



Antibiotic exposure for culture-negative early-onset neonatal sepsis: an international study

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AENEAS study



Original Investigation | Pediatrics

Analysis of Antibiotic Exposure and Early-Onset Neonatal Sepsis in Europe, North America, and Australia

757'979

infants ≥ 34 SA

AENEAS study



Original Investigation | Pediatrics

Analysis of Antibiotic Exposure and Early-Onset Neonatal Sepsis in Europe, North America, and Australia

Burden of treatment

→ Proportion of treated

→ Antibiotic exposure

Burden of CP-EOS

→ Incidence

→ Mortality

AENEAS study



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Burden of treatment

→ Proportion of treated: 2.86%

→ Antibiotic exposure: 135 antibiotic days/1'000 livebirths

Burden of CP-EOS

→ Incidence: 0.49 per 1'000 livebirths

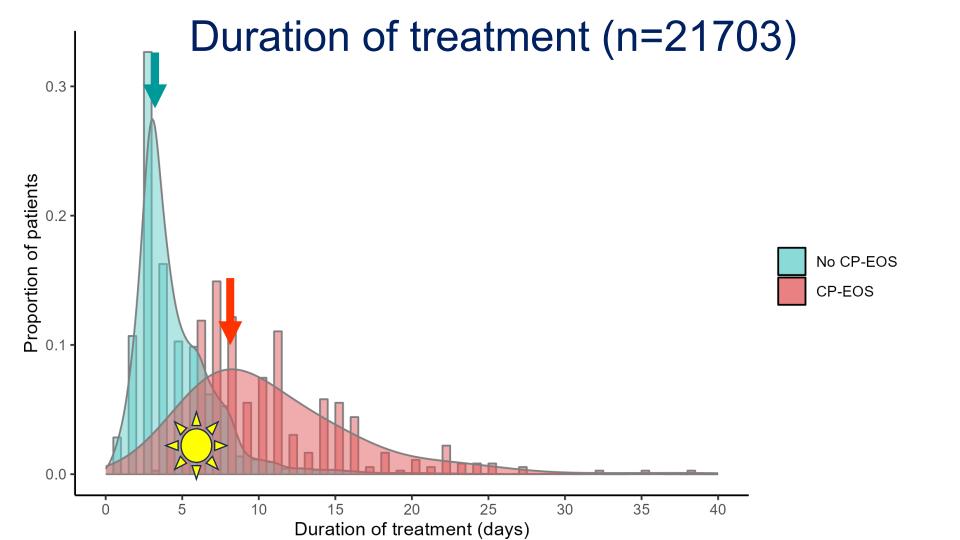
→ Mortality: 3.2%

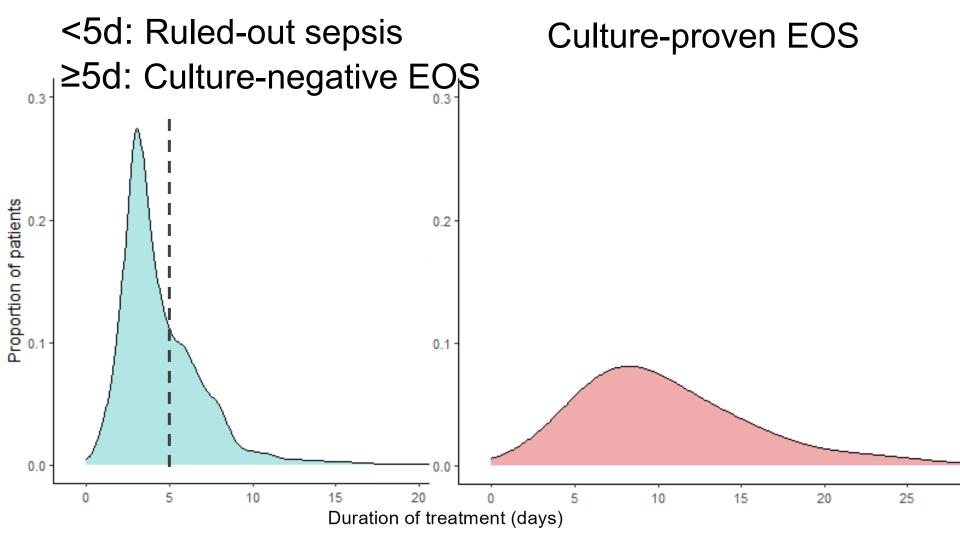
1 out of 58 neonates started on antibiotics had a CP-EOS

