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98例足月儿、早产儿化脓性脑膜炎临床分析(PDF)分享

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Title: Clinical analysis of neonatal purulent meningitis: a retrospective cohort study of 98 cases

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摘要: **目的** 探讨足月儿、早产儿患化脓性脑膜炎(purulent meningitis, PM)临床特点的同异。**方法** 对我院新生儿中心2007年2月至2013年2月98例确诊化脓性脑膜炎的患儿进行回顾性分析,按胎龄分为足月儿组、早产儿组,对两组的临床特征进行对比分析。**结果** 足月儿组以发热($\chi^2=12.529$, $P<0.001$)、抽搐($\chi^2=5.286$, $P=0.022$)为突出表现,而早产儿组则以肌张力降低为突出表现($\chi^2=11.113$, $P=0.001$)。足月儿组治愈患儿的治疗时间为(22.92±7.69)d,早产儿组为(33.88±15.16)d。电话随访结果显示,足月儿组、早产儿组遗留后遗症的比例分别为25.00%、29.41%。**结论** 早产儿较足月儿缺乏发热、抽搐等颅内感染的典型表现,治愈所需时间较长,且遗留严重后遗症比例更高,故需加强重视早产儿化脑的早期诊疗。

Abstract: **Objective** To investigate the clinical features of neonatal purulent meningitis (PM) by comparing the full-term and preterm neonates so as to provide advices for the prevention and treatment of this disease. **Methods** A total of 98 cases of neonatal PM were identified in our center from February 2007 to February 2013. According to gestational age, these newborns were divided into the full-term group and the preterm group. Symptoms and signs, laboratory results, pathogens, imaging examinations, complications and outcomes were compared. **Results** Fever ($Chi\ square=12.529$, $P<0.001$) and convulsions ($Chi\ square=5.286$, $P=0.022$) were more common in the full-term group, while

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muscle tone reduction ($Chi\ square=11.113$, $P=0.001$) was usually found in the preterm group. Neonatal PM was recovered after a standard treatment, and but the treatment time was shorter in the full-term group (22.92 ± 7.69 d) than the preterm group (33.88 ± 15.16 d). The follow-up showed the incidence of sequels was 25.00% for the full term group and 29.41% for the premature group.

Conclusion There are lower incidences of common neonatal PM manifestations, such as fever, convulsions and signs of other intracranial infection in preterm newborns. They need longer treatment and higher rates of severe sequels. So neonatal PM in preterm newborns should be diagnosed and treated as early as possible.

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