



الجمعية اللبنانية للتوليد والأمراض النسائية

Lebanese Society of **Obstetrics & Gynecology**
Société Libanaise d'**Obstétrique & de Gynécologie**



Lebanese Society of Obstetrics & Gynecology Guidelines for the Prevention of Early-Onset Group B Streptococcal Disease in Newborns

Prepared by Drs Rabih Chahine & Janoub Khazaal

Definition:

- Group B *Streptococcus*, or *Streptococcus agalactiae*, is a gram-positive bacterium that causes invasive disease primarily in infants, pregnant or postpartum women.
- Early-onset newborn infections are acquired vertically through exposure to GBS from the vagina of a colonized woman.

Procedures for collecting clinical specimens for culture of GBS at 35–37 weeks:

-Swab the lower vagina followed by the rectum (i.e., insert swab through the anal sphincter) using the same swab or two different swabs.

-Cervical, perianal, perirectal or perineal specimens are not indicated.

-A speculum should not be used for culture collection.

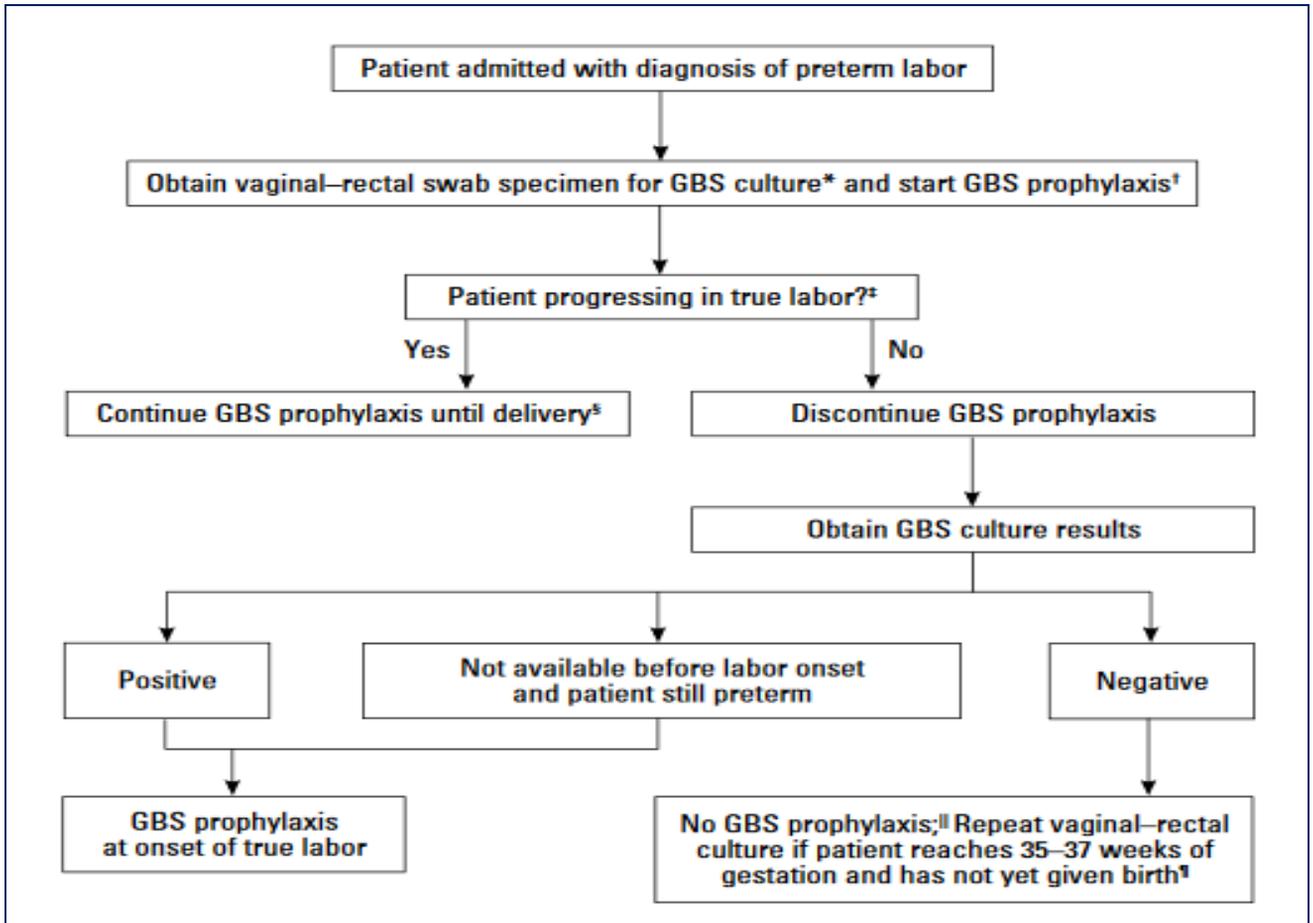
-If a woman is determined to be at high risk for allergy of Penicillin, susceptibility testing for clindamycin and erythromycin should be ordered.



