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## Acta Medica Iranica

2009;47(4) : 63-69

### "ASYMPTOMATIC BACTERIURIA IN TYPE 2 DIABETIC WOMEN IN IRAN "

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#### Abstract:

Background: This study was performed to evaluate the prevalence and risk factors of asymptomatic bacteriuria (ASB) in women with type 2 diabetes mellitus in Iranian population. Methods: Between March 2003 and December 2003, 202 nonpregnant women with diabetes type 2 who were between 31 to 78 years old and had no abnormalities of the urinary tract system were included. We defined ASB as the presence of at least 10<sup>5</sup> colony-forming units/ml of 1 or 2 bacterial species, in two separated cultures of clean-voided midstream urine. All the participants were free from any symptoms of urinary tract infection (UTI). Risk factors for developing bacteriuria was assessed and compared in participants with and without bacteriuria. Results: In this study, the prevalence of ASB was 10.9% among diabetic women. E.coli was the most prevalent microorganism responsible for positive urine culture. Most of the isolated microorganisms were resistant to Co-trimoxazole, Nalidixic acid and Ciprofloxacin. Pyuria (P<0.001) and glucosuria (P<0.05) had meaningful relation with bacteriuria but no association was evident between age (P<0.45), duration of diabetes (P<0.09), macroalbuminuria (P<0.10) and HbA1c level (P<0.75), and the presence of ASB. Conclusion: The prevalence of ASB is more prevalent in women with type 2 diabetes, which pyuria and glucosuria can be considered as risk factors in this regard. Routine urine culture can be recommended for diabetic women even when there is not any urinary symptom.

#### Keywords:

Asymptomatic bacteriuria

TUMS ID: 1225

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