Summary, Conclusion

Coagulase negative staphylococci are often found in urine samples as contaminations from the urethra, introitus or skin. Their significance in U.T.I, particularly in women in the sexually active age group has been recognized.

This work was planned for estimation of the incidence of coagulase-ve staph. in U.T.I.

Isolatian, identification and antibiotic sensitivity of the isolated strain were done. This study included 100 patients all suffered from symptoms of U.T.I, didn't receive antibiotics for one week before the invetigations They were 50 males 15-60 years old.

Urine samples were collected in sterile covered containers by the clean catch midstream method and were examined for pus cells as well as for isolation of organisms causing U.T.I.

Bacterial count was done to differentiate true infection and contaminatian.

API staph. identifying system was used for identification of different species of the isolated coagulase nagative staphylococci.

Micro. organisms were isolated from 45 female and 40 male urine samples. The viable count of these micro. organisms was $> 10^5$. So that the incidence of female infection was 90 % while in males it was 80 %.

The incidence of coagulase-ve staph. infection in females was 10 % while in males it was 6 %. The age of infection in females ranged from 25 - 50 years and that of males 45 - 60 years.

The incidence of infection with staph. xylosus 2 was equal in both sexes 2 %. The incidence of infection with staph. haemolyticus in female was 2 %, while in males it was 0 %.

The incidence of infection with staph. epidermidis in females was 0 %, while in males it was 2 %.

In this study the isolated coagulase negative staph. were sensitive to : Garamycin, streptomycin, Erthromycin, Nitrofurantoin, Oxacillin and resistant to Novobiocin and Penicillin.