Title: Estimation of Prevalence of Urinary Infections among the Pregnant Women in Salmas Town in the Year 1389

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Abstract: Background and Objectives: Urinary infections and disorders are among the most widespread urogenital illnesses that its prevalence in females is too much more than males and its effects are also seen more in females. During the pregnancy, physiologic and anatomic changes in urogenital tract are so that invisible simple and minor infections can cause major problems for the mother and baby. If this infection is not treated, it causes renal infection, anemia, high blood pressure, post-delivery vaginal infections and also abortion. The aim of this survey is to estimate prevalence of urinary infections among the women referring to clinical laboratories in Salmas Town.

Material and Method: This study was done in sections in the year 1389 among 800 females referring to 4 clinical laboratories in Salmas Town. The samples were collected under sterile conditions and were completely analyzes of urine and culture. The results were analyzed statistically.

Results: The results showed that the most seen bacteria isolated from the patients were: Staphylococcus saprophyticus 90 samples (11.25%), E. coli 48 samples (6%), Klebsiella 29 samples (3.62%) and Serratia 1 sample (0.12%).

Conclusion: Urinary infections are very common in females and almost all females experience transient infection of urinary infection at least once during their life time. Because of some similarities between symptoms of infections of female urinary and genital tracts, the detection of these diseases and the ways to prevent them are necessary for all females. So, the observation of health is an inevitable affair for females and through the elevation of knowledge between the society’s individuals, we can reduce the number of people infected.

Key Words: Urinary Infections, Females, Salmas

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