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PREVENTIVE HEALTH IN A CHANGING WORLD

PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH COMMUNITY ACQUIRED URINARY TRACT INFECTION AMONG GRADES 5-6 STUDENTS

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Background

Urinary tract infection (UTI) is among the most frequent community-acquired infections worldwide and may be affected by age and gender. The incidence of UTI and its clinical impact are very different for both sexes at different stages of life. Urinary tract infections (UTIs) are a common occurrence in children and not easily diagnosed due to vague signs and symptoms, resulting to a delay in diagnosis and treatment. The purpose of this study is to determine the prevalence and risk factors associated with Community Acquired Urinary Tract Infection among Grades 5 and 6 students.

Methods

The study entailed a one-time sampling of the target population and data collection via a validated questionnaire covering demography, medical history, urinary history, dietary history, and menstrual hygiene management practices. The prevalence of Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) among the target population was assessed by parental report and verified with cross-referencing with Routine Urinalysis based on the presence of two of the following criteria: leukocyte, nitrites or a documented complaint of dysuria.

Results

Parents of 199 children (mean age 11 years, range 9-14 years) responded. A total of 7.4% percent of children were reported to have dysuria by their parents. This was not confirmed by routine urinalysis done on 187 children because 0.0% of them tested positive for leukocytes and nitrites.

Conclusion

Parents over report Urinary Tract Infection. The absence of UTI in the target population may be attributed to parents' good knowledge on dietary practices, personal and menstrual hygiene practices.