

Title: PREVALENCE AND BACTERIAL SUSCEPTIBILITY OF COMMUNITY URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS OF PATIENTS SEEN IN ANALYSIS LABORATORY CLÍNICAS- LAC-UEPC, CAMPINA GRANDE

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Summary:

A Urinary Tract Infection-ITU is one of the most common disorders of medical clinic and responsible for high rates of morbidity, accounting for about 80 per 1.000 medical visits in Brazil. The ITU is the second most common cause of bacterial infections in humans just behind respiratory infections. They can be caused by both gram negative and gram positive , and *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) as found micro -organism , proving it through various researches. For this reason it is necessary to assess their epidemiological profile and the sensitivity of the most common microorganisms. Its prevalence varies according to gender and age of patients. The frequency of microorganisms that ITU is dependent on where the infection, intra or extra-hospital was acquired. The diagnosis of suspected cases of UTI is initially given by the presence of pyuria , i.e. , the urinary excretion of leukocytes. However , the gold standard in the diagnosis of UTI is culture of urine culture , because besides this survey affirm the bacteria involved , it allows the indication of the best antimicrobial to its use. The epidemiological study of ITU allows elucidate the pre disponentes factors as well, microorganisms more involved in this type of infection, and contribute to more effective therapy. This study aimed to investigate the prevalence of pathogens involved in ITU's and the bacterial antimicrobial resistance profile. Data were collected at the Laboratory of Clinical Analysis-LAC UEPB, Campina Grande during the period January 2011 to September 2013. During this period were made 285 urine cultures, and among these, 46 (16,1%) were positive for ITU . The most prevalent organism was *E.coli* (60,9%). The antimicrobial amikacin and cefepime had higher number of sensitive strains. However ampicillin was the antibiotic less effective (100% of resistant strains) because of concern since this is a commonly used drug for the treatment of ITU. In conclusion, the correct diagnosis of ITU, accompanied by the antibiogram tests are of paramount importance, therefore, permit the application of appropriate treatment, thus avoiding, complications and relapses.

Key - words: Urinary Tract Infection; *E. coli*; Bacterial resistance;