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Introduction & Objectives: Post-operative urinary infections still continue to be a common problem in the urology departments despite of the numerous measures taken against them. The aim of this study was to evaluate which UTI and correlated procedures were the most frequent in our department.

Materials & Methods: The study was retrospective, between January 2018 and January 2019 and included 3900 patients admitted in our department, of which 3704 patients were operated. A percentage of 17.6% from the operated patients complained of post-operative UTI. The diagnosis was considered post-operative UTI if the patients presented a positive germ in the urine in the first 15 days after the intervention with a sterile urine before that.

Results: The most frequent post-operative UTI had *Escherichia coli* 43.7% as cause, followed by *Klebsiella pneumoniae* 22.6%, *Proteus mirabilis* in 17.3%, *Enterococcus faecalis* 11.9% and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* 4.3% cases. Among the most frequent pathologies which generated post-operative UTI, urinary lithiasis was on the first place in 381 cases, followed by urinary tract tumors in 227 cases and by the benign urethro-prostatic pathologies in 44 cases. From our experience, in 61.6% cases of patients discharged with urinary catheter after operation, an UTI was discovered. Also, the rate of post-operative UTI was higher after endoscopic procedures (73.5%), than after the open ones (26.5%). According to the antibiogram, 573 cases had a high sensibility at the antibiotics, while 169 cases had a low sensibility at the antibiotics so it was much more difficult to treat them.

Conclusions: Post-operative UTI tends to be much more diversified as aetiology, more virulent, that making the treatment costly and less effective despite a much more laborious preoperative and post-operative cleaning protocol.