

Epidemiology and Antibiotic Susceptibility of Uropathogenic Germs in Patients Treated at the Ignace Deen National Hospital in Conakry

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ABSTRACT

Macroscopic analysis of 228 urine samples showed that 61% were clear, 33% were cloudy and 6% were hematic. Microscopic analysis showed that 61% of the urine was germ-free, compared with 30% containing gram-negative bacilli and 9% gram-positive cocci. According to cytology, leucocyturia was significant in all patients, with 100% of urine infected. Oxalate crystals were present in 23% and epithelial cells in 91%. In terms of hemoglobin levels, 98% of patients had low hemoglobin levels, with the following anemia typology: frustrated anemia 31%, moderate anemia 64% and severe anemia 10%. The germs isolated were: *E. coli* was the most common (52%), *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (13%), *Enterococcus spp.* (9%), *Enterobacter cloacae* complex and *Staphylococcus aureus* each accounted for 8%, and *Staphylococcus hemolyticus* (6%). Other germs were poorly represented: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (3%) and *Acinetobacter baumannii* (1%). The antibiogram showed that certain antibiotics were effective: Imipenem (75%), Cefoxitin (65%), Ertapenem (64%) and Amikacin (61%). In terms of epidemiological variables, all age groups were concerned by urological infections, but those aged 51 years and over to 40 years and 25 to 50 years were the most represented in our study, with 54% and 28% respectively. Marital status shows that married people are the most exposed to urinary tract infections, with a prevalence of 78%. Housewives are the most represented, at 30%, followed by administrative staff, at 19%, and patients with urinary tract infections from the Ratoma commune are the most represented, at 35%. Urinary tract infections (UTIs) are a major public health problem that must be managed by means of antibiotic susceptibility testing and, where appropriate, monitoring of hematological parameters.

Keywords: Urinary tract infections, Epidemiology, Antibiotic susceptibility testing, Conakry

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