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### Incidence of Reproductive tract infection in fertile women

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#### KEYWORDS

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#### A B S T R A C T

Reproductive tract infection is a common health problem among Indian women in the reproductive age group. Whether asymptomatic or symptomatic, it is usually neglected by women making the diagnostics more difficult. A retrospective study has been done on Out door patients who are visiting the Maternity hospital Puducherry. The study was conducted to determine the prevalence of lower reproductive tract infections (RTI'S) in women attending the Rajeev Gandhi women and children hospital, Puducherry.

#### Introduction

India is estimated that over 5% or over 40 million new infection cases are reporting every year. These RTI's are common, but if neglected it is a health problem in their reproductive age. These untreated RTI's leads to pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), chronic pelvic pain, tubo ovarian abcess and ectopic pregnancy.(1) Above all these are contributed to infertility and also been observed that 10% of the women suffering with Sexually transmitted diseases like gonococcal and chlamydial infections and suffering with PID and become infertile(2).

So it is very important to know the exact incidence of the RTI's in pregnant women. In this present study analyzed 500 urine samples for bacteriological culture and sensitivity testing.

#### Materials and Methods

This study was conducted in Rajiv Gandhi Government women and Children hospital, Puducherry for a period of 3 months from June to August 2014. The patients are reported from age group of 18 to 40 years. The diagnostic details have been collected like 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> pregnancy, previous RTI history, duration of infection and infertility.

The proper medical examination has been done by the gynecologist with proper vaginal examination for all the patients. The symptomatic patient urine samples has been send to laboratory for further examination of culture and antimicrobial sensitivity.

Urine samples collected in sterile uricol container and there after sample has been

inoculated in mac conkey and blood agar plates and kept for incubation at 37 degrees for 16 to 18 hrs further culture positive samples check for the antimicrobial sensitivity. Total urine sample processed are 500.

### Results and Discussion

Out of 500 samples tested, 110 were found to be positive. i.e., 110 patients are having urinary tract infections. The identification of organism were done by Gram's stain, biochemical tests. Organism grown in culture are given in the table1.

Urinary tract infection in pregnancy is the major problem for most of the women. In our study, the UTI & RTI has occurred for 22% of women, are having this complications. In that *E.coli* has more

prevalence than the other organism causing UTI. The percentage of positivity of the *E.coli* is 50.9 %, nearly half of the population affected by UTI is mainly caused by *E.coli*. next to *E.coli*, *Klebsiella sp.*, has more prevalence (27.5%). The other causative organisms like *Staphylococcus sp.*(9.9%), *Pseudomonas sp.*(5.2%), *Acinetobacter sp.*(1.9%), *Enterococcus sp.*(4.6%), were contribute to a lesser amount. The biological consequences of the RTI's in women include pelvic inflamatory disease, ectopic pregnancy, foetal and parental death, cervical cancer, emotional distress, marital discord, social rejection etc.,(3) It is noted that all RTI's preventable but also most of them are curable if gives timely proper treatment.(4) And all so awareness is require for the women about the RTI and STD infections.

**Table.1** The percentage of positivity of Bacteria in UTI & RTI

Organism grown	No.of organism	Percentage
<i>E.coli</i>	55	50.9
<i>Klebsiella sp.</i> ,	30	27.5
<i>Enterococcus sp.</i> ,	5	4.6
<i>Staphylococcus sp.</i> ,	10	9.9
<i>Pseudomonas sp</i>	6	5.2
<i>Acinetobacter sp</i>	2	1.9

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