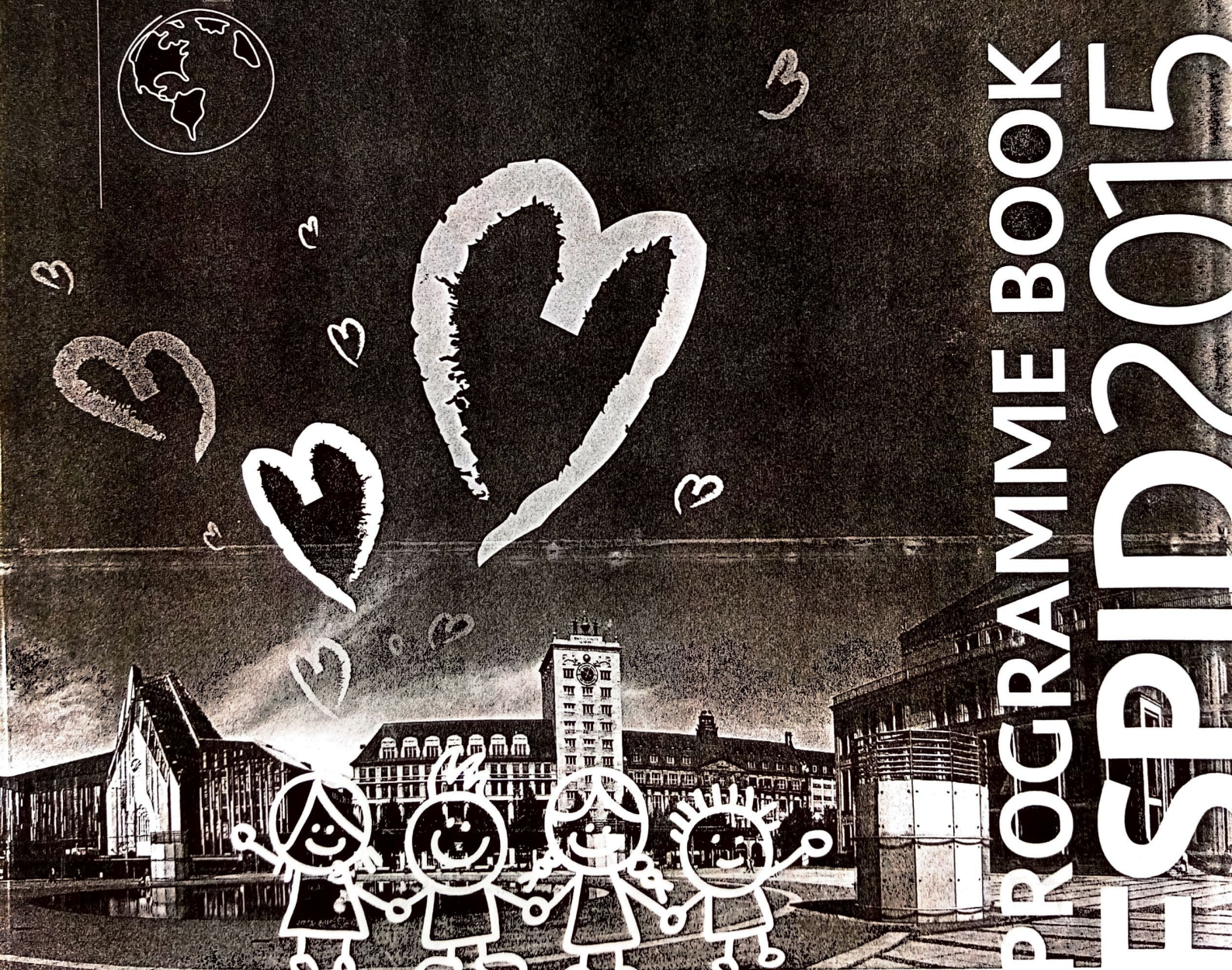




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NON-INVASIVE BACTERIAL AND VIRAL INFECTIONS

URINARY INFECTIONS AT CHILDREN IN BITOLA IN THE PERIOD BETWEEN 2011-2013

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Objectives: To show the prevalence of urinary infections at the children aged 0-14 years, from year 2011 to 2013 who were treated at the Children's Department at the Clinical Hospital in Bitola.

Methods: The retrospective, epidemiological study included children aged 0-14 years in the period from year 2011 to 2013 who were diagnosed with urinary infection. It was confirmed by clinical, laboratory, microbiological tests and additional examinations.

Results: During the 3 years long period in Children's Department at the Clinical Hospital were registered a total number of 952 cases, of which 34 (4%) were confirmed with a diagnosis of urinary infection, 11 (32%) male and 23 (68%) female. In relation to age, urinary infections were more common in children from 1 to 4 years and from 7 to 14 years old. From the laboratory and microbiological tests that were done, in more than 50% of the cases, positive urine culture was obtained. *Escherichia Coli* and rarely *Proteus mirabilis* were isolated commonly. Identified congenital anomalies were found in 4 children, and renal tubular acidosis in 2 children.

Conclusion: The prevalence of urinary infections at the children younger than 14 years was 4%. More common among girls, aged 1 to 4 and 7 to 14 years. The most common cause is *Escherichia coli*, and in 12% of them the cause was congenital anomaly.