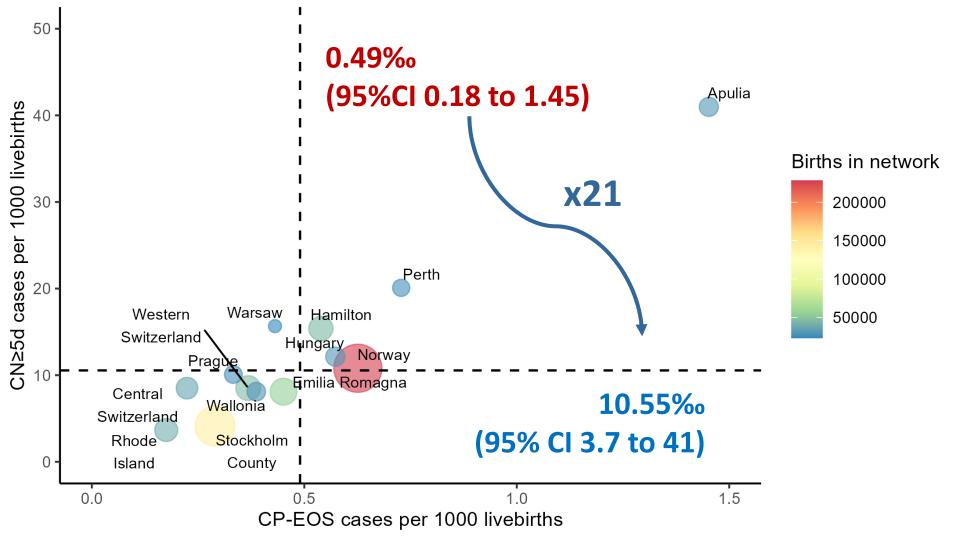
Secondary analysis of AENEAS study

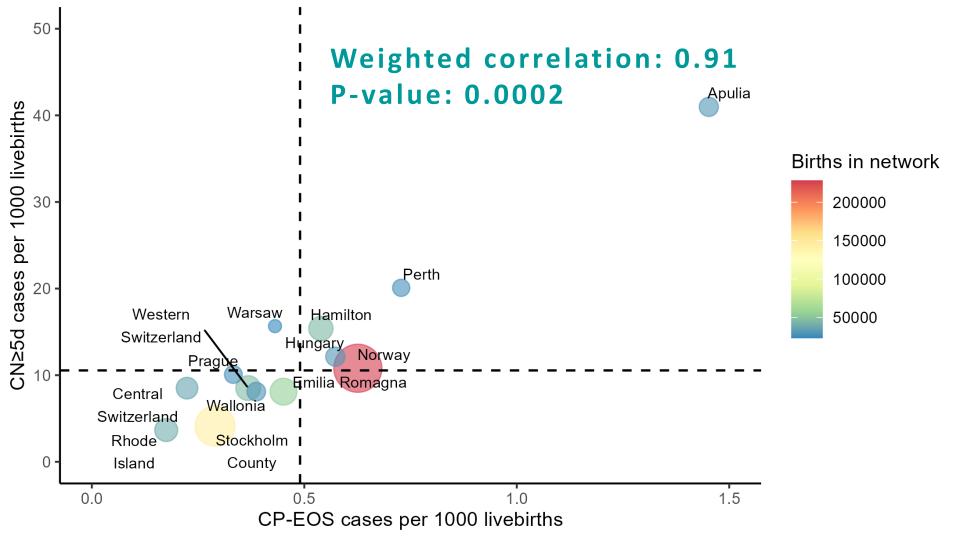
- 13 networks, 11 high-income countries
- Network : common strategy for preventing and managing suspected EOS
- Inclusion criteria :
 - Neonates ≥ 34 weeks
 - 5-year study period (2014-2018)
- No exclusion criteria



