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هدفت الدراسة إلى تحديد إصابات الجهاز البولي غير المعقدة والجروح كإصابات مجتمعية مكتسبة Community – acquired infection (CAI) من قبل المرضى الذكور البالغين القادمين إلى مستشفى اليرموك التعليمي الواقعة في محافظة بغداد الذين بلغ عددهم 821 مريضاً حيث تم تصنيفهم إلى ثلاث مجاميع عمرية (39-30) و(40-49) و(50-59) سنة ، تم تحديد التعداد الخلوي والبكتيري لعينات البول كما تم زرع عينات البول ومسحات الجروح المأخوذة على الأوساط الزرعية المختلفة ، بلغت نسبة العزلات البكتيرية الموجبة Total positive culture (%42.5) 821/349 حيث سجلت إصابات الجهاز البولي (%28.74) 821/236 وإصابات الجروح (%13.76) 821/113، كما بينت النتائج تسجيل العزلات البكتيرية الكلية (مفردة ومشاركة) السالبة والموجبة لصبغة الكرام نسبة 95.42% (349/333) و 4.58% (349 /16) على التوالي .

لوحظ أثناء الدراسة وجود فرق معنوي $p < 0.05$ في قيم معدل العزلات البكتيرية المفردة السالبة والموجبة لصبغة الكرام وذلك في عينات البول مقارنة بعينات الجروح ، في حين لم يسجل أي فارق معنوي مهم $p < 0.05$ في قيم معدل العزلات البكتيرية المشتركة السالبة والموجبة لصبغة الكرام وذلك في كل من عينات البول والجروح ، إضافة إلى ذلك فقد سجل وجود فرق معنوي $p < 0.05$ في معدل قيم العزلات البكتيرية المفردة السالبة والموجبة لصبغة الكرام بين الفئات العمرية (30- 59) سنة مع تفوق معنوي مهم $p < 0.05$ في الفئة العمرية (40-49) سنة .لوحظ أيضاً وجود فرق معنوي $p < 0.05$ في معدل قيم توزيع العزلات البكتيرية السالبة والموجبة لصبغة الكرام وفي جميع الفئات العمرية (30-59) سنة وفي كل من عينات البول والجروح. بصورة عامة لم يلاحظ أي تحول ملموس في نموذج العزل الخاص بأنواع البكتريا المعزولة من عينات البول أو الجروح باتجاه أنواع البكتريا الموجبة لصبغة الكرام مع سيادة واضحة لأنواع البكتريا السالبة لصبغة الكرام .

Community acquired infections

تاريخ استلام البحث 2010 / 4 / 25 .

تاريخ قبول النشر 2010 / 8 / 10 .

Hospital acquired infections %51.7
 48
 . (1988 Garner ; 2005، Moataz) %48.3
 Urinary tract infections
 Cystitis Bacteriuria
 Pyelonephritis Prostatitis
 Uncomplicated infections
 anatomic Predisposing reasons
 Complicated infections reasons
 structural & functional abnormalities
 urologic abnormalities
 Schaeffer ; 1997 Stamm Hooton)
 . (1989، Lipsky ; 1994،

Specific receptors Polymorphism
 (CXCR1 gene) Mutation IL-8
 Low expression
) Neutrophil dependent host defenses
 True . (2007 Lundstedt
 Host injury infection
 Asymptomatic individuals
 48

Symptomatic Indwelling catheter
 .(1998 Abrutyn ; 1994 Cleckman) infections
 () Pyuria البولية
 Symptomatic adult
 . (1994 Hotton ;1986 Komaroff) urinary tract infections
 Mckenzei Morgan)
 . (1993

(2009 Adnan Hani)

. (1983 Krieger)

(2007/7/15 - 2009/9/12) تم تقسيم المرضى الذكور البالغين القادمين الى مستشفى اليرموك التعليمي الذين بلغ عددهم (821) مراجعاً الى (49-50) (39-40) (49-40)

Mid-stream catch :
Sterile test tubes (236)
4
(1990، Finegold و Baron) 48-24

Sterile wet :
cotton swabs من المرضى الذين بلغ عددهم (113) مريضاً (Joffe، 1978).

0.1 : 5 / 2000
wet smear
(100x 40x)
(WBCs)
(RBCs)
(1990، Finegold Baron)

Standard loop technique :
Bacterial colonies counts
(uncentrifuged) 0.006 3
%5 Sheep blood agar
24 37
Viable count
 $10^5 - 10^3$ Cutoff (1990 Finegold Baron)
(CFU) Colony forming unit

Contamination True urinary tract infection
; 1989 Lipsky) Mid-stream catch
(. 1995 Gray ; 1994 Schaeffer ; 1992 Gleckman

%5 Sheep blood agar
 Mannitol salt agar Chocolate agar Mac Conkey agar
 Methyl Red- SIM Kligler Iron agar Simmons citrate agar
 Urease Oxidase Catalase . Voges Proskauer broth
 (Difco.USA)
 48-24 37
 Gram stain
 .(1990 Finegold Baron ;1978 Joffe)

. Biomerieux (API Staph) Kit (API20E) Kit

Tow Way ANOVA :

.(Least significant difference) L.S.D للمجاميع كافة وتم تحليل أقل فرق معنوي

%42.5 Total positive cultures (1)
 نسبة (10^{-3} CFU/ml) (821/349)
 (821/113)%13.76 (821 /236)%28.74

(2005 Moataz ; 1988 Garner)

