# INTRODUCTION

## Introduction / Aim of the Work

The urinary tract is one of the most common sites of bacterial infection. Urine could be considered as an enriched medium for bacterial growth and multiplication. The infection may affect the upper or lower part of the urinary tract. (Pennington and Cortan 1981) Pereira (1962) and Mitchell (1964,1968) found one variety of coagulase negative staphylococci as a primary pathogen of the female urinary tract. This organism subsequently named Micicococcus subgroup 3 , now renamed staphylococcus saprophyticus biotype 3 (Buchanan and Gibbons 1974), has been shown by several workers to be a common cause of primary urinary infection in young women. (Mabeck,1969, Kerr, 1973; Maskell, 1974; Meer, 1974, Sellin et al 1975).

Recently two commercially available kits for the identification of coagulase negative staph have been introduced:-

The ApI staph-ident-system and DMS staph-trac-system . These systems greatly facilitate the identification of coagulase negative staphylococci in urinary tract infection ( Giger et al 1984).

The aim of the present work is to estimate the incidence of coagulase negative staphylococci in urinary tract infection. Isolation, identification and antibiotic sensitivity of the isolated strains would be done.

This study was planned to identify the coagulase negative staphylococci by use of the ApI staph. identifying system as a new and rapid method for identification.