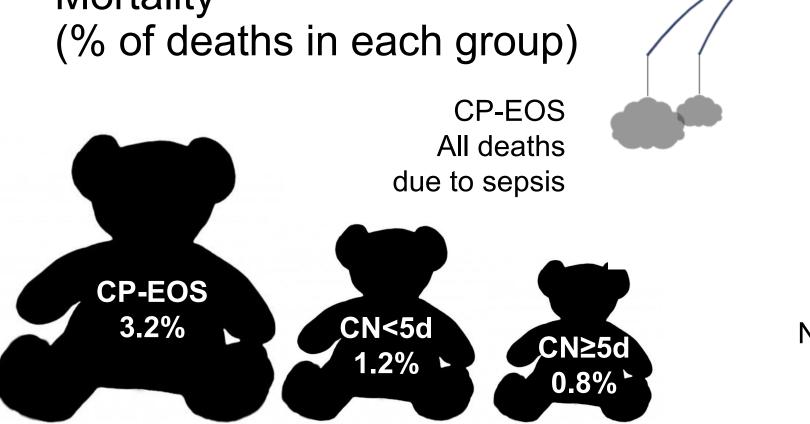






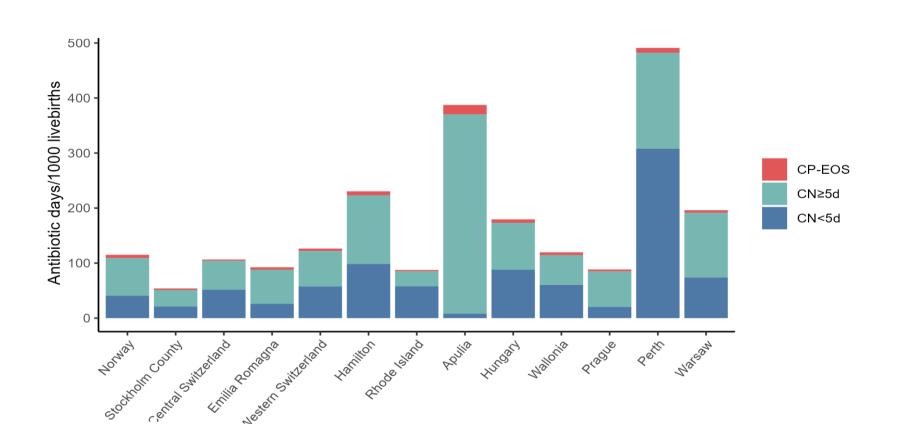


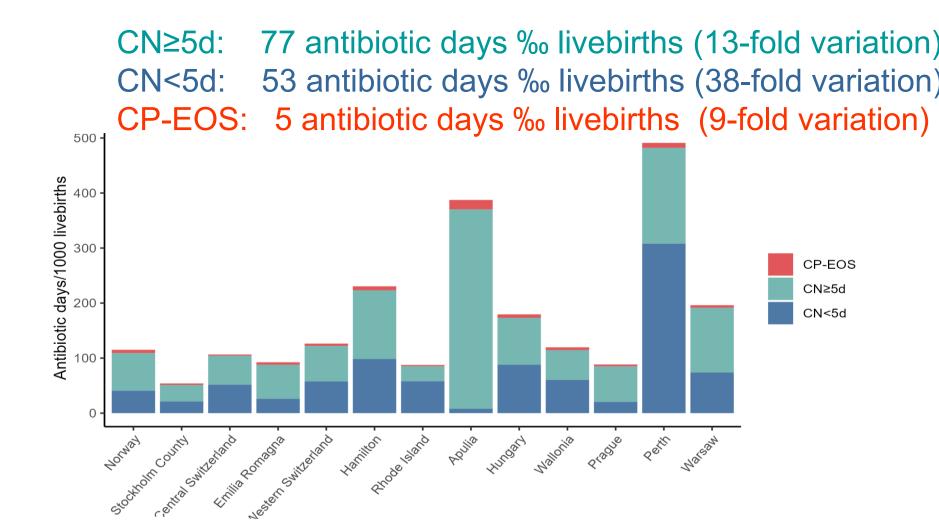
Mortality



CN≥5d No deaths related to sepsis

Antibiotic exposure in each network







Conclusions for CN-EOS



- Incidence 10.55/1'000 livebirths
- 77 antibiotic days/1'000 livebirths
- Major contribution of CN-EOS to earlylife antibiotic exposure
- Antimicrobial stewardship programs should target CN-EOS

