

**Abstract PO-0558 Table 1** Antibody levels in newborns from mothers, vaccinated from influenza

Observed symptom	Terms observation	I group. «Grippol plus» (n = 42) A/California/7/2009/						II group. «Agrippal 51» (n = 37) A/California/7/2009/						
		ofH1N1/v		A/H3N2/(Victoria)		B(Brisbane)		H1N1/v		A/H3N2/(Victoria)		B(Brisbane)		
		Mother	Infant	Mother	Infant	Mother	Infant	Mother	Infant	Mother	Infant	Mother	Infant	
Seroprotected(%) (?? titer <sup>3</sup> 1:20)	2-3 day newborn/	81,1	75,0	91,9	90,6	89,2	84,4	73,0	73,1	64,9	65,4	97,3	92,3	
	3 month	80,0	*/N	82,9	*/N	88,6	*/N	73,0	*/N	62,2	57,7	81,1	73,1	
Seroprotected (%) (?? titer < 1:20)	2-3 day newborn/	18,9	25,0	8,1	9,4	10,8	15,6	27,0	26,9	35,1	34,6	2,7	7,7	
	3 month	20,0	*/N	**	**/N	11,4	**/N	27,0	**/N	37,8	42,3	**	7,7	
Seroprotected (%) (?? titer <sup>3</sup> 1:40)	2-3 day newborn/	64,8	53,1	78,4	62,5	75,7	59,4	67,6	61,5	62,2	57,7	91,9	80,8	
	3 month	54,3	**/N	71,4	**/N	74,3	**/N	62,2	**/N	51,4	30,8	72,9	72,9	
Geometric mean (log <sub>2</sub> GMT ??)	2-3 day newborn/	38,19	±25,78	±45,95	±31,74	±54,01	±0,19	42,38	±37,03	±0,68	34,82	±	85,74	±33,64
	3 month	0,26	**/N	0,21	**/N	0,23	**/N	*	*	*	**/N	**	**/N	

seroprotected against A/H1N1/v and A/H3N2/accordingly, and 59,4%, 80,8% - against influenza B strain (p).

**Conclusion** When we vaccinate pregnant women against influenza – 53,1–80,8% infants were seroprotected against vaccine strains of influenza no matter of used vaccine type.

**PO-0559 CANDIDA BLOODSTREAM INFECTIONS IN A NICU (2001–2012)**

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**Background and aims** Recent reports indicate that the incidence of *Candida* spp. bloodstream infection (BSI) is decreasing among NICU patients, and is associated with antifungal prophylaxis and the dwell time of peripherally inserted central catheters (PICCs). This study describes the epidemiology of invasive fungal infections in a single NICU.

**Methods** We conducted a retrospective study of invasive candidiasis occurring in 6730 infants admitted to our NICU. Positive fungal blood cultures were identified through searching our microbiology database.

**Results** From a total of 2637 blood cultures performed during the study period, there were 6 (<0.1%) *Candida* spp. (*Candida albicans* n = 5, *Candida lusitanae* n = 1) BSIs reported. In 3 cases premature rupture of membranes was observed, and in 2 cases maternal vaginal smears were positive for *Candida* spp. All Patients with *Candida albicans* BSI (Gestational age 24.3 to 27.0 weeks) had PICCs, while blood cultures became positive between day 1 to 10. 1 patient died on day 13. Treatment consisted in Fluconazole (67%), Amphotericin B (33%), and Caspofungin (17%), partially combined. Persistent positive *Candida* BSIs were not reported. Systemic antifungal prophylaxis is not implemented at our NICU. During the same period 402 positive fungal cultures in 198 patients were documented from other sources.

**Conclusions** Even without prophylactic systemic antifungal therapy at our NICU the observed rate of *Candida* BSIs is low but in line with other studies. Prenatal vaginal smears might help to detect ELBW infants being at high risk for candidemia.

**PO-0560 DETERMINATION OF BACTERIAL AGENT IN NEONATAL SEPSIS IN NICU OF IMAM HUSSEIN HOSPITAL OF TEHRAN**

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**Background** Blood infection is one of the major causes of morbidity and mortality among the newborns especially in developing countries, at the other hand being informed about antimicrobial resistance pattern for correct treatment is necessary. So the aim is study the bacterial agent in blood infection in newborns who were admitted in NICU of Imam Hussein hospital of Tehran and survey their antibiotic resistance pattern.

**Methods** In this study, microorganisms of blood samples of hospitalised infant in NICU from Imam Hussein, hospital of Tehran during one year isolated, and their antimicrobial resistance pattern was studied by Kirby-Bauer test.

**Results** During a year study on 105 blood samples, 81(77.1%) were gram negative and 24(22.9%) were gram positive organisms. *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (30.5%), *Enterobacter cloacae*(21%) and *Staphylococcus epidermidis*(11.4%) were the most common gram negative and positive isolated microorganisms, respectively.

Early and Late onset septicemia in this study occurred with coagulase negative *staphylococci* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. The most antimicrobial susceptibility in gram negative microorganisms were shown to Moxycloxacin (88.1%) and Ciprofloxacin (84.2%) and in gram positive were shown to Vancomycin (83.3%). All the gram positive microorganisms were resistance (100%) to penicillin.

