9/10 MED LAB OP

PREVALENCE OF ESCHERICHIA COLI – CAUSED UTI AMONG FEMALE PATIENTS VISTING AGA KHAN HOSPITAL IN NAIROBI KENYA

COURSE: DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCE.

PRESENTER: MILDRED K. BUSOLO

COLLEGE NUMBER: 107/06542

PRESENTED TO THE KENYA POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, SCHOOL OF HEALTH SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF BIOMEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY FOR THE AWARD OF DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCES

SERIES: JULY 2010

ABSTRACT

Urinary tract infection refers to a group of inflammation in the urethra, bladder or kidney and defined as the presence of at least 100,000 organisms per millimeter of urine in asymptomatic patient and more than 100 organisms in symptomatic patient (Moore 2008). Term urinary tract infection is used to describe an infection that begins in the urinary system. This system consists of the kidneys, ureters, bladder and urethra. An infection occurs when tiny organisms usually bacteria from the digestive tract cling to the opening of the urethra and begins to multiply. It is more common in women than men and in most cases it is caused by Escherichia coli (Brown et al.,2001).

The largest groups of patients are women who experience the infection at some point in their lifetime making it to be an exceedingly worldwide problem (Jackson, 2006). 90%of urinary infections cases are caused by E.coli, a gram negative bacilli of family enterobacteriaceae.

The prevalence of this gram negative bacteria as a causative agent of UTI has been associated with the emergence of antimicrobial resistance and factors like age, pregnancy and health status.

Therefore a constant monitoring of the UTI and the antimicrobial susceptibility profiles will not only assist the clinician on treatment of UTI cases but it can also guide in control potential infections. This study will give the current scenario of UTI cases and provide necessary information to clinicians on treatment of the patient.