This work was carried out to identify the different bacterial organisms causing urinary tract infection in patients with cancer bladder as compared with patients suffering from simple urinary tract infection, the

study included two groups of patients:

1. Group (A): 30 patients aged between 14 and 65 years old, suffering from cancer bladder with urinary tract infection.

2. Group (B): 20 patients, aged between 15 and 73 years old, suffering from simple urinary tract infection.

Gram -ve bacilli represented the highest incidence in both groups, followed by Gram +ve cocci. Strict anaerobic bacteria were not found in any of both groups.

1. In Group (A), Pseudomonas species was the most prevalent organism isolated (46.7%) staphylococcus aureus and Proteus species represented the least incidence being isolated from one case for each (3.3%). Bilharziasis was associated with most cases of group (A) where twenty one cases (70%) showed bilharzial ova in wet preperations.

Klebseilla species was isolated from eight cases (26.7%) and E.coli from six cases (20%).

2. In group (B), E. coli represented the highest incidence being isolated from six cases (30%), while staphylococcus albus and aureus were isolated from two cases, representing the least incidence (10%).

Klebseilla species was isolated from five cases (26 %), proteus from four cases (20%) and pseudomonas from three cases (15%).

Typing was done for E.coli isolated from both groups of patients and it was found that, out of six cases in group (A) , four strains were typable and two were non typable,also out of six cases in group (B), five strains were typable and one was non-typable.

Antibiotic sensetivity was done for organisms isolated from both groups and it was found that most of the organisms were sensetive to nebcin (tobramycin), amikacin, nalidixic acid, netromycin and cefotaxime (claforan) but relatively resistant to the remaining antibiotics.