

**STUDY OF BACTERIA CAUSING URINARY TRACT
INFECTION AND THEIR ANTIMICROBIAL
RESISTANCE TREND AT NATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH
LABORATORY**

**A
DISSERTATION
SUBMITTED TO THE CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY
TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY**

**IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD
OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE IN MICROBIOLOGY
(MEDICAL)**

**BY
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KIRTIPUR, KATHMANDU, NEPAL
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It gives me immense pleasure to express my heartfelt appreciation to all the people who helped me in one way or another to complete this research work.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude and heartfelt appreciation to my respected supervisor **Prof. Dr. Sarala Malla, Director General, Department of Health Services** for her inspiration, proper guidance, invaluable suggestions and tremendous support during this research work. I am equally indebted to my internal supervisor, **Ms. Shaila Basynat**, Assistant Professor of Central Department of Microbiology, Tribhuvan University for her valuable suggestions, continuous guidance and tremendous support in completion of this project work.

I am much obliged to honorable **Dr. Anjana Singh, Head of the Department, Central Department of Microbiology, Dr. Prakash Ghimire, Prof. Dr. Sheetal Raj Basnyat** and all the teachers and staffs of Central Department of Microbiology, Tribhuvan University, all of whom have been very generous and motivating.

I am indebt to **Mrs. Palpasa Kansakar, Mr. Bishnu Raj Upadhya, Mr. Gokarna Raj Ghimire** and **Mr. Shyam Prakash Dumre** for their overwhelming support during the whole laboratory work at National Public Health Laboratory. I am also thankful to **Mr. Purna Kumar Shrestha** and all staffs of National Public Health Laboratory for their kind help and cooperation during laboratory analysis.

I wish to express my admiration and special thanks to all my friends especially **Sujata Lamichane, Shova Khanal and Rojita Tuladhar** for their helpful supportive contributions and excellent companionship.

I wish to reiterate my acknowledgement to my brother **Ashim Shrestha** for his help during computer settings.

Finally, I admire my parents for their silent inspiration, encouragement and moral support without whom this work would not have been possible and last but not the least, the patients who provided the urine samples for the success of this project.

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted at National Public Health Laboratory, Teku from May to September 2006 with the objectives to isolate bacteria causing urinary tract infection and to determine their antimicrobial resistance trend. During this period, three hundred and fifty two mid-stream urine samples collected were investigated by conventional semi-quantitative culture technique, microscopy and antibiotic susceptibility test.

Only 22.7% (80/352) of the samples showed significant bacterial growth. Status of bacteriuria was found higher in females (29.8%) than in males (15.2%). Association of significant bacteriuria and gender of patients was found to be statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). Status of bacteriuria was found higher in age group 21-30 (21.6%) followed by 31-40 (18.8%).

Altogether 11 different bacteria were isolated among which *Escherichia coli* (48.8%) was found the most predominant organisms followed by *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (18.8%), *Proteus mirabilis* (7.5%), *Proteus vulgaris* (6.3%), Coagulase-negative Staphylococci (5.0%), *K. oxytoca* (3.8%), *Enterobacter* spp. (3.8%), *Citrobacter freundii* (2.5%), *Acinetobacter* spp. (1.3%), *Alcaligenes* spp. (1.3%) and *Staphylococcus aureus* (1.3%).

Predictors concerning pus cell count (5/HPF) and RBC count (3/HPF) were analyzed to determine the positive predictive value (PPV) in relation to the significant bacteriuria. Positive predictive value for pus cell count was found to be higher (77.8%) than that of RBC count (39.6%).

Gram negative bacilli showed best susceptibility towards gentamicin (80.0%) followed by ceftriazone (76.0%) whereas ampicillin was found out to be the least effective drug. Nitrofurantoin (100.0%) was found to be the most effective against Gram positive bacteria.

Multidrug resistance (MDR) was observed in 45.0% (36/80) of total bacterial isolates. Multidrug resistance was found to be 51.3% (20/39) in *E. coli* and that in *Klebsiella pneumoniae* was 33.3 % (5/15). Higher rate of MDR was found in males (57.7%, 15/26) than in females (38.8%, 21/54). Among the MDR *E. coli* isolates, 100.0%, 90.0% and 65.0% were resistant to ampicillin, norfloxacin and cotrimoxazole respectively. Among the MDR *K. pneumoniae* isolates, 100.0% were resistant to ampicillin, cotrimoxazole and norfloxacin.

Key words: bacteriuria, urinary tract infection, mid-stream urine, pyuria, multidrug-resistance

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

µg	:	Microgram
A/A	:	Acid/ Acid
Alk/A	:	Alkali/ Acid
AUC	:	Acute Uncomplicated Cystitis
BA	:	Blood Agar
CA-UTI	:	Community Acquired Urinary Tract Infection
CFU	:	Colony Forming Units
CoNS	:	Coagulase Negative Staphylococci
DNA	:	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DoHS	:	Department of Health Services
EC	:	European Commission
ESBL	:	Extended spectrum beta-lactamases
GISA	:	Glycopeptide-intermediate <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
Gm	:	Gram
H ₂ S	:	Hydrogen Sulphide
HPF	:	High power field
Hrs	:	Hours
LF	:	Lactose fermenting
MA	:	MacConkey agar
MDR	:	Multidrug Resistance
MHA	:	Mueller Hinton Agar
MIC	:	Minimum Inhibitory Concentration
Min	:	Minutes
ml	:	Milliliter
MoPH	:	Ministry of Public Health
MR	:	Methyl Red
MRSA	:	Methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
MSU	:	Mid-stream urine
NA	:	Nutrient agar

NCCLS	:	National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards
NLF	:	Non-lactose fermenting
No.	:	Number
NPHL	:	National Public Health Laboratory
NPV	:	Negative Predictive Value
PABA	:	Para-amino benzoic acid
PBP	:	Penicillin binding protein
PNSSP	:	Penicillin Non-Susceptible <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>
PPV	:	Positive Predictive Value
RBC	:	Red Blood Cells
RNA	:	Ribonucleic Acid
rpm	:	revolution per minute
RS	:	Renal Stone
SIM	:	Sulphide Indole Motility
TMP/SMX	:	Trimethoprim-Sulphamethoxazole
TSI	:	Triple Sugar Iron
TUTH	:	Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital
UK	:	United Kingdom
UPEC	:	Uropathogenic <i>Escherichia coli</i>
US	:	United States
UTI	:	Urinary Tract Infection
VP	:	Voges Proskauer
VRE	:	Vancomycin-resistant Enterococcus
VUR	:	Vesicoureteral Reflux
WBC	:	White Blood Cells
WHO	:	World Health Organization

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