A redoubtable perinatal infection in its fulminating evolution and in its severe manifested forms is the B Streptococcus maternal, puerperal and neonatal infection.

Studies shown an almost 40 percent of the healthy women as healthy carriers of the germ, located in the genito-urinary tract, implying sexual transmission as a possible way for infecting the couple.

The newborn’s contamination may occur at a transmembraneous or at the pelvi-genital level.

Although almost 50% of the mother-carriers’ children may be contaminated, only 2% will manifest the actual infection. In such circumstances no accord has been stated over the prophylactic treatment for the mother and for the foetus as well.

The risk- factors such as premature rupture of membranes, prematurity, multiparity and prolonged labour indicate prophylactic antibiotic therapy.