

Frequency of Asymptomatic Bacteriuria and Its Associated Risk Factors in Women with Type II Diabetes, Babol, Iran 2007

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Background & Objectives: Urinary tract infection (UTI) is common and serious clinical problems in women with diabetes mellitus particularly in those are asymptomatic. Based on reported data prevalence and various risk factors for asymptomatic bacteriuria (ASB) appear to be conflicting. This study was conducted to investigate the prevalence and major risk factors of ASB in women with Type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Methods: A total of 200 non-pregnant women (aged 52.3 ± 10.3) with type II diabetes attending to endocrinology clinic of Shahid Beheshti Hospital, Babol, Iran, were studied. All participating women were interviewed and screened for the presence of ASB. In all participants, fasting blood glucose, HbA1c and renal function were measured.

Results: 14 (7%) and 47 (23.5%) out of 200 had ASB and pyuria, respectively. *Escherichia coli* was the most common microorganism which isolated from urine samples. A significant correlation was found between level of HbA1c and ASB and Pyuria. No significant association was seen with age, BMI, duration of diabetes, level of BUN and creatinine, glucosuria and proteinuria.

Conclusion: Frequency of ASB was high in diabetic women with higher HbA1c and those with pyuria. Therefore, regular urine analysis and urine culture is recommended for diabetic women particularly in whom with HbA1c more than 8 %.

Keywords: Asymptomatic Bacteriuria; Diabetes Type II; UTI; Women