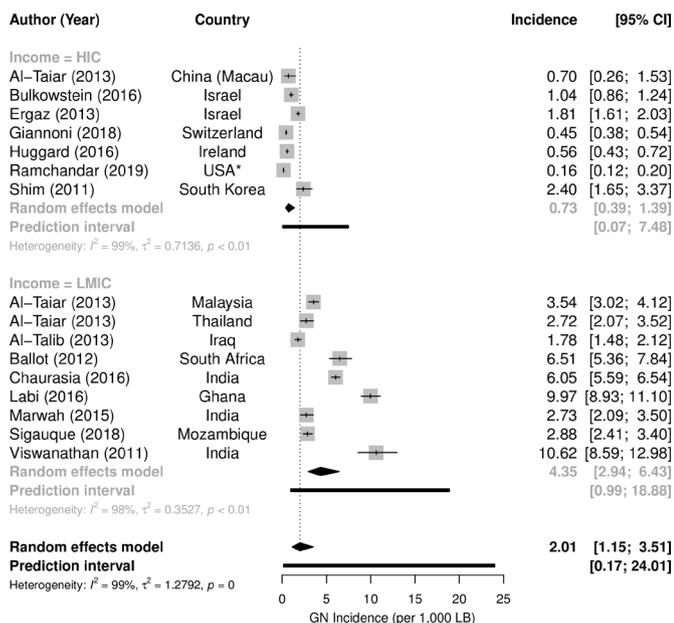


Figure 3 Incidence of infant Gram-negative (GN) bacteraemia per 1000 live births by country income. HIC, high-income countries; LMIC, low-income/middle-income countries. *Ramchandrar *et al*²¹ include military base study sites outside the USA.

Early-onset and late-onset infant Gram-negative bacteraemia

Among the 145 bacteraemia studies, 41 investigated both early-onset disease (EOD) and late-onset disease (LOD), 15 early-onset only and 15 late-onset only. In these 71 studies, the EOD/LOD boundary was set at 48 hours postbirth in 7 studies, at 72 hours in 47 studies and at 6/7 days of life in 17 studies. The upper age defining 'neonate' or 'newborn' was ≤ 28 days in 26 studies, ≤ 30 days in one study and unspecified in 18 studies, while 'infant' was defined as < 6 months old in 1 study, < 90 days in 3 studies and was unspecified in 5 studies. EOD incidence was estimated by 19 studies (figure 4),^{7 12–18 23 25–34} LOD incidence by 10 studies (figure 5).^{12–15 17 18 23 30 35 36} EOD (p=0.0015) and LOD (p=0.0005) incidence was much lower in HIC than in LMIC. Incidence of Gram-negative EOD in HIC was 0.18 (95% CI 0.11 to 0.28) per 1000 live births compared with 1.18 (95% CI 0.40 to 3.49) in LMIC, while LOD incidence was 0.24 (95% CI 0.09 to 0.66) per 1000 live births in HIC compared with 2.28 (95% CI 1.06 to 4.88) in LMIC.

Aetiology of Gram-negative infant early-onset and late-onset bacteraemia

In HIC, *E. coli* was the leading cause of Gram-negative EOD and LOD, representing 19.2% of EOD (n=1454 isolates; 95% CI 15.6% to 23.4%) and 7.34% of LOD (n=1418; 95% CI 5.28% to 10.1%) (table 2). *Klebsiella* spp, *Enterobacter* spp and *Pseudomonas* spp represented 5.28% (95% CI 3.42% to 8.06%), 1.36% (95% CI 0.64% to 2.88%) and 1.21% (95% CI 0.75% to 1.92%) of Gram-negative late-onset bacteraemia. All other identified Gram-negative pathogens represented $< 1\%$ of early-onset and late-onset GNB (table 2). In LMIC, *Klebsiella* spp were the leading cause of early-onset and late-onset GNB, representing 16.4% of EOD (n=794 isolates; 95% CI 11.5% to 22.7%) and 15.0% of LOD (n=974, 95% CI 10.1% to 21.8%). *E. coli* was the second most common cause of EOD (7.50%, 95% CI 4.98% to 11.1%) and LOD (6.53%, 95% CI 4.50% to 9.39%), *Pseudomonas* spp the third most common cause of EOD (3.93%, 95% CI 2.04% to 7.44%) and LOD (2.81%, 95% CI 1.99% to 3.95%) (table 2). Incidence and aetiology of GNB in very low birthweight (VLBW) infants and by gestational age, and incidence and aetiology of Gram-negative infection detected in CSF are summarised in online supplemental results.

