MICROORGANISM PROFILE URINARY TRACT INFECTION CAUSES IN NON-HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS

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Urinary tract infections (UTIs) are frequent in the population and have a higher occurrence in females. The etiological agents of the most common UTIs are from the family Enterobacteriaceae; The most prevalent is the bacterium Escherichia coli. The objective of this work was to perform an analysis of the profile of microorganisms that cause UTI and its antimicrobial resistance profile in patients not hospitalized at Hospital Santa Marcelina Porto Velho-RO (Brazil). This study was carried out by means of a survey of the urocultures analyzed at the Specialized Microbiology Center (CME), from January 2016 to February 2017, with 826 samples from patients attended at the hospital. 251 positives were identified, of which 145 occurred in the female sex. The E. coli microorganism was the most prevalent uropathogen, with 54.2% of the isolates. Bacterial resistance to antimicrobials was observed mainly among the *microorganisms Klebsiella spp., Enterobacter spp*. And *Pseudomonas aeruginosa. E. coli* showed higher resistance to ampicillin (60.4%) and sulfamethoxazole / trimethoprim (54.7%). *Proteus spp*. Was more resistant to cephalothin (20.0%), nitrofurantoin (22.2%) and sulfamethoxazole / trimethoprim (28.6%). Resistance rates to ceftriaxone suggest the production of extended-spectrum beta-lactamases (ESBL). The aminoglycosides, fluoroquinolones and carbapenems were the antimicrobials that showed less resistance to the microorganisms of the family Enterobacteriaceae. Our data are similar to those found in other studies. It is important that these data are recognized by the local medical community. In addition, such data may serve as future studies that may detect changes in the etiology or pattern of resistance in our region. This monitoring is an important tool for updating empirical therapy. The data reported here demonstrate that the etiology of urinary tract infections is similar to that found in other parts of the world. However, the resistance pattern of these uropathogens may have different characteristics, according to the history of antimicrobial use in each community. It is therefore important that epidemiological data be periodically released with the intention of assisting the medical community.

Keywords: Infection. Urinary tract. Resistance. Etiology, antibiotic