Results

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Microorganisms were isolated from 45 female urine samples out of 50 , while 40 out of 50 male urine samples showed microorganisms. The samples were collected from the outpatient clinic, urology Department of Benha University hospital from November 1985 July 1986.

The incidence of female infection was 90% while in male it was 80% . The viable count of the isolated micro organisms was $> 10^5$/ml

Table (9) demanstrates the female and male incidence of infection with different isolated micro. organisms.

Table (9) Female and male incidence of infection with different isolated micro organisms.

Micro organism	Female infection		Male infection	
	No	%	No	%
Staph.				
Coagulase-ve	5	10	3	6
Coagulase +ve	2	4	3	6
Strept fecalis	2	4	4	8
Gram.negative bacilli..	28	56	23	46
E.Coli	24	48	11	22
Proteus	1	2	5	10
Pseudomonas	1	2	3	6
Klebsiella	2	4	4	8
Diphtheroid	3	6	12	24

5 female samples out of 50 (10%) and 3 male samples out of 50 (6%) were coagulase-ve staph.

The age of infection in females ranged from 25-50 years, while in males it ranged from 45-50 years.

Table (10) shows the age, sex and clinical data of the isolated coagulase -ve staph. cases:-

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Sex	Case No	Age years	Clinical data U.T.I. symptoms +
Females	L	25	pregnant
	2	25	vaginitis
	3	30	--
	4	40	--
	5	50	Stone RT.Kidney+Oxaluria
Males	1	45	Prostatitis+Bilharziasis
	2	55	Prostatic hypertrophy.
	3	60	Prostatic hypertrophy
Total	8		

Table (11) shows the different species of the isolated coagulase negative staph. and their viable count:-

Sex	Case No	Pus cells/HpF	Viable count	Species
Females	1	>5 cells/HPF	$5x10^6$/ml	Staph.saprophyticus
	2	>5 cells/HPF	$2x10^8$/ml	Staph.xylosus 2
	3	>5 cells/HPF	$4x10^7$/ml	Staph.warneri
	4	>5 cells/HPF	$3x10^6$/ml	Staph.Saprophyticus
	5	>5 Cells/HPF	$1x10^6$/ml	Staph.haemolyticus
Males	1	>5 cells/HPF	$5x10^6$/ml	Staph.epidermidis
	2	>5 cells/HPF	$4x10^7$/ml	Staph.xylosus 2
	3	>5 cells/HPF	$3x10^6$/ml	Staph.saprophyticus.

Table (12) Shows the percentage of infection with different species of coagulase negative staph.

Species	Female infection		Male infection	
	No	%	No	%
Staph.Saprophyticus	2	4	1	2
Staph.xylosus	1	2	1	2
Staph.haemolyticus	1	2	0	0
Staph.warneri	1	2	0	0
Staph.epidermidis	0	0	1	2

Table (13) : Shows the antibiotic sensitivity pattern of the isolated coagulase negative staph. cases:

Sex	Case No.	Organism	Streptomycin		Garamycin		Erthromycin		Nitrofurantoin		Oxacillin		Novobiocin		Penicillin	
			S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R
Females	1	Staph.Saprophyticus	++++	-	+++++	-	+++	-	++	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
	2	Staph. Xylosus 2	+++	-	++++	-	++	-	+++++	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
	3	Staph. Warneri	++	-	++++	-	+++	-	+++++	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
	4	Staph.Saprophyticus	+++	-	+++++	-	++++	-	++	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
	5	Staph. Heamolyticus	++	-	+++++	-	++++	-	+++	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
Males	1	Staph.epidermidis	+++	-	++++	-	+++	-	++	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
	2	Staph. Xylosus 2	++++	-	+++++	-	+++	-	++	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
	3	Staph.Saprophyticus	+++	-	+++++	-	++	-	++++	-	+	-	-	-	-	-

S: Sensitive, R: Resistant.

From Table (13)

The isolated coagulase negative staph. were sensitive to Gentamycin, Streptomycin, Erthromycin .Nitrofurantoin oxacillin and resistant to Novobiocin and penicillin.