

Other (e.g., hepatitis B, parvovirus, HIV, West Nile)

Rubella

Cytomegalovirus infection

Herpes simplex

To determine the causative agent in a symptomatic infant, tests are performed to rule out each of these infections. The O category may involve testing for several viral infections (e.g., hepatitis B, varicella zoster, measles, mumps, HIV, syphilis, and human parvovirus). Bacterial infections are not included in the TORCH workup, because they are usually identified by clinical manifestations and readily available laboratory tests. Gonococcal conjunctivitis (ophthalmia neonatorum) and chlamydial conjunctivitis have been significantly reduced by prophylactic measures at birth (see [Chapter 7](#)). The major maternal infections, their possible effects, and specific nursing considerations are outlined in [Table 8-12](#).

TABLE 8-12
Infections Acquired from the Mother Before, During, or After Birth*

Fetal or Newborn Effect	Transmission	Nursing Considerations [†]
Human Immunodeficiency Virus		
No significant difference between infected and uninfected infants at birth in some instances Embryopathy reported by some observers: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Depressed nasal bridge• Mild upward or downward obliquity of eyes• Long palpebral fissures with blue sclerae• Patulous lips• Ocular hypertelorism• Prominent upper vermilion border (See also Chapter 24)	Transplacental; during vaginal delivery; potentially in breast milk	Administer antiviral prophylaxis to the HIV-positive mother. The time of initiation (if not already on treatment) and the choice of regimens is determined by examining a number of factors, including the mother's current treatment. Detailed recommendations can be obtained from Office of AIDS Research Advisory Council (2014) . During labor, ZDV is recommended for all HIV-infected pregnant women, regardless of the antepartum treatment regimen. Cesarean section in HIV-positive mothers is recommended to reduce transmission. HIV-exposed neonates should receive a 6-week course of ZDV (consider addition of another antiretroviral drug based on maternal treatment