DISCUSSION

This review has shown that incidence of infant GNB was five-fold higher in LMIC compared with HIC (LOD incidence almost ninefold higher) and that the proportion of all infant bacteraemia attributable to Gram-negative disease in LMIC was almost double the proportion in HIC (53% vs 28%). *E. coli* and *Klebsiella* spp caused a substantial proportion of GNB in infants worldwide, although with marked variation between HIC and LMIC and EOD versus LOD. *Klebsiella* was the predominant Gram-negative species in EOD and LOD in LMIC (15%–16% of early-onset and late-onset bacteraemia) whereas *E. coli* predominated in EOD (19%) in HIC. The remainder of Gram-negative infections in EOD and LOD were caused by species from many other genera each contributing a small percentage, although with *Pseudomonas* spp and *Acinetobacter* spp causing 2%–3% of all bacteraemia in LMIC and 2%–4% of early-onset bacteraemia in LMIC and HIC. Incidence of GNB per 1000 VLBW (28.5) was 40 times higher than overall incidence per 1000 live births in HIC (0.73).

The very large difference in incidence between low-income/middle-income and high-income settings is, presumably,

Table 1 Gram-negative species as percentages of all infant bacteraemia (Gram-negative and Gram-positive) in high-income and low-income/middle-income countries*

	High-income countries (n=55 studies)		Low-income/middle-income countries (n=90 studies)	
	Isolates, n	Proportion (95% CI)	Isolates, n	Proportion (95% CI)
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	5026	11.7% (9.40 to 14.4%)	2758	7.67% (6.36 to 9.24%)
<i>Klebsiella</i> spp	2401	3.17% (2.07 to 4.84%)	5915	19.0% (16.3 to 22.1%)
<i>Pseudomonas</i> spp	665	0.70% (0.04 to 1.09%)	1127	2.53% (1.83 to 3.49%)
<i>Enterobacter</i> spp	1395	0.63% (0.31 to 1.29%)	918	1.18% (0.74 to 1.85%)
<i>Serratia</i> spp	441	0.15% (0.06 to 0.37%)	237	0.02% (0.00 to 0.09%)
<i>Proteus</i> spp	34	0.01% (0.00 to 0.05%)	134	0.04% (0.01 to 0.13%)
<i>Salmonella</i> spp	61	0.00% (0.00 to 0.26%)	215	0.00% (0.00 to 0.03%)
<i>Citrobacter</i> spp	74	0.01% (0.00 to 0.06%)	249	0.09% (0.04 to 0.23%)
<i>Haemophilus</i> spp	272	0.02% (0.01 to 0.10%)	38	0.00% (0.00 to 0.06%)
<i>Neisseria</i> spp	19	0.00% (0.00 to 0.07%)	13	0.00% (0.00 to 0.20%)
<i>Acinetobacter</i> spp	394	0.14% (0.05 to 0.39%)	1996	3.25% (2.41 to 4.37%)
<i>Moraxella</i> spp	3	0.00% (0.00 to 3.05%)	10	0.00% (0.00 to 3.11%)
Other species or unspecified Gram-negative	868	0.42% (0.21 to 0.85%)	978	0.43% (0.22 to 0.83%)

*Estimates obtained by random-effects meta-analysis; see online supplemental file 4 for heterogeneity statistics.

attributable to higher rates of community and healthcare-associated infection in resource-constrained settings where intrapartum and postnatal care is non-existent, minimal or delayed.¹ This higher incidence invariably translates into higher mortality among the estimated 2.5 million infants in LMICs affected annually by invasive infections, many of whom will not have access to antibiotics.³⁷ Implementation of preventive measures could reduce the fivefold higher incidence of GNB in lower-income countries.³⁸ A recent scoping review of neonatal healthcare-associated infection prevention and care bundles in LMIC proposed a '3+I' framework comprising (1) primary prevention, (2) detection, (3) case management, plus (I) implementation.³⁹ Primary prevention elements were well represented in studies of care bundle interventions in LMIC, although with bias towards specific devices (catheters and ventilators), whereas detection (secondary prevention) through screening and surveillance and tertiary prevention elements (case management, cohorting,

antimicrobial stewardship) were less frequently evaluated. Implementation focused on provision of facilities and equipment, consistent with a lack of these in resource-limited settings.³⁹ Conversely, in well-resourced settings, lapses in preventive measures, including inadequate disinfection of surfaces and shared equipment, combined with resource-related factors such as proximity of cots and understaffing during periods of high demand, have been linked to cross-infection in neonatal units.⁴⁰ Preventing community-acquired infections presents specific challenges, particularly in resource-poor settings where sanitation and clean water supply are inadequate and rates of AMR in neonatal bacteraemia are high.⁴¹

