Abstract

Background. Urinary tract infection is one of the most frequent causes of consultation in the pediatric population. In most cases the empirically driven, with the trimethoprim / sulfamethoxazole, the antibiotic most widely used. The purpose of this research is to determine the frequency of different etiological agents causing urinary tract infections (UTI), their resistance and sensitivity to antibiotics in the pediatric population. Materials and methods. It was performed a retrospective analysis of 180 medical records of children under 14 years old who were admitted to a unit of second level health care in Aburrá Valley. Results. Escherichia coli caused 52.0% of the UTI, followed by Enterococcus sp (26%). Resistance trimethoprim / sulfamethoxazole was 80%, followed by ampicillin (71.4%) and ciprofloxacin (61.5%). The best answer antibiotics were amikacin (94.4%) and nitrofurantoin (93.3%). It was established that a significant relationship \( p = 0.003, \ OR = 2.53 \) between positive urine culture for E. coli and patients with fever, the 6.11% of the population showed malformation of the genitourinary tract. Conclusions. Escherichia coli was the most common agent in urinary tract infection, presenting high resistance to trimethoprim / sulfamethoxazole. The most common malformation was mainly vesicoureteral reflux in children under two years old, also showed the importance of understanding local epidemiology and behavior of these bacteria, for adequate management and monitoring of children with urinary tract infection.

Keywords

Urinary tract infections, antibiotics, Trimethoprim resistance, Escherichia coli.