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Assess the prevalence of urinary tract infection among patients admitted in tertiary care hospital at Nellore

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Abstract

Urinary tract infection is the most common bacterial infection in women, with at least one third of women developing a UTI before the age of 24 years. The present study was conducted with an aim to identify the prevalence of urinary tract infections among patients admitted to tertiary care hospital. Screened the 100 inpatients selected by using simple random sampling technique. Checklist based on signs and symptoms of UTI was used for collecting information from the patients. The study findings revealed that 84(84%) patients are having the prevalence of UTI and majority of patients 80 (80%) having the night sweats and followed by 48(48%) patient having fatigue and general ill feeling.

Keywords: Prevalence, Urinary Tract Infection, Among, Patients.

1. Introduction

In Recent years the prevalence and incidence of urinary tract infection is higher in women than in men, which is likely they result of several clinical factors including anatomic differences, hormonal effects and behavior patterns. Research has identified a number of risk factors for UTI in women. The main reasons are partly because of the relatively short, straight anatomy of the urethra. Retrograde ascent of bacteria from the perineum is the most common cause of acute cystitis in women. There are several factors and abnormalities of UTI that interfere with its natural resistance to infections. These factors include sex, age, disease, hospitalization and obstruction.

National Ambulatory medical care survey and national hospital, Ambulatory medical care survey in (1997) states that UTI accounted for nearly 7 million office visits and 1 million emergency department visits, resulting in 100000 hospitalizations. Nevertheless it is difficult to accurately assess the incidence of UTIs, because they are not reportable disease in the United States. This situation is further complicated by the fact that accurate diagnosis depend on both the presence of symptoms and a positive urine culture, although in most outpatient setting this diagnosis is made without the benefit of culture.

Women's are significantly more likely to experience urinary tract infection than men nearly 3 million women will have had at least one episode of UTI requiring antimicrobial therapy by the age of 24yrs. catheter associated UTI is the most common nosocomial infection accounting for more than 1million cases in hospital and nursing homes. The risk of UTI increases with increasing duration of catheterization in non-institutionalized elderly populations.

1.1 Title of the study

A Study to Assess the Prevalence of UTI among Patients in tertiary care Hospital at Nellore.

1.2 Aim

To assess the prevalence of UTI among inpatients

2. Methodology

Quantitative approach and cross sectional descriptive research design was adopted for the present study. 100 in patients were selected by using simple random sampling technique.

Checklist was used for assessing the symptoms of urinary tract infections. Informed consent was obtained from the participants to participate in the study.

2.1 Inclusion Criteria

The patients who are;
-Willing to participate in the study.
- Available at the time of data collection

2.2 Exclusion Criteria

The patients who are
- Suffering from significant disability.
-Severely ill patients.

3. Method of Data Collection

3.1 The tool for data collection consists of 2 parts

Part 1: Socio demographic data such as age, gender, religion, education, income, marital status, occupation, type of family, water intake per day, dietary pattern.

Part 2: check list to determine the prevalence of urinary tract infection.

3.2 Plan for Data Analysis

No	Data analysis	Method	Remarks
1	Descriptive statistics	Frequency, percentage distribution,	Distribution of socio demographic variable, To assess the prevalence of urinary tract infection.

3. Results

The data was organized, tabulated, analyzed and interpreted by using descriptive statistics based on the objectives of the study. The findings were presented in the following sections.

3.1 The analysis of the data was mainly classified as

Section-I: Frequency and percentage distribution of Socio Demographic Variables.

Section-II: Frequency and percentage distribution of prevalence of urinary tract infection

Section-III: Frequency and percentage distribution of clinical features of UTI

Section-I: Frequency and percentage distribution of Socio Demographic Variables.

Majority of Patients 31 (31%) are above 48 years of age, most of them 27 (27%) are in between the age group of 39-48 yrs, 55 (55%) patients are males, 98 (98%) are belongs to Hindu religion, 49 (49%) patients are illiterate, 51 (51%) patients earn Rs. 5000/- month., 85 (85%) patients are married, 58 (58%) patients are working as a collie, 92(92%) patients are living in nuclear family, 54 (54%) patients takes less than 2 lit/day, 93 (93%) patients takes mixed diet.

Section-II: Frequency and percentage distribution of prevalence of urinary tract infection

Criteria	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Prevalence of UTI	84	84

Section III: Frequency and percentage distribution of clinical features of UTI

Sl. No	Signs and symptoms of UTI	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
1.	Cloudy or bloody urine	16	16
2.	Pain or burning with urination	14	14
3.	Strong need to urinate often, even right after the bladder has been emptied	10	10
4.	Chills and shaking	13	13
5.	Night sweats	80	80
6.	Fatigue and general ill feeling	45	45
7.	Fever above 101 degrees Fahrenheit.	0	0
8.	Pain in the flank (side) back or groin pain	28	28
9.	Flushed, warm or reddened skin	2	2
10.	Mental change or confusion	3	3
11.	Nausea and vomiting	1	1

4. Conclusion

The study defines the prevalence of UTI among patients in NMCH. Result revealed that 84(84%) patients are have the prevalence of UTI and 80 majority of patients 80 (80%) having the night sweats and followed by 48(48%) patient having fatigue and general ill feeling. The study indicates that 84(84%) patients are having the prevalence of urinary tract infection.

5. Recommendations

Similar study can be replicated on a large sample to generalize the findings.

Structured teaching program can be conducted for improving the knowledge regarding preventive measures of urinary tract infections.

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