

Abstract:

A study of prevalence of Risk factors of ophthalmia Neonatorum in Aavi and Aliasghar and Tamine echthemai hospitals at Ardabil from Aug 2004 to Aug 2005.

Introduction: The term ophthalmia Neonatorum Connotes infection of the ocular surface within the first 28 day of life. The syndrome varies in severity from mild inflammation to severe inflammation, corneal perforation and panophthalmitis and blindness.

This infection has very risk factors such as PROM, vaginal delivery, gestational age <34W, positive history of UTI and STD and genital infection in mothers- Birth weight, fetal age and parity and quality of amniotic fluid and chorio Amnionitis. Microbial cause of Neonatal conjunctivitis are: Bacterial (N.gonorrhoea, C.trachomatis, streptococcus pneumoniae, Enterococcus, Klebsiella, E.coli and viral HSV).

N.gonorrhoeae and C.trachomatis and HSV acquired from the birth canal at delivery.

The aim of this study determination the prevalence of risk factors of ophthalmia neonatorum.

Methods and materials: this study is a cross – sectional study that was done on 40 infant under 28 day years old with ophthalmia Neonatorum during Aug 2004 to 2005 in Alavi and Aliasghar and Taminechtemai hospitals at Ardabil. The information from visit of infant

and the hospital medical records; and the Data was analyzed with SPSS software.

Result:in this study there were 40 infant with ophthalmia neonatorum. The mean age in infant was 9 day; the std deviation was 8.1 (range birth time to 28 day) and the mean age and std deviation in mothers was 26.4, 5.1; and the mean and std deviation in birth weight was 2597,658.6.

Respectively 27 (67.5%) infants were male and others were female.

23 (57.5%) infants had vaginal delivery and other had C/S. there were 8(20%) infants PROM 34 and (60%) infants were the first parite.

The right side of conjunctivitis was involved 15(37.5%); left side 5(12.5%); while 20(20%) were bilateral. there were 25(62.5%) infant term and 15(37.5%) were preterm.

21(52.5%) infants had the positive history of UTI and jernitalia infection in their's mother.

This study show that ophthalmia neonatorum is a multi factorial problem.

Keywords: Ophthaalmia Neonatarum- Riskfactors- Conjunctivitis- Ardabil.