**ID: 2413**

**Congress: The First International Congress of Medical Bacteriology**

**Title:** Frequency of Urinary Tract infection in Renal Transplant Recipients and Effect on Graft Function


**Abstract:** Background and aims:. Urinary tract infections(UTIs) are the commonest bacterial infection occurring in renal transplant recipient and it is associated with significant morbidity and mortality. The prevalence of infections in transplant recipients varies from country to country. This study aimed assess the characteristics of all UTI causes after kidney transplantation.

**Materials and Methods:** 139 kidney transplant recipient (78 males, 51 females) were evaluated and followed for UTIs at 1 to 3 years after surgery. The patients’ status was assessed during regular visits, and data including clinical characteristics, infections, acute rejection episodes, immunosuppressive regimen, graft function, and mortality were recorded and analyzed.

**Results:** UTI occurred in 48 patients (34%). The most frequent causative organism was Escherichia coli in 30%. The mortality rate was 3.4% and infection-related death was seen in 2 patients (1.4%) who developed Escherichia coli infection. Graft loss was seen in 14 patients (10%), of whom 2 developed urinary tract infection.

**Conclusion:** There are many factors that may interact to determine the risk of infection as the net state of immunosuppression, postoperative care, and epidemiologic exposure. Furthermore, poorer socioeconomic conditions and lower standards of hygiene contribute to higher infectious complications in developing countries. This study showed that infections are important causes of morbidity and mortality during the posttransplant period. We recommend that serologic tests be performed before and after transplantation to recognize and meticulously follow those who are at risk. The urinary tract is the most common site of infection, early removal of urethral catheter is recommended to reduce the risk of infection.

**Urinary Tract infection, Renal Transplant, Escherichia coli, Graft**

**Presentation:** Poster