

PREVALENCE AND ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE PATTERN OF URINARY TRACT BACTERIAL INFECTIONS AMONG SYMPTOMATIC PATIENTS ATTENDING UNIVERSITY OF MAIDUGURI TEACHING HOSPITAL, NORTH EAST NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Urinary tract Infection (UTI) is one of the most common infections described among patients attending tertiary hospitals. In most cases empirical antimicrobial treatment was being initiated before the laboratory results are made available; thus the need for antibiotic resistance test for enhanced management of UTI with commonly used antibiotics. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of bacteria associated with UTI in symptomatic patients and antimicrobial susceptibility pattern of commonly sold antibiotics. It was a cross-sectional that involved 150 patients, aged 6 years and above, clinically suspected for UTI attending outpatient unit of the University of Maiduguri Teaching Hospital. A structured questionnaire was used to interview and obtain bio data from the patients after obtained consent. The overall prevalence of UTI was 62.0% (93/150). *Escherichia coli* (35.3%) and *Klebsiella spp.* (13.0%) were the most common organisms isolated. The recommended effective antibiotic for both the gram negative and positive within this region were Ciprofloxacin, Ofloxacin and Amoxicillin-clavulanic acid. This study provides useful laboratory data to monitor status of antimicrobial resistance of some uropathogens, to improve physicians prescribing habits, treatment recommendations and encourage the national regulatory agency in checkmating antibiotic abuse within the region.

Keywords: Prevalence, Bacteria, antibiotic, resistance, Urinary tract infection.