

GLOSSARY

Amniotic fluid infection – infection or presence of bacteria or viruses in the amniotic fluid (water that surrounds the fetus).

Asymptomatic bacteriuria (UTI/ASB) – presence of high numbers of bacteria in the urine without causing symptoms.

Bacterial vaginosis (BV) – the most common vaginal infection in women. BV is vaginal condition caused by a shift in the amount and type of bacteria living in the vagina, from the normal *Lactobacillus* type bacteria to greatly increased numbers and types of other bacteria that are more likely to be harmful.

Cerebral palsy – a condition or group of disorders involving the brain and nervous system such that individuals may have difficulty with movement, learning, hearing, seeing, and thinking.

Chlamydia – a sexually transmitted infection cause by the bacteria *Chlamydia trachomatis*.

Colony forming units (CFUs) – a laboratory measure for the number of live bacteria or fungi in a culture. The higher the number the more bacteria or fungi present.

Congenital infection – newborn infection from bacteria, virus, or parasite that is present at the time of birth. Some types of infections may infect the fetus before birth, by passing across the placenta (an organ that nourishes the fetus in the uterus), passing into the uterus and fetal membranes through the cervix. The fetus may also become infected during passage through the birth canal.

Conjunctivitis – infection of the outer layer of the eye and lining of the eyelids.

Ectopic pregnancy – pregnancy that implants in the fallopian tube, also called a tubal pregnancy.

Endometritis – infection of the uterus involving the cells lining the uterus (endometrium), underlying muscles of the uterine walls (myometrium), and the fibrous connective tissue and ligaments (parametrium) that support the uterus in the pelvis. This term is used for these infections among non-pregnant and postpartum women.

Gonorrhea – a sexually transmitted infection cause by the bacteria *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*

Group B streptococcus (GBS) – a bacteria that lives in the intestinal tract of some people and may also live on the perineum (area between the anus and vagina), in the bladder, vagina, and cervix without causing infection. However this bacteria causes serious, life threatening illness when babies are exposed to the bacteria during birth. Group B Streptococcus can also cause skin, bone, and joint infections, as well as postpartum maternal infections, pneumonia, and sepsis in adults.

Low birthweight birth – birthweight of five pounds and eight ounces or less (less than 2500 grams).

Lower genital tract infection – infection may involve the vulva, labia, clitoris, Bartholin’s ducts, vagina and cervix.

Low urinary tract infection – infection involving the urinary bladder and urethra.

Maternal and neonatal sepsis – potentially deadly condition that develops as the body’s immune system responds to fight an infection involving the blood, lungs, skin or other organs.

Mental retardation – generalized condition identified in childhood that involves below average mental functioning and lack of skills necessary for daily living.

Pneumonia – infection and fluid in the lungs, especially the alveoli, the small air sacs in the lungs where oxygen is absorbed into the blood. Having fluid and infection in the lungs reduces the amount of oxygen that a person can absorb.

Point-of-care test – laboratory test conducted in the examination room that provides results within a few minutes.

Prenatal Visit (PNV) – a healthcare visit during pregnancy to monitor the health of the mother and fetus.

Preterm premature rupture of membranes – Leaking or rupture of the bag of waters (fetal membranes) before 37 weeks gestation and before labor starts.

Preterm labor – regular labor pains (uterine contractions) occurring more than four times per hour and resulting in cervical changes (softening and/or dilation) before 37 weeks gestation.

Preterm birth – birth before 37 weeks gestation.

Pyelonephritis – infection of the kidneys and ureters.

Sequelae – a health condition that occurs following a disease, injury, or other trauma.

Upper genital tract infection – infection that may involve the uterus, fallopian tubes and other tissues in the pelvis.

Upper urinary tract infection – infection involving the ureters (tubes that connect the bladder to the kidney) and the kidneys.

Very low birthweight birth – birthweight of three pounds five ounces or less (less than 1500 grams)