## BACKGROUND
- Predicting likelihood of a newborn dying in care settings remains unresolved.
- Systems for making this prediction that have been tried include SNAP (score for neonatal acute physiology), SNAP-PE (SNAPs perinatal extension), CRIB (Clinical Risk Index for Babies), CRIB II score.
- CRIB II score is a modification of CRIB score and is found to be easier to use and avoids the potential problems of early treatment bias.
- This study is designed to validate the CRIB(II) score.

## OBJECTIVES
- To determine the usefulness of CRIB II score calibrations in predicting survival in low birth weight babies at Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital targeting babies from birth to 1 month of age admitted in NBU within the Riley Mother and Baby Hospital.
- To compare the CRIB II score in survivors and non-survivors.

## METHODS
- Prospective cohort study shall be carried out in Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital targeting babies from birth to 1 month of age admitted in NBU within the Riley Mother and Baby Hospital.
- A focused physical examination shall be done and blood samples drawn within 1 hour of admission to assess the CRIB II score variables.
- Data collected shall be tabulated and the risk of mortality calculated using a logistic regression equation by use of Statistical package for social sciences Software (SPSS v21).

## REFERENCES