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**Title: PREVALENCE OF BACTERIAL AND PARASITIC URINARY TRACT INFECTION
AMONG ASYMPTOMATIC FEMALES IN RURAL COMMUNITIES OF OGBOMOSO.**

Urinary tract infection is one of the most important infection causing serious diseases in tropical and sub-tropical countries of Africa. Several factors have been associated with the high prevalence of urinary tract infections in Nigeria. This study was carried out to determine the urinary tract infection status among two hundred and forty (240) asymptomatic females over a period of six weeks (March to April 2022) among 240 females between the 20-50 years of age at Iluju and Saamo village, Ogbomoso, Oyo state, Nigeria. Two hundred and forty urine samples were collected from the females. The mid-stream urine samples collected were examined microscopically for the presence of parasites, after which they were cultured, biochemical findings and antimicrobial susceptibility tests were also carried out. Out of the 240 samples, only 1(0.4%) was found positive for parasitic infection. 34(14.2%) were found to harbour *Escherichia coli*, 18(7.5%) were positive for *Proteus mirabilis*, 8(3.3%) were infected by *Klebsiella pneumonia*, 45(18.8%) had *Staphylococcus aureus*. Prevalence was found to be higher in women of reproductive age 21-25years (78%) than women above 40years (10.5%). The antimicrobial susceptibility profile indicates that the fluoroquinolones were the most active antibacterial agents followed by the aminoglycosides. Trimethorim, oxacillim, amoxicillin showed very poor activity. This may be due to long term use of these drugs. The socio-economic status as well as the hygiene practice of the women influence the prevalence of urinary tract infections. Most of the women 134(55.8%) were aware about Urinary tract infection and 106 (44.2%) were unaware. Thus, the high infection rate among asymptomatic females in these villages were due to poor hygiene, lack of good toilet facilities and poor socio-economic status.

Keywords: Bacterial, Parasitic, Rural, Ogbomoso, Females, hygiene