

Abstract Submission No.: A-1186**Effective Treatment Of UTIs : A Targeted Approach Of Antibiotics As Future Perspective**

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Case Study : Urinary tract infections (UTI) are common among kidney transplant patients. If not treated adequately, it can lead to long term consequences such as graft failure, sepsis etc. Although standard management of UTI usually means intravenous (IV) therapy or oral therapy in some cases, sometimes its not effective to eliminate the infection as well as it is associated with other side effects most common being acute kidney injury(AKI). Intracalyceal antibiotics administration for the treatment of recurrent UTIs provides targeted therapy that may be useful alternative to systemic antibiotic treatment. Method: Our patient post kidney transplant recipient being immunocompromised, having recurrent UTIs with multi drug resistant organism was advised for the targeted antibiotic treatment via percutaneous nephrostomy catheter (PCN). Instillation was performed in the hospital by trained nursing staff using Inc Colistin as per sensitivity of urine culture sensitivity report of the patient. Instillation was performed in the form of continuous drip via infusion pump, with in between normal saline wash. Further review was done to compare rate of UTIs for 2 months before and after intervention. Result: on further evaluation of our patient for 2 months post procedure, the rate of UTIs decreased after targeted antibiotics treatment. The number of pathogens type as well as colony counts were decreased in immediate follow up period. No adverse side effects noted till now. Patient's graft function is also stable till now. Conclusion: Targeted antibiotic treatment via PCN may offer a promising therapy for the treatment of recurrent UTIs in renal transplant patients who failed to respond to IV / Oral systemic therapy. However further studies are needed to elucidate the clinical utility and long term benefits of antibiotics instillation. It is the future perspective for other patient with immunocompromised state having recurrent native kidney infection as well.