



**INTERNATIONAL  
CONFERENCE ON  
GROUP B STREP  
2020**

**JULY 20-22, 2020**

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**E-CONFERENCE  
BAG**





## Power in **Sensitivity**

In a clinical trial, the Panther Fusion® GBS assay demonstrated **100% sensitivity** and **96.5% specificity** when compared to culture-based testing methods.<sup>1</sup>

When screening for Group B streptococcus, molecular is the optimal choice when compared to culture-based screening.<sup>2</sup>

The Panther Fusion GBS assay provides excellent, accurate results expectant mothers and their providers can rely on.<sup>1</sup>



GROW ON  
**PANTHER**



Proud Supporter of  
GBS Awareness Month

PANTHER  
**FUSION® GBS**  
Assay

**References:** **1.** Panther Fusion GBS assay [US package insert]. AW-17997. San Diego, CA: Hologic, Inc., 2018. **2.** Shin JH and Pride DT. Comparison of Three Nucleic Acid Amplification Tests (NAATs) and Culture for Detection of Group B Streptococcus (GBS) from Enrichment Broth. *J Clin Microbiol*; 2019; JCM.01958-18. doi:10.1128/JCM.01958-18

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# Frühgeburten vermeiden durch Selbstvorsorge

Thüringer Frühgeburtenvermeidungsaktion unter Schirmherrschaft von  
Heike Werner, Ministerin für Arbeit, Soziales, Gesundheit, Frauen und Familie

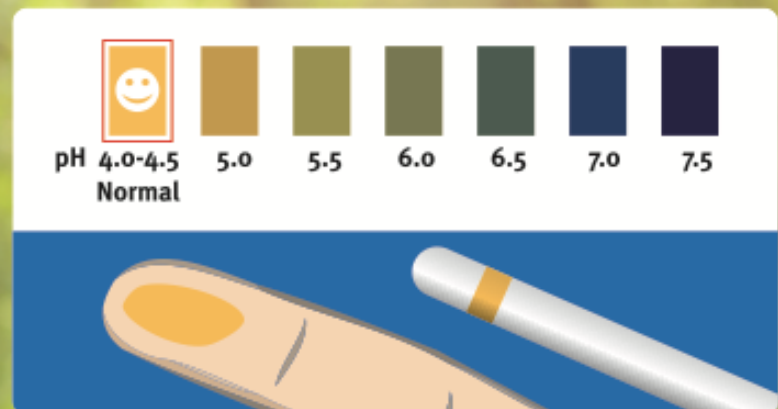
Noch immer kommt es bei etwa 9 % aller Schwangerschaften zu einer Frühgeburt. Eine häufige Ursache hierfür sind Infektionen in der Scheide, die von der Schwangeren oft nicht selbst bemerkt werden können.

## Scheideninfektion frühzeitig erkennen

Das gesunde Scheidenmilieu mit einem pH-Wert von  $< 4,5$  stellt einen natürlichen Schutz gegen eindringende Keime dar. Ein erhöhter pH-Wert deutet auf eine beginnende Infektion hin. Die regelmäßige Kontrolle des pH-Wertes ab der 14. Schwangerschaftswoche (SSW) lässt bedrohliche Infektionen frühzeitig erkennen.

## Einfacher Selbsttest zur Bestimmung des pH-Wertes

Auf einer Messhilfe ist ein spezieller pH-Indikator aufgebracht. Diese wird 2 bis 3 cm tief in die Scheide eingeführt. Anschließend wird die Farbe des Indikators mit einer Farbskala verglichen und der pH-Wert abgelesen. Ist der pH-Wert erhöht, bitten wir Sie, Ihre frauenärztliche Praxis aufzusuchen.



## Eindrucksvolle Erfolge mit der Selbstvorsorge

Wissenschaftliche Untersuchungen zeigen, dass insbesondere die frühen Frühgeburten ( $< 32$ . SSW) bei Anwendung dieses einfachen Selbsttestes deutlich abnehmen.

## Also: Frühgeburten vermeiden durch Selbstvorsorge!

Nähere Informationen erhalten Sie in Ihrer frauenärztlichen Praxis.

