



### الملخص الإنجليزي للبحث المقدم من

الدكتور / أشرف سيد كامل عطاالله مدرس طب الأطفال  
للحصول على اللقب العلمي لوظيفة أستاذ مساعد

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قسم الأطفال

### البحث الأول

(بحث مشترك منشور غير مشتق من رسالة علمية)

#### عنوان البحث :

عدوى الجهاز البولي في الأطفال الذين يعانون من متلازمة نفروسييس في مستشفى الفيوم الجامعي  
**Urinary Tract Infection in Children with Nephrotic Syndrome in El Fayoum University .**

#### **Hospital**

المشاركون في البحث :

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مكان نشر البحث: مجلة الجمعية المصرية لطب وزراعة الكلي في الأطفال المجلد 13 العدد (2) صفحة 8-1

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Nephrotic syndrome is a common childhood renal disorder. Patients with idiopathic nephrotic syndrome present alterations in their cellular and humoral immune reactions that predispose them to the development of infectious processes including urinary tract infection. **Objectives:** To investigate the frequency, spectrum and drug sensitivity of pathogenic bacteria in children with nephrotic syndrome (NS) complicated by urinary tract infection (UTI). **Methods:** A prospective study was performed on the spectrum and drug sensitivity of pathogenic bacteria in 40 children with NS, who hospitalized from January to December, 2012. Urine specimens from children with nephrotic syndrome were routinely obtained by clean catch method (mid-stream) following careful preparation of the urethral orifices. **Results:** The incidence of UTI in children with NS was 30%. E coli was the most common pathogenic bacteria (66.7%), followed by Staphylococcus aureus and proteus (16.7%). Almost all the E coli organisms were sensitive to cefoperazone, amikacin, cefotaxime and ampicillin-sulbactam. However, they were resistant to ciprofloxacin and ceftriaxone, ceftazidime and amoxicillin-clavulanic acid. Proteus organisms were sensitive mainly to ciprofloxacin and imipenem. Staphylococcal aureus were sensitive to vancomycin and ampicillin-sulbactam. Ultrasonography findings were related to nephrotic state as mild increase in echogenicity of the kidneys which was significantly more evident in patients with urinary tract infection. **Conclusion:** UTI is common in nephrotic children and it is recommended be sought for in patients with nephrotic syndrome and treatment should be prompt and appropriate to prevent complications and good control of nephrotic state.

#### التقييم :

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الدرجة :

التوقيع :

التقدير :