Our aetiological findings for LMIC are consistent with previous systematic reviews based only on studies from LMIC.³⁻⁵ Characterisation of neonatal infections is less complete in these settings than in HIC, where surveillance networks such as neonIN (UK),⁸ Neo-KISS (Germany)⁴² and NRN (USA)⁷ have quantified trends, risk factors, aetiologies, antimicrobial susceptibilities and outcomes. Although findings from these studies show some regional variation, consistent aspects of invasive

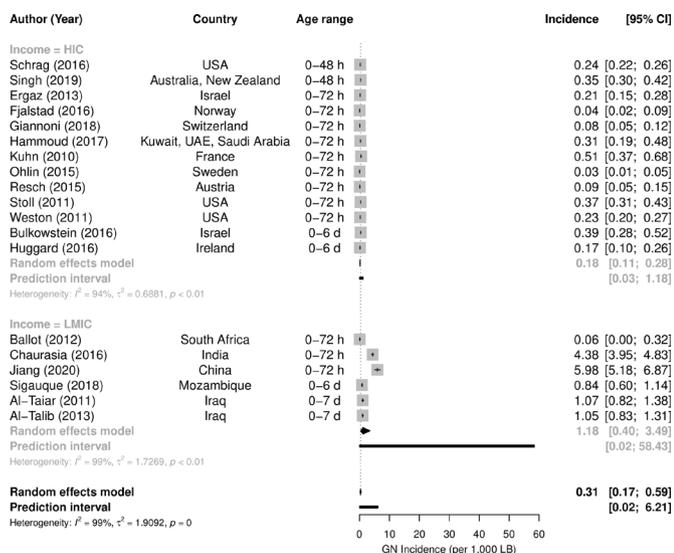
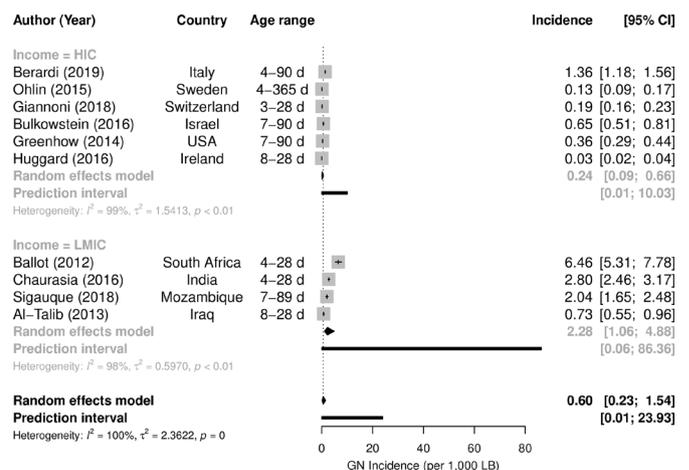
**Figure 4** Incidence per 1000 live births of early-onset Gram-negative (GN) bacteraemia by income group. HIC, high-income countries; LMIC, low-income/middle-income countries.**Figure 5** Incidence per 1000 live births of late-onset Gram-negative (GN) bacteraemia by country income. HIC, high-income countries; LMIC, low-income/middle-income countries.

Table 2 Gram-negative species as percentages of all infant early-onset and late-onset bacteraemia (Gram-negative and Gram-positive) in high-income and low-income/middle-income countries*

