Summary and Conclusion

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The present study was designed as an attempt to find out a rapid and reliable method for urine screening and early detection of urinary tract infections, compared to ordinary urine evaluation procedures in renal transplant recipient and to find out the impact of UTIs on renal function in these patients.

Our patients are in two groups: **group one** on immunosuppressive drugs including steroids versus **group two** on immunosuppressive drugs not including steroid.

The study was conducted at clinical pathology department at Benha University Hospital, it included 24 patients, 11 patients are on non steroidal immunosppressive drugs, 13 patients are on immunosppressive drugs include steroids from El-Kasr El-Aini Hospital, with average age of 30-70 years.

All the twenty four collected urine samples were subjected to urine analysis and gram stained film examination, then, urine samples were subjected to culture tests, kidney functions were evaluated for all patients.

Regarding the rate of incidence of UTI among study groups, it was found that renal transplant recipients on immunosppressive protocols include steroid have more incidence of UTI (16%) compared to renal transplant recipient as immunosuppressive protocols on alemtuzumab and not include steroid (6.7%).

There were a significant increase in renal function tests (urea, creatinine) after UTIs in renal transplant recipient on alemtuzumab compared to renal transplant recipient on steroid therapy that show a highly significant increase in renal function tests after UTIs.

On the other hand, it was found that gram negative bacteria including E.coli, klebsiella and Enterobacter are the most common organisms causing UTIs among renal transplant recipients.

Also this study demonstrates that results obtained by dry biochemical reaction (Microbact) proved to be similar to that obtained by conventional biochemical reaction to large extent with advantage of time saving and easy to use.