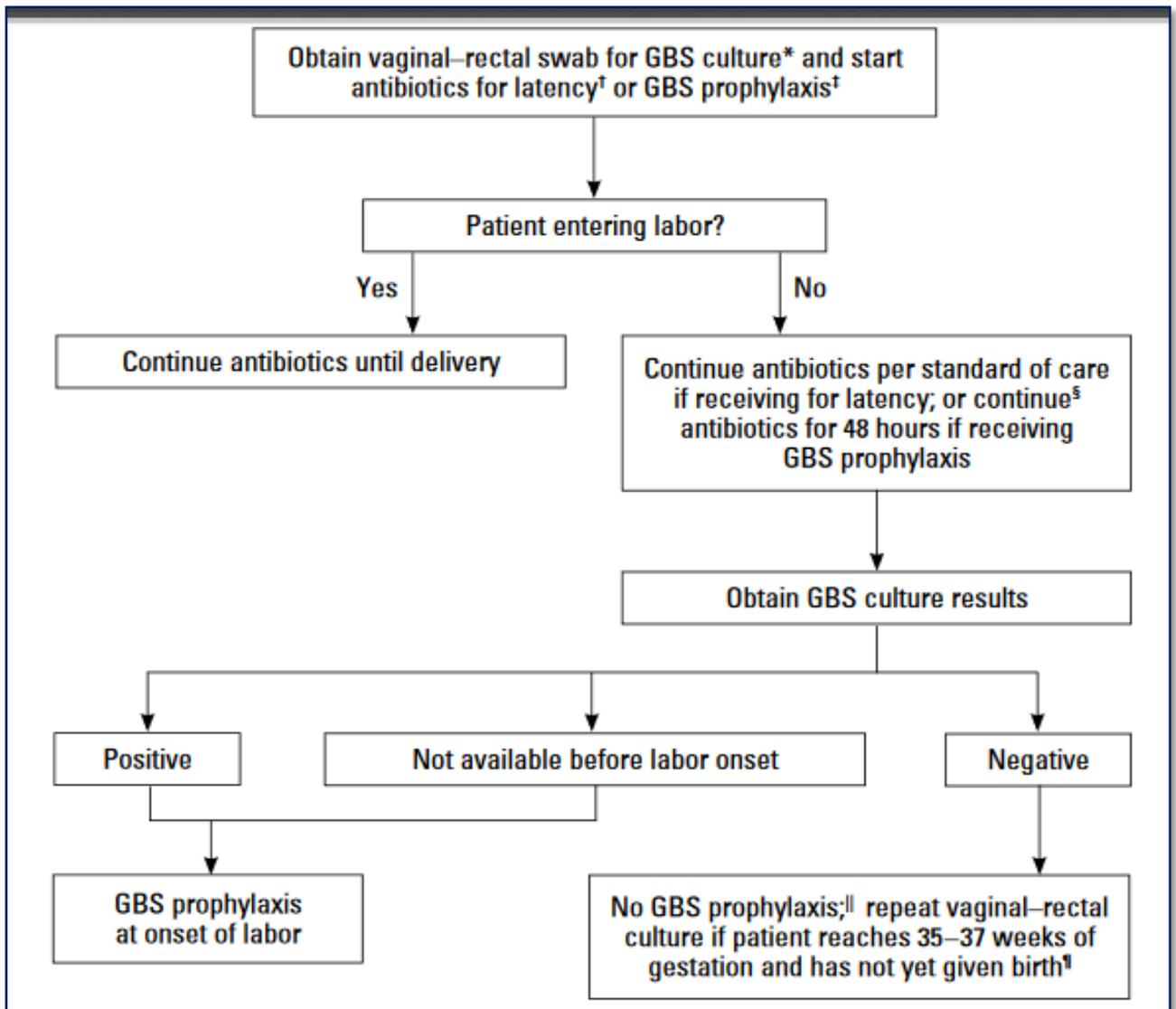
Indications and Nonindications for Intrapartum Antibiotic Prophylaxis to Prevent Early-Onset GBS Disease

Intrapartum GBS Prophylaxis Indicated	Intrapartum GBS Prophylaxis NOT Indicated
Previous infant with invasive GBS disease	Colonization with GBS during a previous pregnancy
GBS bacteriuria during any trimester of the current pregnancy	GBS bacteriuria during previous pregnancy.
Positive GBS screening culture during current pregnancy* (unless a cesarean delivery, is performed before onset of labor on a woman with intact amniotic membranes)	Cesarean delivery performed before onset of labor on a woman with intact amniotic membranes, regardless of GBS colonization status or gestational age.
Unknown GBS status at the onset of labor and any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery at <37 weeks • Amniotic membrane rupture ≥ 18 hrs • Intrapartum temperature $\geq 38.0^{\circ}\text{C}$. 	Negative vaginal and rectal GBS screening culture result in late gestation during the current pregnancy, regardless of intrapartum risk factors.