High-income countries	Early-onset disease (n=24 studies)		Late-onset disease (n=25 studies)	
	Isolates, n	Proportion (95% CI)	Isolates, n	Proportion (95% CI)
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	1454	19.2% (15.6 to 23.4%)	1418	7.34% (5.28 to 10.1%)
<i>Klebsiella</i> spp	91	0.95% (0.36 to 2.49%)	1401	5.28% (3.42 to 8.06%)
<i>Pseudomonas</i> spp	40	0.22% (0.01 to 0.79%)	406	1.21% (0.75 to 1.92%)
<i>Enterobacter</i> spp	16	0.08% (0.01 to 0.48%)	708	1.36% (0.64 to 2.88%)
<i>Serratia</i> spp	1	0.00% (0.00 to 99.5%)	254	0.50% (0.23 to 1.11%)
<i>Proteus</i> spp	4	0.03% (0.00 to 0.28%)	28	0.03% (0.01 to 0.19%)
<i>Salmonella</i> spp	0	N/A	4	0.00% (0.00 to 22.6%)
<i>Citrobacter</i> spp	19	0.02% (0.00 to 0.43%)	36	0.01% (0.00 to 0.17%)
<i>Haemophilus</i> spp	184	0.54% (0.18 to 1.62%)	6	0.00% (0.00 to 0.25%)
<i>Neisseria</i> spp	0	N/A	2	0.00% (0.00 to 2.43%)
<i>Acinetobacter</i> spp	31	0.08% (0.01 to 0.57%)	207	0.28% (0.09 to 0.90%)
<i>Moraxella</i> spp	0	N/A	7	0.00% (0.00 to 99.3%)
Other species or unspecified Gram-negative	180	1.41% (0.62 to 3.18%)	275	0.39% (0.14 to 1.03%)
Low-income/middle-income countries	Early-onset disease (n=32 studies)		Late-onset disease (n=30 studies)	
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	481	7.50% (4.98 to 11.1%)	489	6.53% (4.50 to 9.39%)
<i>Klebsiella</i> spp	794	16.4% (11.5 to 22.7%)	974	15.0% (10.1 to 21.8%)
<i>Pseudomonas</i> spp	248	3.93% (2.04 to 7.44%)	232	2.81% (1.99 to 3.95%)
<i>Enterobacter</i> spp	203	1.76% (0.88 to 3.49%)	158	1.14% (0.55 to 2.34%)
<i>Serratia</i> spp	36	0.12% (0.02 to 0.62%)	67	0.12% (0.02 to 0.71%)
<i>Proteus</i> spp	21	0.00% (0.00 to 1.61%)	50	0.09% (0.01 to 0.52%)
<i>Salmonella</i> spp	11	0.00% (0.00 to 10.9%)	20	0.00% (0.00 to 17.4%)
<i>Citrobacter</i> spp	47	0.12% (0.02 to 0.60%)	75	0.10% (0.02 to 0.51%)
<i>Haemophilus</i> spp	0	N/A	14	0.00% (0.00 to 99.1%)
<i>Neisseria</i> spp	0	N/A	6	0.00% (0.00 to 97.4%)
<i>Acinetobacter</i> spp	318	2.33% (1.17 to 4.61%)	348	2.33% (1.20 to 4.46%)
<i>Moraxella</i> spp	0	N/A	0	N/A
Other species or unspecified Gram-negative	195	0.83% (0.29 to 2.37%)	184	1.28% (0.61 to 2.66%)

*Estimates obtained by random-effects meta-analysis; see online supplemental file 4 for heterogeneity statistics. N/A, not available.

bacterial infection in infants include *E. coli* being predominant among Gram-negatives in EOD (otherwise dominated by group B *Streptococcus* (GBS)), a more even distribution of Gram-negative species in LOD (for which prematurity/VLBW was the main risk factor), and higher case fatality associated with GNB.^{7 8 42 43} Definitions were equivalent across a sufficient number of studies in our review to support a separate meta-analysis for VLBW infants, showing a Gram-negative pathogen distribution similar to that for LOD in HIC, which is consistent with the high relative risk of invasive late-onset bacterial infection in VLBW infants.^{7 8 42 43}

Our review did not address AMR in Gram-negative neonatal infections, a topic that has been covered by recent systematic reviews of studies from LMIC,^{4 41 44} Middle Eastern countries,⁴⁵ sub-Saharan African countries³ and China,⁴⁶ but not HIC. Primary concerns around Gram-negative AMR include neonatal infection by *E. coli* resistant to ampicillin, gentamicin or both (an estimated 8% of early-onset infections in the USA) and emerging threats posed by extended-spectrum β -lactamase-producing (ESBL) and carbapenemase-producing Gram-negative bacteria (CPGNB).⁴⁷⁻⁴⁹ In LMIC, where challenges to antimicrobial stewardship are far greater, non-susceptibility of neonatal invasive infection isolates to ampicillin (89% in sub-Saharan Africa) and gentamicin (66% of *Klebsiella* spp, 47% of *E. coli*) is higher, and ESBL and CPGNB are established.^{3 4 6} The risk of contributing to AMR presents a challenge to prevention interventions such as intrapartum antibiotics and prophylaxis to

prevent catheter-related infection.⁵⁰ Antimicrobial stewardship programmes within neonatal units, principally reducing the initiation and duration of antibiotics, are supported by a growing body of observational evidence.^{51 52}

