The prevalence of urinary tract infection/ urosepsis following transrectal ultrasound- guided prostate biopsy in a subset of Saudi population and patterns of susceptibility to fluoroquinolones

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Transrectal prostate biopsy (TRUS) is a commonly preformed procedure to diagnose prostate cancer. It is associated with certain morbidities some of which are serious like urinary tract infection (UTI) leading to urosepsis. We aim to study the prevalence of these complications, the pathogens involved and patterns of antibiotic resistance. This is a descriptive study of patient who underwent elective TRUS biopsy at our hospital utilizing the routinely recommended prophylactic antibiotics. Variable included were patients demographics, type of antibiotic prophylaxis, results of biopsy, the rate of UTI and urosepsis with the type of pathogen(s) involved and its/their antimicrobial sensitivity. A total of 139 consecutive Patients were reviewed, UTI was observed in 11(7.79%) and urosepsis requiring hospital admission in 7(5%). The most common pathogens were E-coli (90.1%) and staphylococcus aureus (9.1%). Resistance to the routinely utilized antibiotic prophylaxis ciprofloxacin was observed in 10 patients (90.9%). There is an increasing rate of infectious complications of TRUS biopsy and increasing resistance to routinely utilized prophylaxis antibiotics as observed in many parts of the world. Therefore, we should consider this in counseling patients for TRUS AND IN revising the prophylaxis antibiotics that we use.

Biography
Mohand Alzughaibi is an intern in National Guard Hospital in Riyadh. He has finished 6 years of medical school graduating with honor. He has interest in research in general with particular interest in urology.

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