1. SUMMARY

Project title:

Prevalence, Bacteriological aetiology and Antibiotic susceptibility pattern of asymptomatic bacteriuria in pregnancy.

Objectives

1. To determine the prevalence, Bacteriological aetiology and Antibiotic susceptibility pattern of asymptomatic bacteriuria in pregnancy.
2. To find the correlation of the microscopic examination of the centrifuged urine deposit with standard urine culture.
3. To determine the effect of the following host factors on the incidence of significant bacteriuria in pregnancy - age, parity, past history of Urinary tract infection (UTI), past history of catheterization and socioeconomic status.

Materials and Methods:

Population studied included 575 pregnant women below 28 weeks of gestation attended an antenatal clinic at Castle Street Hospital for Women, Colombo. A questionnaire was filled at the time of collection of samples which included age, number of preceding pregnancies, history of

catheterization, present symptoms of UTI and history of taking antibiotics currently. Also a past history of urinary tract disease was sought.

Clean catch midstream samples were collected after perineal cleaning with soap and water. Samples were transported in ice and processed within 4 hours of collection.

A semiquantitative culture was done using a standard loop calibrated 0.001 ml of fluid on Cystein Lysine Electrolyte Deficient (CLED) Medium and on blood agar. Microscopic examination of a centrifuged deposit of urine was done for the presence of pus cells. Cultures which gave significant colony counts were identified using standard biochemical tests.

Following antibiotics were used to check the antibiotic susceptibility pattern. Ampicillin, nitrofurantoin, cephalexin, mecillinam, cefuroxime and nalidixic acid.

Results were analyzed for statistical significance by means of chi-square contingency tables and Fisher's test of exact probability.