Limitations

Between-study heterogeneity and the proportion of variance attributable to it was high for most of the estimates in our meta-analyses, and H-statistics justified the assumption of random rather than fixed effects. The remit of our review was worldwide, but Latin America, Eastern Europe, Central Asia and West and North Africa were not represented. We searched three electronic databases because scoping indicated that studies providing sufficient data for meta-analysis were likely to be indexed in MEDLINE and/or EMBASE. The Global Health database includes book chapters, reports, conference proceedings and theses, serving as our grey literature source. We used the conventional World Bank classification of countries by income in our subgroup analyses, recognising that this encompasses considerable heterogeneity within and between countries grouped into the same classification.

More problematic was the lack of a consensus definition for the early-onset versus late-onset period and the grouping together in our meta-analyses of neonates (up to 28 days) and older infants (up to 90 or 365 days). The former limitation can only be resolved by global adoption of an agreed definition,

which would benefit future studies in the field of neonatal sepsis. We note that two-thirds (of 71 studies) used 72 hours as the early-late boundary.

There were insufficient late-onset studies in each country income subgroup to subdivide these into neonates and older infants. We did not have data to support differentiation in our meta-analyses of community-acquired versus hospital-acquired infection in LOD. The distribution of species arising from these two sources will differ. A recent HIC study identified 63% of late-onset invasive bacterial infections as being hospital-acquired, with causal agents predominantly coagulase-negative staphylococci (CoNS), *Staphylococcus aureus*, enterococci and Enterobacteriaceae, whereas community-acquired late-onset infections were predominantly GBS and *E. coli*.³⁵

The total number of isolates in our meta-analyses from HIC (11 653) was less than for LMIC (14 588) but from half the number of studies (55 vs 90) because LMIC studies were more likely to be single-site and retrospective rather than based on multisite surveillance. Of note here are initiatives such as the Burden of Antibiotic Resistance in Neonates from Developing Societies (BARNARDS) network, which uses a standardised methodological framework to characterise Gram-negative species causing neonatal sepsis in sub-Saharan African and South Asian countries, including genotyping to identify sequence types and AMR genes.^{6 53 54} That multisite studies in LMICs reported a lower percentage of Gram-negatives relative to single site LMIC studies may reflect better standardisation of microbiological techniques in multisite studies that allowed for improved detection of Gram-positive organisms such as GBS.

The differences between LMIC and HIC Gram-negative neonatal disease aetiology in our results will be influenced by different standards in culture/subculturing of bacteria and reporting of disease episodes. Exclusion of skin commensals such as CoNS, *Micrococcus* spp, *Bacillus* spp, *Corynebacterium* spp and *Propionibacterium* spp as contaminants was more common in HIC than LMIC studies. These exclusions can make a marked difference to estimates of neonatal disease incidence,⁸ and will increase Gram-negatives as a proportion of all neonatal bacteraemia as we observed when we compared HIC studies which did or did not exclude contaminants. Consensus has yet to emerge in neonatal infection surveillance, with some networks including potential contaminants if two or more blood cultures are positive or if one blood culture is positive but with clinical signs of infection.^{42 47} Regardless of setting, any tendency for study specimens to be from infections that are not susceptible to antibiotic treatment will bias reported aetiology towards species that are more commonly antimicrobial resistant.

CONCLUSIONS

E. coli, *Klebsiella* spp and *Pseudomonas* spp cause one-fifth to one-quarter of all early-onset infant bacteraemia worldwide, one-quarter of late-onset infant bacteraemia in LMIC and one in seven cases of meningitis and late-onset bacteraemia in HIC. Although incidence of Gram-negative infections is much higher in resource-constrained settings, similarities in aetiology suggest that a better understanding of sources of infection and transmission routes could translate into preventive measures,⁵⁵ thereby reducing the substantial burden of morbidity and mortality.

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