

## ABSTRACT

Urinary tract infections UTIs are most common infections seen among patients of all ages. The clinically important pathogens which can cause various number of diseases has led to evaluate and monitor the prevalence and antimicrobial susceptibility patterns of various bacterial uropathogens isolated from the pediatric pathogens with infections of urinary tract.

The quantitative descriptive study to show susceptibility pattern was conducted in Poly Clinic Hospital Lahore from October 2009 to November 2010. For various tests clean catch midstream samples were carefully obtained from the patients and were cultured on the appropriate bacteriological media and were evaluated and identified by guidelines of standard biochemical and serological tests. There were 71 males and 79 females with different age groups 0-1 years, 2-5 years, 6-10 years, 11-12 years. The most frequent causative agents of UTIs in the studies were found to be E. Coli(42%), Klebsiella (31.33%) followed by Pseudomonas (17.33%), Enterococcus spp.(3.34%), Proteus mirabilis(2.67%), Acinetobacter(1.33%), Enterobacter (1.33%) and Citrobacter( 0.67%). Among all the antibiotics used in UTIs Naladixic Acid was found to be the most resistant(74.67%) followed by Cefixime (73.33%) and Ceftazidime (71.33%). The most sensitive antibiotics were Vancomycin (100%) Meropenem(89.33%) followed by Nitrofurantoin and Piperacillin Tazobactam( 88.0%). Our investigation can help to reinforce need to know trends in antimicrobial susceptibility and prescribing of antibiotics in clinics.