() (2)
 (349 /32)%9.17 و (349 /317)%90.83
 () ()
 (349 /16)% 4.58 و (349 /333)%95.42

(1983) Nicolle (2002) Andreassen
 . %30-10

() .2

	%	%	
%90.83	%4.58(349 /16)	%86.24(349 /301)	
%9.17	%0	%9.16(349 /32)	
%100	%4.58 (349 /16)	%95.42 (349 /333)	

(p<0.05)

(3)

(p<0.05)

%95 (1992) Cleckman

(mono-microbial infection)

(Poly-microbial infection)

long term catheterization

neurologic
squamous

incomplete bladder emptying

dysfunction
epithelial cells

. 3

LSD						
21.29	1.41	3.6±	14	28		
	1.39	1.2±	2	6		
	25.4	8.47±	22.2	200		
	15.97	5.32±	11.22	99		

(p<0.05)

(Least significant difference) LSD

(p<0.05)

(4)

()

.4

LSD					
0.21	0.816	0.33±	1.33	8	
	1.21	0.33±	1.33	8	

(p<0.05)

(Least significant difference) LSD

coliforms

microbial synergism

Heinzelmann ;1999 ، Davis Bowler ;1998، Bowler)
 . (2009، Adnan Hani ;2002 Bowler
 (p<0.05) (5)

(p<0.05)
 (49-40)

(39-30) (p<0.05)
 ;1988 Garner) (59-50)
 (2000 Mulvey ; 2000 Naber ; 1997 Stamm Hooton
 (50-15)

intercourse homosexuality
 (60)

%50-20

(2009) Adnan Hani
 (40-20)

. 5

LSD					
24.19	10.66	3.37±	9.4	95	(39-30)
	14.65	4.63±	22.60	138	(49-40)
	10.04	3.18±	11.2	100	(59-50)

. (p<0.05) (Least significant difference) LSD

(p<0.05) (6)
 (60-30)

(p<0.05) (2009 Adnan Hani)

(p<0.05) *Escherichia coli* %21.48

Klebsiella pneumoniae (1989 Behrman ;1989) *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (%24.06) (%20.91) Feld ;1987, Warren ;1984, Naylor)

Klebsiella pneumoniae (%90-70) *E. coli* (2009) Adnan Hani (40-20) *Proteus spp* *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

Proteus mirabilis (p<0.05) *vulgaris*

Hansson ;1984 Naylor) preputial sac traverse swarming (p<0.05) (1997 Navideh Shahab ;1989)

Staphylococcus epidermidis, *Staphylococcus aureus* (%4.58) (%4.58)

S.aureus (%14) methicillin resistant *S.aureus* (%85)

Herold) *S. epidermidis* (2007 Klevens ; 1998 Pittet) . (1995 Wenzel

;1997 Cockerill) . (1998 Johnson

(p<0.05)

Enterobacter aerogenes *Citrobacter freundii* *Morganella morganii* (%1.71, %2.29, %1.71)

(NNIS) %2

.National Nosocomial Infectious Surveillance

LSD						
1.94	10.54	6.08±	14	35	25	<i>E.coli</i>
	12.06	6.68±	11	35	23.67	<i>K.pneumoniae</i>
	14.57	8.41±	16	44	27.59	<i>P.aeruginosa</i>
	5.03	2.91±	6	16	10.67	<i>P.mirabilis</i>
	2.89	1.67±	4	9	5.67	<i>P.vulgaris</i>
	2.52	1.45±	3	8	5.33	<i>S.epidermidis</i>
	2.05	1.20±	3	7	5.29	<i>S.aureus</i>
	1.3	0.58±	1	3	2	<i>M.morgani</i>
	2.08	1.16±	1	5	2.67	<i>C.freundii</i>
	1.1	0.57±	1	3	2	<i>E.aerogenes</i>

(p<0.05) (Least significant difference) LSD

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**URINARY TRACT AND WOUND INFECTIONS IN OUT-PATIENT
ADULT MALES: AN APPLIED STUDY IN AL-YARMOUK TEACHING
HOSPITAL .**

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to define the uncomplicated urinary tract infection (UTI) and wound infection as community- acquired infections (CAI) in outpatient adult males those who admitted to Al-Yarmouk Hospital, located in Baghdad province. From (821) outpatient adult males, grouped in three age categories (30-39), (40-49) and (50-59) years, the taken urine samples were submitted directly for cytological and bacteriological counts and cultured on different culture media ,also wound swabs were manipulated by culturing on culture media. Total positive culture was 42.5% (349/821), among those 28.74% (236/821) and 13.76 % (113/821) had UTI and wound infections respectively. Total gram negative & positive (monomicrobial & polymicrobial) bacterial isolated were 95.42% (333/349) and 4.58% (16/349) respectively. Also, the study has been shown a statistical important difference ($p<0.05$) in mean values of gram positive & gram negative monomicrobial bacterial isolates of urine samples and wound swabs, whereas no significant difference ($p<0.05$) in gram positive & gram negative polymicrobial bacterial isolates in urine samples and wound swabs was observed. In addition, significant differences ($p<0.05$) in the mean values of gram positive & negative monomicrobial bacterial isolates of urine samples and wound swabs, being recoded between all age group categories (30-59) years with a significant increase ($p<0.05$) in age group (40-49) years.

The results also showed presence of a significant increase ($p<0.05$) in mean values of different types of gram positive & gram negative bacterial isolates in all age groups (30-59) years.

Generally, no tangible shift was observed in the pattern of bacterial isolation towards gram positive bacteria with an obvious prominence for gram negative bacteria.