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Bacterial Infections in Renal Transplant Recipients

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Abstract:

Urinary tract infection (UTI) is considered as one of the important bacterial infections seen among renal transplant recipients. In the present study, bacterial urinary tract infections in renal transplant recipients were investigated. Eighty-seven renal transplant recipients (57 males and 30 females) were included to study the bacterial UTIs. Clean- catch midstream urine specimens were obtained from patients and studied using microscopic analysis and culturing on appropriate bacteriologic media. Bacterial isolates were identified by standard biochemical and serological tests. UTIs were diagnosed in 29 percent of patients (18 males and 11 females). The most common causative bacterial strains were coagulase negative Staphylococci (31%) and Entrobacter spp (20.7%). The results showed that all of Proteus spp, Pseudomonas spp, Klebsiella spp, and Enterococcus spp were resistant to most of tested antibiotics, so this research reflects that these multiple resistant bacteria can be accounted as the most cause of UTI in renal transplant recipients.

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