**Conclusion** This result shown that the most contamination in NICU is from gram negative bacteria.

**PO-0561 THE IMPACT OF THE SEPSIS SEVERITY TO THE OXYGENATION OF THE IMMATURE NEONATAL BRAIN**

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**Background and aims** Sepsis is major cause of neonatal morbidity and mortality. The level of organ dysfunction is related to the severity of sepsis, as milder episodes seem to lead to less injury. Our aim was to evaluate differences in brain oxygenation, measured by Near Infrared Spectroscopy (NIRS) and estimated via TOI (Total Oxygen Index) and FTOE (Fraction Tissue Oxygen Extraction), according to the sepsis severity.

**Methods** We designed a prospective study in the 2nd NICU of AUTH, Greece, between 6/2012–12/2012. Neonates with confirmed sepsis underwent 3 NIRS measurements on day 1, 3 and 7 of the episode. Sepsis was classified according to IPSCC criteria into: Sepsis, Severe Sepsis and Septic Shock.

**Results** Fifty neonates were enrolled with equal birthweight (sepsis: 1610 gr, severe sepsis: 1670 gr, septic shock: 1550 gr) and gestational age (31, 31, 30 weeks respectively).

A TOI decrease/FTOE increase in the 7th day was recorded in all groups (Sepsis: TOI: 68, 70, 62, FTOE: 29%, 27%, 35%, Severe sepsis: TOI: 66, 70, 62, FTOE: 29%, 27%, 33%, Septic Shock: TOI: 64, 66, 61, FTOE: 33%, 29%, 35%). Neonates with severe sepsis and septic shock required more intensive management and had worst outcome. The brain oxygenation, however, was equally decreased in all 3 groups ( $p > 0.05$ ), irrespectively to the severity of the septic episode.

**Conclusion** The outcome of the neonates is proportionally depended to the severity of sepsis, however, even the milder forms seem to cause significant decrease on the brain oxygenation and potential equal brain injury.

**PO-0562 PREVALENCE OF GRAM NEGATIVE ORGANISMS ON ROUTINE SURVEILLANCE IN A TERTIARY NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT**

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**Background and aim** We perform weekly surveillance for gram negative organisms by rectal swabs and surface swabs for all babies admitted to the neonatal unit. The aim of the audit was to look at the prevalence of colonisation with gram negative bacteria (GNB) and the outcome of these babies.

**Methods** This was a retrospective review of all positive rectal and surface swabs from 01/04/13 to 31/03/14.

**Results** In the last year we had 1465 admissions. The results of the screening programme are shown in the table below. These included GNB on surface or rectal swabs.

**Conclusion** Preterm babies are at an increased risk of being colonised with GNB at a later date whilst on the neonatal unit. In comparison, term babies were likely to have incidental GNB isolates earlier on. Having a surgical procedure increased the

**Abstract PO-0562 Table 1**

	Preterm	Term > 37 weeks
Admissions <i>n</i>	705	760
<i>n</i> with positive swab	65(9.2%)	13(1.7%)
Median day of isolation	14(0–115)	3(1–40)
	28 <sup>+3</sup>	39 <sup>+6</sup>
Median gest age	(23 <sup>+5</sup> –36 <sup>+5</sup> )	(37 <sup>+1</sup> –42 <sup>+0</sup> )
	1060	3180
Median birth weight	(500–3260 g)	(2280–4820 g)
Inborn:Outborn	57:8	10:1
<i>n</i> had Surgery	10(15%)	2(15%)
Use of Meropenem	28(43%)	1(8%)
<b>Organisms</b>		
Pseudomonas	13	4
ESBL	10	4
Serratia	17	1
Gent resistant organism	18	2
Acinetobacter	7	2
<b>Outcome</b>		
Discharged home	43	9
Transferred out	15	3
Died	5	0
Inpatient	2	1

chances of being colonised with GNB. The use of Meropenem was increased in the preterm population. We routinely isolated these babies with GNB until discharge from the neonatal unit.

**PO-0563 DOES EARLY CRP PREDICT CHORIOAMNIONITIS IN VERY LOW BIRTH WEIGHT PRETERM INFANTS?**

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**Background** Chorioamnionitis (CA) is associated with preterm birth and adverse neonatal outcomes. The correlation between stage of histological CA, and haematological parameters in the early postnatal period are incompletely defined.

**Aim** To examine the relationship between CRP and grade of CA in VLBW infants and any associations with neonatal outcomes.

**Methods** A retrospective review of consecutive infants born <32 weeks gestation or <1.5 kg at a single centre tertiary referral centre. CA on placental histology was reported as solely maternal inflammatory response (MIR) or both MIR and fetal inflammatory response (FIR). Demographics, haematological parameters and outcomes were recorded.

**Results** 509 infants were included and histological CA was found in 20% of placentas but 47.8% at <28 wks. CRP was raised above baseline (>0.3 mg/L) in 61.8% of infants with FIR, 64.7% of infants with MIR and 18.8% with no CA. CRP on day 1 >5 mg/L was specific for 90.9% of FIR, 3% of MIR, and 6.1% of infants no CA. CRP >10 mg/L was 100% specific for CA but not sensitive.. Advanced FIR on histology (funisitis) correlated significantly with higher CRP. A pathogen was isolated in 0.6% of CA and blood cultures were positive in 0.02% of preterm infant with the following outcomes: died ( $n = 6$ ); FIR ( $n = 8$ ); Funisitis ( $n = 5$ ); High CRP ( $n = 5$ ).