A bacteriological study in patients with struvite kidney stones
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Introduction: Urinary infections and kidney stones can be related in two important ways. Infections can be the direct cause of stones or can develop in a patient with a non-infection related kidney stone. From practical view points, bacteriological studies should be carried out on urinary calculi associated with infections as a whole. Regarding in our statistical analysis more than 15% of hospital admissions were for an complicating of kidney stone: intermittent fevers with severe flank pain.

Material & Methods: This is hospital based study conducted in cohort study January 2009- February 2013. The study comprised a prospective analysis of 30 patients with struvite kidney stones for special reference to bacteria on urinoculture specimen before surgical treatment and on the surface of removed stones.

Results: From analysis of UC specimens the most frequently isolated bacteria was Proteus 46.7%, followed by E.coli 33.3% and Pseudomonas 6.7%. Sterile UC was in 13.3% of specimens. From stone surface the most frequently bacteria were isolated Proteus 53.3%, followed by E.coli 23.3% and Pseudomonas 13.3%. In three cases in urinoculture were isolated E.coli and but in surface of removed stones was isolated E.coli and Proteus (10%).

Conclusions: Treatment of kidney stones involves removal of all stones which will not be cleared with antibiotics alone. Stones may function as a sanctuary for different pathogenic bacteria.