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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

HOSSAM MAGHRABY

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

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التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

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جامعة عين شمس

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قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها

علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات

يجب أن

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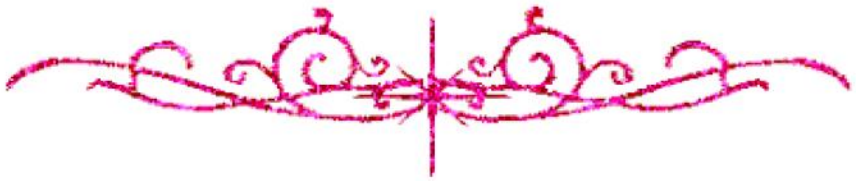
بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة



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بالرسالة صفحات

لم ترد بالأصل

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URINARY TRACT INFECTION IN EGYPTIAN DIABETICS

Thesis

Submitted for partial fulfillment of

Master Degree in Internal Medicine

By

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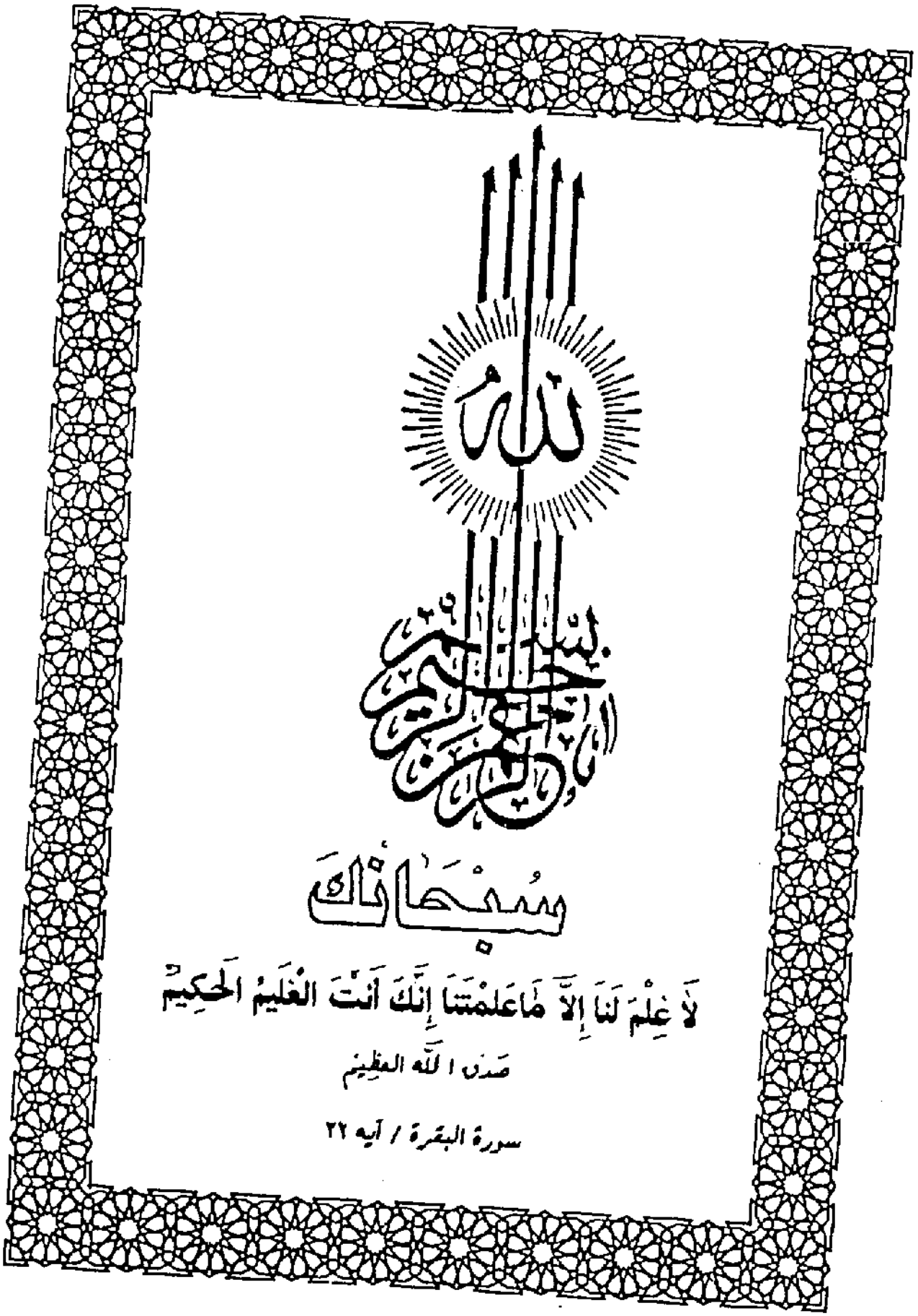
الله
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
سُبْحَانَكَ
لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ
صدق الله العظيم
سورة البقرة / آيه ٣٢

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INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF THE WORK

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INTRODUCTION

Diabetes mellitus is a common disorder and its complications account for over 25% of all new cases of end-stage renal failure **(Andreoli et al., 1990)**.

Bacterial urinary tract infections are common problem in patients with diabetes mellitus. Bacteriuria is more common in diabetic women than non-diabetic owing to a combination of host and local risk factors. Upper urinary tract disease is also more common in this group. Diabetics are at higher risk for intra-renal abscess with a spectrum of disease ranging from acute bacterial pyelonephritis to renal cortico-medullary abscess to the renal carbuncle.

A number of uncommon complicated urinary tract infections such as emphysematous pyelonephritis and emphysemetous pyelitis occur more frequently in diabetics. Because of the frequency and severity of urinary tract infection in diabetics, prompt diagnosis and early therapy is warranted **(Patterson and Andriol, 1995)**.

AIM OF THE WORK

The aim of this work is to study the incidence of different urinary microorganism infection in Egyptian diabetics.

DEVELOP
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DIABETES MELLITUS

Definition:

Diabetes mellitus is a syndrome characterized by chronic hyperglycaemia and disturbances of carbohydrate, fat and protein metabolism associated with absolute or relative deficiencies in insulin secretion and or insulin action **(Benett, 1994).**

Diabetes mellitus is one of the most common chronic diseases. Throughout the world, about 30 million people are thought to be affected by diabetes. However, diabetes is not only a problem of morbidity but also of mortality since it is one of the leading causes of death in the developed countries **(Schimake, 1980).**

In its fully developed clinical expression, it is characterized by fasting hyperglycaemia and in the majority of longstanding patients by microangiopathic vascular complications, especially in the eye and kidney, by an increased frequency of macrovascular disease such as coronary heart and peripheral vascular disease and by neuropathy **(Stefan, 1990).**

Classification and pathogenesis of diabetes mellitus:

The most widely accepted classification of diabetes

mellitus was devised initially by the National Diabetes Data Group (NDDG) in the United States and subsequently became the basis for WHO Classification of diabetes. This classification was first adopted by WHO in 1980 and modified in 1985.

A) Clinical Classes:

I- Diabetes mellitus:

- Insulin dependent diabetes mellitus
- Non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus:-
  a) Non-obese b) obese
- Malnutrition related diabetes mellitus.
- Other types of diabetes mellitus associated with certain conditions and syndromes.
  1) Pancreatic disease.
  2) Disease of hormonal aetiology.
  3) drug or chemical-induced conditions.
  4) Abnormalities of insulin or its receptors.
  5) Certain genetic syndromes.
  6) Miscellaneous.

II- Impaired glucose tolerance:

a) Non obese

b) obese

c) associated with certain conditions and syndromes.