

Table 1  
*E. coli* isolated from different maternal and fetal samples in stillbirth in case–control studies.

Reference	Country	N	Histological chorio-amnionitis	<i>E. coli</i> isolated from maternal samples			<i>E. coli</i> isolated from stillbirth samples								
				Amniotic fluid	Endocervix	Placenta	Blood	Brain	External ear newborn	Gastric fluid	Liquor	Liver	Lung	Pericardium	
[74]	Lithuania	58 cases 116 controls		12% 0%	9% 0%	19% 5%	21% 0%	19% 0%							
[84]	Zimbabwe	104 cases 96 controls		0% 3.1%	16% 7.3%	13% 1.0%			13.6% 8.3%		7.8% 11%	10.7% 43%	13% 4.3%	10.8% 28%	11.8% 4.2%
[125]	Sweden	117 cases 126 controls	7% 1%			7% 1%	3% 4%	9% 11%		3% 8%	8% 4%				
[33]	Mozambique	58 cases 58 controls	96% 67%			19% 44%				20% 11%		43% 5%			

Gray, not sampled.

- [33] Folgosa E, Gonzalez C, Osman NB, Hagerstrand I, Bergstrom S, Ljungh A. A case control study of chorio-amniotic infection and histological chorio-amnionitis in stillbirth. APMIS 1997;105:329–36.
- [74] Malekiene L, Nadisauskiene R, Stankeviciene I, Cizauskas A, Bergstrom S. A case-referent study on fetal bacteremia and late fetal death of unknown etiology in Lithuania. Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand 2000;79:1069–74.
- [84] Moyo SR, Tswana SA, Nystrom L, Bergstrom S, Blomberg J, Ljungh A. Intrauterine death and infections during pregnancy. Int J Gynaecol Obstet 1995;51:211–8.
- [125] Tolockiene E, Morsing E, Holst E, Herbst A, Ljungh A, Svenningsen N, et al. Intrauterine infection may be a major cause of stillbirth in Sweden. Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand 2001;80:511–8.