

## CLINICAL PROFILE OF URINARY TRACT INFECTION IN TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Urinary tract infections (UTIs) are common in type 2 diabetes leading to severe complications ranging from dysuria to pyelonephritis. Several different mechanisms may contribute to the higher frequency of UTI. The aims of this study were to determine the prevalence of urinary tract infection, the clinical features, the causative pathogens and their antimicrobial pattern in type 2 DM subjects.

**Material & Methods:** A total of 540 (M: F 194: 346) consecutive type 2 DM subjects were studied over a period of one year from May 2013 to April 2014. Subjects who received antimicrobial drugs during the past one month or documented urinary tract infection in the previous six months, pregnant women, and those with renal failure were excluded from the study.

**Results:** A significant colony count was seen in 120 (22.22%) patients and an insignificant count in 78 (14.44%) patients. Women (70%) had a significantly higher prevalence of UTI than men (30%). The common presenting symptoms were fever (89.2%), increased frequency of micturition (77.5%) and dysuria (81%). Gram negative bacilli were the commonest organism isolated from 88 patients in this study. Escherichia coli were the most commonly found organisms. Gram negative bacilli were found to be highly sensitive to ciprofloxacin, ceftriaxone, cefotaxime and Sulbactam/cefoperazone.

**Conclusions:** UTIs were found significantly higher in women than in men in diabetic patients with E.coli being the main causative organism. Gram negative bacilli were sensitive to ciprofloxacin, ceftriaxone, cefotaxime and Sulbactam/cefoperazone.

**KEYWORDS:** Type 2 Diabetes, Urinary Tract Infections, Prevalence, Causative Organisms, Antimicrobial Pattern