

Prevalence of Asymptomatic Bacteriuria in Pregnant Women in ATertiary Care Hospital at Akola

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Abstract

Introduction: Females in reproductive age group are at an increased risk of Urinary tract infection (UTI). Physiological changes during pregnancy leads to increase in frequency of UTI in pregnant women. This study is carried out to rule out pregnant women with asymptomatic bacteriuria who are at high risk for foetal and maternal complications.

Materials& Methods: A total 300 women attending the antenatal clinic at Govt. Medical College & hospital, Akola were evaluated for asymptomatic bacteriuria over a period of 6 months. Wet mount examination, gram staining of uncentrifuged urine, and then culture and sensitivity testing to detect significant bacteriuria was carried out. **Results:** Out of 300, 23 women (7.6%) showed significant bacteriuria. Maximum incidence was found to be in the age group of <25 years (56.51%). Prevalence was found to be higher in multi gravida (47.82%) and in second trimester of pregnancy (73.91%). Gram stain was found to be more sensitive (78.26%) and specific (94.90%) than wet mount examination. Escherichia coli was found to be the predominant isolate (56.53%) followed by Klebsiella pneumonia (17.39%) & Proteus mirabilis (17.39%) **Conclusions:** As asymptomatic bacteriuria causes various serious maternal and foetal complications, every patient attending ANC OPD should be screened for asymptomatic bacteriuria. By screening and early detection of asymptomatic bacteriuria, we can minimise these complications.