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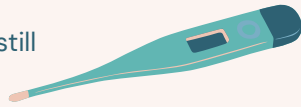
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# Help Protect Your Baby from Group B Strep

*GBS is a very fast-acting type of bacteria and an otherwise healthy-appearing baby can become critically ill within a matter of hours. However, being able to recognize the signs of GBS infection in babies is imperative for prompt medical treatment for better outcomes.*

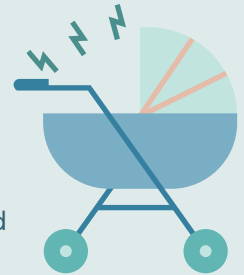
## Body temperature

- Fever or low or unstable temperature
- Hands and feet may still feel cold even with a fever



## Sounds

- High-pitched cry
- Shriill moaning,
- Whimpering
- Inconsolable crying
- Constant grunting or moaning as if constipated or in distress



## Eating Habits

- Feeds poorly or refuses to eat
- Not waking for feedings



## Sleeping Habits

- Sleeping too much
- Difficulty being aroused



## Behavior

- Marked irritability
- Projectile vomiting
- Reacting as if skin is tender when touched
- Listless
- Floppy
- Not moving an arm or leg
- Blank stare
- Body stiffening
- Uncontrollable jerking



## Breathing

- Fast, slow, or difficult breathing

(Note: Being unable to latch can be a sign of breathing difficulties)



## Appearance of skin

- Blue, gray, or pale skin due to lack of oxygen
- Blotchy or red skin
- Tense or bulgy spot on top of head (fontanel)
- Infection (pus and/or red skin) at base of umbilical cord or in puncture on head from an internal fetal monitor



GBSI advocates:

Membranes should *NOT* be stripped

GBS, *E. coli*, & other local microflora can be transported into the lower uterine segment

GBS, *E. coli*, & other local microflora can cross/weaken intact membranes

If present, GBS, *E. coli*, & other local microflora can cause stillbirth/damaged babies at birth

GBS-

GBS+

GBS status can change!

**Membrane Stripping**

Testing not routinely done to determine if *E. coli* and other microorganisms present

Note: Informed consent should be obtained and documented if membranes are to be stripped.

# GROUP B STREP

About 1 in 4 pregnant women carry GBS

## ABOUT GBS

- GBS is naturally found in the digestive and lower reproductive tracts. Carrying GBS does not mean you are infected, but GBS can be passed to your baby, causing an infection
- Women should have their urine cultured for GBS early in pregnancy and receive a GBS swab test between 36 and 37 weeks if their urine culture was negative
- Babies can be infected by GBS before birth through several months of age
- GBS can cause babies to be miscarried, stillborn, born prematurely, become very sick, have lifelong handicaps, or die

## 3 TYPES OF GBS

### PRENATAL

#### PRENATAL-ONSET GBS DISEASE OCCURS BEFORE BIRTH OR BEFORE EARLY-ONSET PREVENTION STRATEGIES WOULD BE EFFECTIVE

- Prenatal-onset is often unrecognized and includes miscarriages and stillbirths caused by GBS
- Avoid unnecessary invasive procedures which may push GBS closer to your baby where GBS is able to cross intact membranes
- Be aware that GBS can also cause preterm labor and PPROM

### EARLY

#### EARLY-ONSET GBS DISEASE OCCURS WITHIN THE FIRST WEEK OF LIFE

- It is currently the only type of GBS that has a recommended prevention strategy
- Pregnant women should be tested for GBS during the 36th or 37th week of each pregnancy
- If you test positive for GBS in your urine culture or your late third trimester swab test, you should receive IV antibiotics for GBS when labor starts or your water breaks
- GBS colonization is transient meaning a woman could test negative, but be colonized later and vice versa

### LATE

#### LATE-ONSET GBS DISEASE OCCURS IN BABIES FROM 7 DAYS OF AGE UP TO SEVERAL MONTHS OLD

- Once born, babies can become infected by sources other than the mother
- A few late-onset and recurrent GBS infections have been associated with infected breast milk - it is currently thought that the health benefits of breastfeeding outweigh any potential risk of exposure
- Be aware that your baby could still become infected even if you tested negative

**RECURRENT GBS IS WHEN A BABY HAS HAD A GBS INFECTION, BEEN TREATED SUCCESSFULLY, AND IS LATER INFECTED BY GBS, AGAIN**

## SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

**GBS IS A FAST-ACTING TYPE OF BACTERIA SO IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT EVERYONE WHO TAKES CARE OF YOUR BABY KNOWS THE SYMPTOMS OF POSSIBLE GBS INFECTION IN BABIES**

#### During pregnancy

- Decreased or no fetal movement after your 20th week
- Frenzied fetal movement
- Any unexplained fever

#### Signs of Preterm Labor

- Water breaking
- More vaginal discharge than usual or vaginal discharge changes
- Vaginal bleeding
- Increased pressure in pelvis or vagina
- Cramping in the lower abdomen or period-like cramps
- Nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea
- Dull lower backache
- Regular or frequent contractions

#### After birth

- Sounds: high-pitched cry, shrill moaning, whimpering, inconsolable crying, constant grunting or moaning as if constipated or in distress
- Breathing: fast, slow, or difficult breathing
- Appearance of skin: blue, gray, or pale skin, blotchy or red skin, tense or bulging fontanel, infection (pus/red skin) at base of umbilical cord or in puncture on head from internal fetal monitor
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**LEARN MORE AT [GBS-INFO.ORG](http://GBS-INFO.ORG)**