INCIDENCE OF ASYMPTOMATIC BACTERIURIA AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN AND OBSTETRICAL OUTCOMES IN GENERAL EMILIO AGUINALDO MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

THESIS

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ABSTRACT

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The study was conducted from October 2015 to December 2015 at General Emilio Aguinaldo Memorial Hospital and at the Department of Medical Technology, College of Nursing, Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite. The objectives of the study were to (1) determine the demographic profile of the pregnant women positive for Bacteriuria; (2) confirm if pregnant woman has ASB through medical laboratory tests; (3) determine the obstetrical outcomes of the baby with a mother having ASB; (4) determine the relationship of ASB among pregnant women to their obstetrical outcomes; and (5) determine the significant difference between the obstetrical outcomes of the baby with a mother having ASB and symptomatic bacteriuria.

Each pregnant woman underwent survey testing before collection of the urine sample and was given questionnaire. Pregnant women in their sixth to eighth month agreed to participate in the study. Sixty six percent pregnant women tested positive in Bacteriuria. Forty-seven percent pregnant women that were positive showed symptoms (Symptomatic) and Fifty-three pregnant women showed no symptoms (Asymptomatic). After following up the obstetrical outcomes of the participants through phone calls, the study revealed that three out of 28 (10.7%) of pregnancy that tested positive for asymptomatic bacteriuria led to pre-mature birth, 10 out of 28 (35.7%) had low birth

weight and but none led to fetal mortality. Fetal mortality was less likely to happen in this case during the study.

There were a higher incidence of preterm deliveries among those who suffered from asymptomatic bacteriuria than those who suffered from symptomatic bacteriuria during pregnancy and the number of low birth weight infants were also higher among the group who suffered asymptomatic bacteriuria than those who suffered from symptomatic bacteriuria. The study revealed there is no significant difference in the obstetrical outcomes between the babies of the women affected of symptomatic and asymptomatic bacteriuria.

Additional laboratory tests were necessary to lessen the risk of obstetrical outcomes. Health education about asymptomatic bacteriuria, as one of the common clinical manifestations of UTI was also essential. Asymptomatic bacteriuria should be treated with antimicrobials even though the woman had no clinical symptoms.

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INTRODUCTION

Urinary tract infection (UTI) is one of the most common diseases encountered in clinical practice today. UTI is not only common but the range of clinical effect varies from asymptomatic bacteriuria (ASB) to acute pyelonephritis. UTI is the most common of all bacterial infections affecting human beings throughout their life span especially in mothers (Ullah, *et al.*,2007). UTI refers to both microbial colonization of the urine and tissue invasion of any structure of the urinary tract. Bacteria are most commonly responsible although yeast and viruses may also be involved.

ASB is a condition in which urine culture reveals a significant growth of pathogens that is greater than 10^5 bacteria/mL of urine. It can be found in both pregnant and non-pregnant women without the patient showing symptoms of UTI (Turpin, 2007). Symptomatic bacteriuria poses no problems because of easy in diagnosis and treatment due to its overt symptoms but ASB is difficult to diagnose. Asymptomatic bacteriuria is