ORAL PRESENTATIONS 2

OP7

URINARY TRACT INFECTION IN PROLONGED NEONATAL JAUNDICE

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Introduction: Thorough clinical assessment is warranted in all cases of prolonged jaundice, but the threshold and range of investigations remain debatable.

Objective: This study was undertaken to determine the incidence of UTI (Urinary Tract Infection) among the prolonged jaundice patients in Alor Setar, Kedah and correlate the presence of UTI with other symptoms, signs and risk factors.

Methodology: It is a cross sectional descriptive study. Neonates with jaundice that persist after 14 days of life were included in the study. Premature babies and patients who were seriously ill, requiring admission were excluded from the study. A detailed history was taken and a thorough physical examination was done to look for risk factors or other signs and symptoms of UTI other than jaundice. A work-up for prolonged jaundice was done. UTI will be confirmed by suggestive urine microscopy together with positive urine culture and confirmation by 2 consultant paediatricians.

Results: Total numbers of recruited patients are 101. UTI was diagnosed in 2% of the prolonged jaundice patients. Both of the patients with UTI had poor weight gain.

Discussion: Incidence of UTI in prolonged jaundice patients is quite low in our region and each patient with UTI had also poor weight gain.

Conclusion: If other studies would confirmed our data, not all prolonged jaundice patients may need to be screened for urinary tract infection via urine culture.