

thrombocytopenia Hydrocephaly, cerebral calcifications, chorioretinitis (classic triad) Microcephaly, seizures, cognitive impairment, deafness Encephalitis, myocarditis, hepatosplenomegaly, anemia, jaundice, diarrhea, vomiting, purpura	cats May be transmitted through cat feces or poorly cooked or raw infected meats	(Daraprim) along with supplemental folinic acid.
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*This table is not an exhaustive representation of all perinatally transmitted infections. For further information regarding specific diseases or treatment not listed here, refer to American Academy of Pediatrics, Committee on Infectious Diseases, Pickering L, editor: *2012 red book: report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases*, ed 29, Elk Grove Village, IL, 2012, American Academy of Pediatrics.

†Isolation precautions depend on institutional policy (see [Infection Control, Chapter 20](#)).

AIDS, Acquired immune deficiency syndrome; *CNS*, Central nervous system; *HBsAG*, hepatitis B surface antigen; *HBIG*, hepatitis B immunoglobulin; *HIV*, human immunodeficiency virus; *IUGR*, intrauterine growth restriction; *IV*, intravenous; *IVIG*, intravenous immunoglobulin; *ZDV*, zidovudine.

From Nussbaum RL, McInnes RR, Willard HF: *Thompson and Thompson genetics in medicine*, ed 6 (rev reprint), Philadelphia, 2007, Saunders/Elsevier.

Nursing Care Management

One of the major goals in care of infants suspected of having an infectious disease is identification of the causative organism. Standard precautions are implemented according to institutional policy. In suspected cytomegalovirus and rubella infections, pregnant health care personnel are cautioned to avoid contact with these infants. HSV is easily transmitted from one infant to another; therefore, the risk of cross-contamination is reduced or eliminated by wearing gloves for patient contact. The American Academy of Pediatrics' *Red Book: 2012 Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases* provides guidelines for the type and duration of precautions for most bacterial and viral exposures ([American Academy of Pediatrics, Committee on Infectious Diseases and Pickering, 2012](#)). Careful hand washing is the most important nursing intervention in reducing the spread of any infection.

Specimens need to be obtained for laboratory examinations, and the infant and parents need to be prepared for diagnostic procedures. When possible, long-term disabilities are prevented by early evaluation and implementation of therapy. The family is