

**PREVALENCE AND MANAGEMENT OF URINARY TRACT INFECTION AMONG
REFUGEE WOMEN (15-40 AGE) ATTENDING DADAAB DISTRICT HOSPITAL**

BY

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ABSTRACT

Urinary tract infection is the multiplication of organisms in the urinary tract usually associated with presence of neutrophils in fresh and clean catch mid stream sample of urine. Epidemiologically U.T.I can be subdivided into catheter associated (community acquired) and infection, in either categories it may be symptomatic or asymptomatic. Community acquired is common and account for 7million patients annually worldwide. The condition has disturbed and is disturbing very many women all over the world as there is very little information in relation to the condition many also suffer in silence due to the stigma the condition attracts (Brauwne, 2007). This study was conducted at Dadaab sub-district hospital from August 2012 to October 2012. The main objective being to determine prevalence and management of urinary tract infection among refugee women visiting Dadaab sub district hospital. The specific objectives were: To determine age that poses highest risk to this infection, to determine the drugs mostly used in the management of U.T.I, to determine different bacteria and most prevalent micro-organisms causing U.T.I, to asses the knowledge related to UTI and its transmission. The study targeted a population of 27 comprising of the hospital staff including 3 doctors, 15 nurses, 3 administration staff and 4 pharmacy officials and 2 laboratory officials. On average 50 women with the condition visit the hospital daily. In this study 15 pregnant women were picked randomly among the visiting patients representing 30%, basing on the argument by Patton, (2002) that 10% to 30% is appropriate in a case study research design, this brought the total number of respondents to be 42. The study came up with the following conclusions. The most prevalent micro organisms and bacteria that cause UTIs are Escherichia (E) Coli, followed by Proteus mirabilis and Klebsiella. There is very expansive knowledge that is available about UTIs and there is still need for education on the dangers of getting involved in the cultural practices that may cause the condition. This was a good sign to show that the level of services given to the patient was of right quality. As a result of the study, the following recommendation was made; the hospital should conduct periodic surveys to monitor the rate of new infections as well as recurrent infections.