Aetiology of Catheter-Associated Bacteriuria in Lagos University Teaching Hospital

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A prospective study to determine the causative agents of catheter-related bacteriuria ivas carried out on 99 patients with median age of 55 years, on admission in the Oncology, Pediatric S111ge1y and Obstetric and Gynecology wards of the Lagos University Teaching Hospital. There was significant bacteriuria in seventy-one (72%) of the 99 urine samples. All catheter urine samples were contaminated by day 5 Gram-negative bacilli were predominant (89.3%) of which Pseudomonas aeruginosa (26.2%) was the most common, while Escherichia coli and Enterobacter aerogenes accounted for 15.5% each, closely followed by Proteus ,nirabilis (14.3%) and Klebsiella pneumoniae (9.5%). The Gram positive isolates Enterococcus faecal is (8.3%) and Staphylococcus saprophyticus (2.4%) made up only 10.7% of isolates. Most of the isolates front catheterised patients were resistant lo the common antibiotics such as ampiciltin, cotrimoxazole, gentamicin and ceftriaxone with high susceptibility to ojloxacin and ceftazidime though the isolates of Enterococcus faecalis 1vas also resistant to ofloxacin. However; isolates of S. saprophyticus 111ere still susceptible to the penicillins and tetracycline.

KEYWORDS: bacteriuria, catheter, antibiotics.