Evaluation of antibacterial efficiency of some plant extracts to control urinary tract system pathogens

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Urinary tract infection is a relatively common problem attacking human being in different ages and genders all over the world. UTI is an infection of the urethra, bladder, and/or kidneys, the major structures composing the urinary tract. This infection in most cases may lead to renal failure due to kidney damage. Pyuria is the main features of UTI. Women are susceptible to infection with UTIs due to the movement of bacterial pathogens from gastrointestinal flora through fecal contamination and then enter to female urethra because of the closest of the anus to urethra in female which increase the chance of incidence of urinary tract infection.In the present study a total of 138 urine samples were taken from patients who were examinated for UTIs in Zagazig University hospitals or attending Zagazig University outpatients' clinics, Urology Department. These samples have been isolated from different ages of males and females ranged 35-75 years of males and 20-60 years of females. These samples were immediately tested for bacterial count on CLED agar, on the basis of samples which gave bacterial growth less than 105 CFU per ml in urine culture considered negative and were excluded but samples which gave bacterial growth