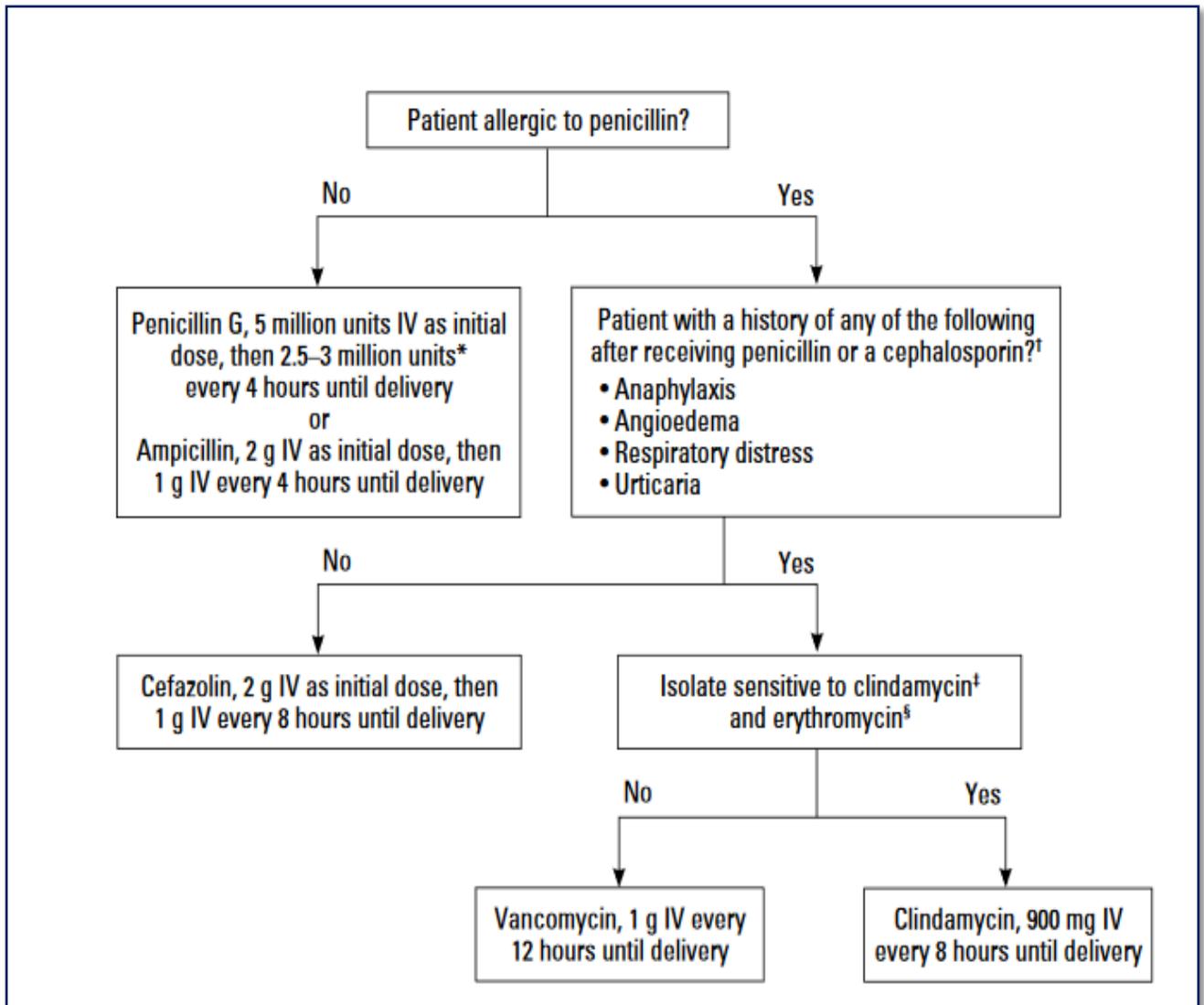
Algorithm for screening for GBS colonization and use of intrapartum prophylaxis for women with preterm labor (PTL)



Algorithm for screening for GBS colonization and use of intrapartum prophylaxis for women with preterm premature rupture of membranes (pPROM)



Recommended regimens for intrapartum antibiotic prophylaxis for prevention of early-onset group B streptococcal (GBS) disease



References:

- Prevention of Early-Onset Group B Streptococcal Disease in Newborns, COMMITTEE OPINION Number 485- April 2011 (Reaffirmed 2016).
- Prevention of Perinatal Group B Streptococcal Disease, Revised Guidelines from CDC, 2010 November 19, 2010 / Vol. 59 / No. RR-10.