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## Prevalence of urinary tract infection among HIV infected female in port harcourt

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The study was designed to determine the prevalence of urinary tract infection among HIV female and non HIV female subjects. Clean catch midstream urine was collected from 100 subjects comprising of 50 HIV female patients and 50 non HIV female. The HIV patients consisted of 20 highly active retroviral therapy (HAART) - Naïve subject female and 30 patients on HAART for three to six months. The results showed that most of the HIV females had no symptoms of urinary tract infection (UTI) compared to non HIV female. Microbial isolates were identified in urine and susceptibility tests were performed. Only HIV patients on HAART had significantly higher prevalence of UTI compared with non HIV female subject.

**Discussion:** The aim of this project was to ascertain the prevalence of urinary tract infections. In this study sample like (urine and blood) was collected from the patients and sent to the laboratory prior to diagnosis. Samples were collected from patients who were not on any medication for any conditions. This is because investigation had proved that patients who had received treatment prior to diagnosis may produce false positive or false negative result (Pitche and Delaney, 2005). For the diagnoses of the studied Urinary tract infections, routine microbiology clinical examinations, biochemical test, microscopy and sensitivity test were carried out according to the criteria suggested by Centre for disease control and prevention (CDC, 2007). Women constitute 70% of the world population and also constitute a large percentage of those infected with HIV. There is evidence that HIV epidermis which these proportionately affect women is due to inequities in access to care (UNAIDS/WHO, 2007). Since women are more vulnerable and may lack access to health care, there is every tendency of developing opportunistic infections than men (UNAIDS, 2001). The organisms were isolated from urine with an overall prevalence of staphylococcus aureus 24.5% in the HIV female patient compared to E. coli and Pseudomonas 18.4%, Klebsiella with 14.4%. Epidermis, proteus, streptococcus and staphylococcus epidermis with 6.1% each, then non HIV health control female. This shows that there is no significant difference between HIV female and non HIV female.

**Conclusion:** From the result obtained in this research, it was noted that Urinary tract infection in HIV infected female were more pronounced in younger women than older. The prevalence of urinary tract infection in HIV infected female and non HIV female shows that there is no significant difference between the two. As this urinary tract infection increases the progression of HIV infection, a more permanent control will only be feasible where chemotherapy is supplemented with adequate health care facility, good education, life style changes, housing, program awareness and strengthened by improved sanitation programs and healthy living which will control the urinary tract infection. This research did not make use of the most advanced techniques for identifying Urinary tract infection, so more research should be carried out or conducted in this field. However the techniques used are routinely used in Nigeria and the results obtained have been successfully used in managing patient with these urinary tract infections. More research should be carried out, most especially by professionals as a lot of challenges were faced during the research work, because it was carried out by a student and also time factor challenges experienced during this research includes getting urine from the HIV patient and getting information concerning the HIV patient.

Therefore, HIV infected female should not just be treated with broad spectrum antibiotics for symptoms and suspected urine infection, but rather should be treated with antibiotics that shows strong sensitivity to the organisms

### Biography

Juliet Ifunanya Ndukwu is currently doing her master program in Medical Microbiology at Nasarawa state university Keffi. She has completed her BSc in Microbiology from the University Of Port Harcourt, Nigeria. Soon after serving her fatherland, in 2014 she started working with community Life Advancement project (CLAP) a Non Governmental Organization. She was employed as a volunteer. She was promoted to the level of program officer in Abuja office June 2014. She was promoted to the rank of senior program officer and also state coordinator Nasarawa state September 2016. In line with her area of expertise, she was trained on Partner Notification Services (PNS) - By Society For Family Health (SFH), July 2017, trainers of trainee training on a better parenting skill by 4Children (CRS) Nov. 2016, HCT and prevention - By Society For Family Health (SFH), in Collaboration with Federal Ministry of Health Nigeria, Child Protection Case Management Training- by NASACA, Nasarawa state 2014, HCT and prevention in Jos by Pro-health International (PHI), plateau state 2014.

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