

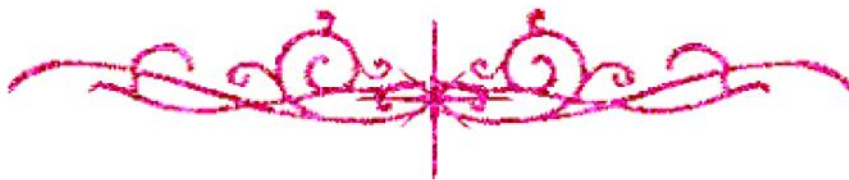
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



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جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
على هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



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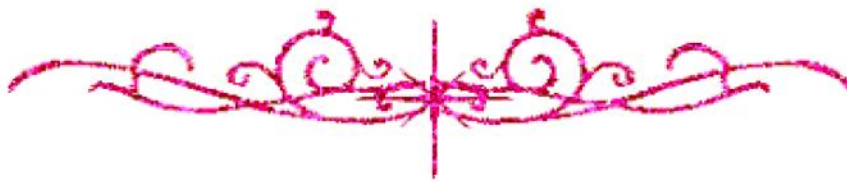
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بالرسالة صفحات

لم ترد بالأصل



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**PREVALENCE OF URINARY TRACT INFECTION
AMONG FEBRILE INFANTS WITHOUT
LOCALIZATION**

B16497

Thesis

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment
of Master Degree (Pediatrics)*

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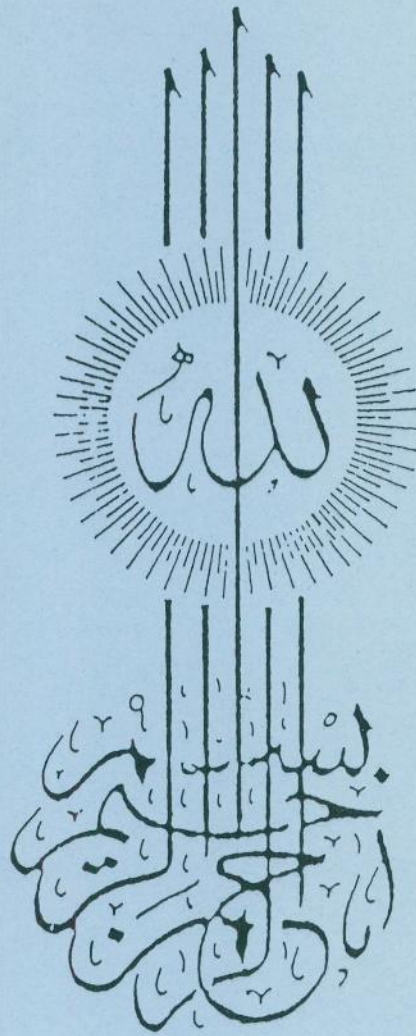
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Zagazig University*

1997





قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا
عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ

مَكِّيَّةٌ
الْبَقَرَةُ - ٢٢ -

الى استاذي لفاضل / د. د. أحمد حشيشة
الكتاب .. العلم ... ليتم ... ولعمرة
أهدي هذا العمل للترافع الى سيدي
أجيد أنه يتلوه هناك
عفا الصلوة ... وأمر
عليه السلام
عليه السلام

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الإهداء

إليه وهو بجوار ربه والدي
وإليهن والوفاء والدعاء لهن
والدتي وزوجتي وإيمان وفاطمة
وإليهم أصحاب المهابة والإجلال
أساتذتي حكماء طب الأطفال .

طه محمد الحسيني



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CONTENTS

	Page
• <i>INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF THE WORK</i>	1
• <i>REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE</i>	
* <i>Fever :</i>	3
- Introduction	3
- Regulation of body temperature	3
- Pathogenesis of fever	4
- Causes of fever	4
- Fever of unknown origin	6
- Management	6
* <i>Incidence of UTI</i>	12
* <i>Predisposing factor of UTI in infants</i>	14
* <i>Pathophysiology</i>	22
* <i>Microbiology</i>	28
* <i>Clinical presentation of UTI</i>	31
* <i>Radiologic evaluation of infants and children with UTI</i>	46
* <i>Complications of UTI</i>	49
* <i>Treatment of UTIs</i>	52
* <i>Follow up</i>	57
• <i>SUBJECTS AND METHODS</i>	60
• <i>RESULTS</i>	67
• <i>DISCUSSION</i>	86
• <i>SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION</i>	97
• <i>RECOMMENDATION</i>	100
• <i>REFERENCES</i>	102
• <i>ARABIC SUMMARY</i>	

LIST OF SOME ABBREVIATIONS

ABU	= Asymptomatic Bacteriuria
CFU	= Colony forming Unit
C.T.	= Computerized Tomography
E-coli	= Esherichia coli
FUO	= Fever of Unknown Origin
HPF	= High Power Field
S.G	= Specific Gravity
UA	= Urine Analysis
UTI	= Urinay Tract Infection
VCUG	= Voiding Cysto-Urethrogram
VUR	= Vesico Ureteric Reflux

**INTRODUCTION
AND AIM OF THE WORK**





INTRODUCTION

Urinary tract infection (UTI), a relatively common cause of fever in infancy, usually consists of pyelonephritis and may cause permanent renal damage (*Hoberman et al., 1993*). Initial episodes of UTI occur more commonly in infancy than at any other age (*Jodal and Winberg, 1987*).

Predisposing factors include congenital obstruction, ureterovesical valve dysfunction, immaturity of host defences, and exposure through fecal soiling to pathogens that can enter the UTI (*Crain and Gershel, 1990*).

Prevalence of UTI in febrile infants has ranged from 4.1% to 7.5% (*Hoberman et al., 1993*).

Pyuria was found to be absent in half of babies and very young children with bacteriuria. Suprapubic bladder aspiration affords the emergency physician low access to uncontaminated urine in ill infants (*Pollack et al., 1994*).



AIM OF THE WORK

The aim of this study is to assess the prevalence of UTI among febrile infants without localization and the usefulness of urine analysis (specimen taken by suprapubic bladder aspiration) in diagnosing UTI.

as a primary diagnostic measurement for UTI

x

