APPENDIX 3: Common Pathogens in Neonatal EOS, 2015.

NOTE: Determination of suspected contaminant versus pathogen should take into account the organism isolated and also the circumstances of isolation (site, technique, etc)

NOTE: The most common contaminants in peripheral blood culture are skin flora (Coagulase negative Staphylococcus) and Viridans group streptococci

COMMON NEONATAL PATHOGENIC ORGANISMS:

Gram Positive Bacillus:

- Listeria monocytogenes

Gram Positive Cocci:

- Staphylococcus aureus
  - MRSA (methicillin resistant)
  - MSSA
- Beta Hemolytic streptococci
  - Group A Streptococcus
    - Streptococcus pyogenes
  - Group B Streptococcus (GBS)
    - Streptococcus agalactiae
  - Streptococcus bovis
  - Streptococcus mitis
- Enterococcus
  - Enterococcus faecalis
  - Enterococcus faecium

Gram Negative Bacilli:

- Escherichia coli
- Klebsiella pneumoniae
- Klebsiella oxytoca
- Citrobacter
- Enterobacter cloacae

Gram Negative Coccobacillus:

- Haemophilus influenzae

Fungal:

- Candida
  - Candida albicans
  - Candida parapsilosis

COMMON NEONATAL CONTAMINANT ORGANISMS:

NOTE: All common contaminant organisms may be pathogenic under the right circumstances (i.e. prematurity, central line, >1 positive blood culture); Pediatric Infectious Disease consultation recommended

Gram Positive Bacillus:

- Lactobacillus

Gram Positive Cocci:

- Coagulase-negative staphylococcus (CoNS)
    - Examples:
        - S. epidermidis
        - S. hominis
- Viridans group, Alpha-hemolytic streptococci
    - Examples:
        - S. mutans
        - S. mitis
        - S. salivarius
- Peptostreptococci
- Aerococcus