

TITLE: URINARY INFECTION FOR YEAST: EPIDEMIOLOGY AND DIAGNOSIS.

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ABSTRACT: Fungal yeast infections are a growing hospital problem. *Candida albicans* is the most frequently isolated species in cases of yeast urinary tract infection, but the incidence of isolates of *Candida non-albicans* species has increased. *Trichosporon* spp. has been reported as opportunistic pathogens and is associated with reports of systemic infection and urinary tract infection in hospitalized patients using broad-spectrum antibiotics, immuno suppressants, and patients undergoing invasive procedures. The objective of the study was to characterize the epidemiology of the main urinary yeast species of patients hospitalized at the Hospital Santa Izabel and to propose a standard criterion for diagnosis of urinary tract infection. From June 2015 to September 2016, 7918 urocultures were requested from the Santa Izabel Hospital laboratory, of which 1683 were positive, with 7.72% of this positive corresponding to yeasts. The most frequently isolated sectors were ICUs with 66.1% (86/130), 38.5% (50/130) were diabetic, 73.8% (96/130) were in antibiotic use, 31.5% (41/130) with urinary catheter and 65.4% (85/130) of the patients were female. The frequency of the 130 isolates was represented by 124 (95.38%) *Candida* and 06 (4.62%) *Trichosporon*, with 72 (55.38%) identified as *Candida non-albicans* (*C. tropicalis*, *C. glabrata*, *Candida* sp., *C. kefyr*, *C. lusitaniae*, *C. parapsilosis*), 52 (40%) as *C. albicans* and *Trichosporon* the species *T. asahii*. Of the 130 urocultures positive for yeast, 39.23% (51/130) followed the urine summary request together, with 80.39% (41/51) presenting above 5 pyocytes per field, indicative rate of urinary infection. Thus, studies in this area are important not only to enrich the epidemiological profile of the possible etiologic agents that cause the infectious disease, but also to suggest a standardization for the diagnosis of urinary tract infection of yeast from the correlation of laboratory parameters such as urine summary.

Keywords: urinary infection, yeasts, epidemiology, piury, diagnosis.

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