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Patients with end stage renal disease, need renal replacement therapy as substitute for their native kidneys. Different renal replacement therapies have different levels of impact on physical, psychological and social health. Quality of life as perceived by patient with end stage renal disease is important measure of renal outcome *(Nauman et al., 2005)*.

Urinary tract infection is defined as condition in which urinary tract is infected with pathogens causing inflammation. Most uropathogenic microorganisms as E-coli colonize the colon and perianal region, then ascend to bladder and to kidneys.

The structure of urinary tract is involved, urinary tract infection results from interaction between uropathogen and the host. The microorganisms have particular uropathogenic properties that explain occurrence of infection in normal urinary tract. On the other hand non uropathogenic strains can induce acute infection in the presence of urological abnormalities or when host defense mechanisms are impaired *(Martina Franz and Walter, 1999)*.

Urinary tract infection is the most common infectious complication following renal transplantation. Previous studies uniformly report that renal transplant recipients develop urinary tract infection more often than the general population and the effect of UTI may have on graft outcomes and patient mortality.

Significant risk factors for post-transplant UTIs are advanced age, female gender, reflux kidney disease, use of azathioprine and cadaveric

donor. UTIs do not increase risk for renal graft loss, but were associated with increased mortality.

UTIs may be associated with an increase mortality risk in renal transplant recipients. Prevention of UTIs in high risk renal transplant patients or those with recurrent UTIs may possibly decrease post transplant mortality *(Chuang et al., 2005)*.

The microbact gram-negative system is a standardized micro-substrate system designed using conventional biochemical substrates used for the identification of Enterobacteriaceae and common miscellaneous Gram-negative bacilli (MGNB). Organism identification is based on pH change and substrate utilizations as established by published reference methodologies *(Information Sheet No. 428; 2003)*.