

## **Prevalence of asymptomatic bacteriuria in patients with diabetes mellitus- a distribution analysis.**

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Diabetes Mellitus is a metabolic disorder in which there is an impairment of the metabolism of carbohydrates, fats, and proteins. The conditions are caused either by a lack of insulin secretion in the case of Type 1 DM / insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) or by decreased sensitivity of tissues to insulin in the case of Type 2 DM / non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM). Uropathogenic E coli (UPEC) is one of the most common causes of urinary tract infections. Among patients with diabetes mellitus, we aimed to determine the prevalence of ASB. 164 diabetes mellitus patients were included in this study with proper demographic data. Urine culture was done to isolate the predominant organisms among the study population. The results were tabulated and analysed. The mean age of asymptomatic bacteriuria was 48 years, with a preponderance of females. If fasting blood glucose is above 230mg/dl, postprandial blood glucose is above 260mg/dl, and HbA1c is 7%, caution is advised. Escherichia coli is the most common cause of asymptomatic bacteriuria, which can also be caused by other gram-negative organisms. Staphylococcus aureus was the least commonly isolated organism in ASB.