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Research Article

COMPARISON OF ANTIBIOTICS AND CRANBERRY'S EFFECTS IN PEOPLE HAVING URINARY TRACT INFECTION (UTI)

¹Dr. Ahmed Tehmas, ²Dr. Muhammad Ihtisham ul haq, ³Dr. Maryam Javed

^{1,2}FMH College of Medicine and Dentistry, Shadman, Lahore

³Women Medical College, Abbottabad

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Abstract:

Objectives: We aimed in this analysis to match the antimicrobial activity to few usual antibiotics which are given for diagnosis of UTI (Urinary Tract Infection)

Study Design: A comparative type of study.

Place and duration: The study conducted in Pathology Department of Fatima Memorial hospital, Lahore with duration of one year from January, 2018 to December, 2018

Methodology: UTI samplings of infected cases of UTI were gathered in sterile containers. Therefore E-coli is the major affective bacteria in the people having UTI, so it was entitled for the analysis. 35 patients of E-coli were ethos positive cases as an outcome of microscopy and were quarantined by CLED procedure. Compassion in a comparison to cranberry was processed through placement of its average suspension of 25.0 µg, 50.0 µg and 100 µg concentration in 3 perforated pores processed through nutrient agar method. Compassion method by the E-coli quarantines in a comparison to antibiotics were processed through common method of Kirby Bauer disc dispersion. Ciprofloxacin, co-trimoxazole, pipemedic acid and co-amoxiclav were the antibiotics processed for the compassion. The sensitivity was evaluated in mm and recorded after 24 hours gestation and in the term of area of reticence. Data analysis was carried out through SPSS 20.

Results: The antimicrobial performance of cranberry 100.0 µg was maximum as compared to E-coli 25.0 µg and 50.0 µg. Cranberry 100 µg presented instantly more performance than pipemedic acid and co-trimoxazole where value of P was 0.000 and 0.001 respectively. The performance of cranberry was instantly minimum than ciprofloxacin and co-amoxiclav where value of P was 0.000 common in both.

Conclusion: The result of current analysis presented by the matching of cranberry that had useful anti-bacterial reaction to E-coli as compared to pipemedic acid and co-trimoxazole through vitro test although it is minimum useful than ciprofloxacin and co-amoxiclav.

Keywords: Co-amoxiclav, ciprofloxacin, cranberry, pipemedic acid, co-trimoxazole, UTI known as Urinary tract infection.

Corresponding author:

Dr. Ahmed Tehmas,

FMH College of Medicine and Dentistry, Shadman, Lahore

QR code



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INTRODUCTION:

UTI occurs due to E-coli bacteria and it is very usual ailment in people over the world. Antimicrobial endurance and Repetition are the major related facts to perform it critical to the patients mostly in the females in every manner like cautiously, communally and pathologically. For decreasing the matters of antibiotic endurance and repetition else medications were familiarized. Cranberry removal is an else herbal medication without any reactions like antibiotics is expressively low in price and secure. It is advertised and treated maximum for the treatment of UTI in several conditions. Its antimicrobial effectiveness is also revealed. UTI occurs due to different variety of bacteria and it is a critical health issue [1]. Maximum ratio of UTI by various antibiotic sensitivity form are dependability of gathered E-coli [2]. UTI is gotten as usual urinary tract processed due to E-coli with above than a percentage of 80.0 % as it is assimilated in the population simply [3]. UTI is found maximum in females approximately out of every 3 females 1 shall have minimum 1 UTI with 24 years of age have need of antimicrobial diagnosis and females with the percentage of 40.0 % to 50.0 % will undergo minimum 1 UTI in their period of life [4]. UTI is most usual in pregnant females with the percentage of 2.5 % to 8.7% during which the treatment through antibiotic is dangerous and might indulge in complexity [5]. UTI repetition is most usual. Approximately females with the percentage of 20.0 % to 30.0 % would have repetition of UTI which undergo Urinary tract infection [7]. Antimicrobial sensitivity was progressed like a raised usual influence in the treatment of UTI during the previous period [8]. Patients re-checkup and total price of diagnosis was instantly maximum because of the endurance [9]. Wrong medication of antibiotics by non-experienced doctors more enhanced this matter. ESBL developing organisms are more resilient by antibiotics. Else tactics as natural foods are suggested and useful for the treatment of UTI. The antimicrobial sensitivity of cranberry was also analyzed [10].

METHODOLOGY:

This had been a 1 group vitro test related to lab conducted in the Pathology department and outdoors of Fatima Memorial hospital, Lahore in association with University of Health sciences and Post Graduate

Medical Institute of Lahore with the period of analyzation from January 2018 to December 2018. Verification of ethical committee was gotten and stated agreement was gotten from each case on analysis form. Urine samplings had been gathered in sterile vessels by the infected UTI cases. Cases with urinary catheter tube which were undergoing complexity of UTI and cases medicated through antibiotics were sorted out. The samplings were vaccinated by CLED method after the verification of the existence of 5/HPF pus cells and reared for 24 hours at 37.0 degree centigrade.

Based on cultural statics, the E-coli bacteria were recognized as lactose agitation and emigrant morphology and inveterate through API 20 E identical recognition method. Through the placement of cranberry suspension in the perforated pores of nutrient agar with the value of 25.0 µg, 50.0 µg and 100.0 µg, compassion of cranberry was processed. A market presented packet of 250.0 mg of cranberry powder was mixed in 50.0 ml evaporated water for this processing. The antibiotic sorted out for the matching which are usually medicated in the process of diagnosis of UTI. These antibiotics were co-amoxiclav, ciprofloxacin, co-trimoxazole and pipemedic acid with the value of 30.0 µg, 5.0 µg, 25.0 µg and 20 µg respectively. Through the Kirby-Bauer disc exposure procedure the compassion of these antimicrobials was processed. Areas of reticence were evaluated in mm and for duration of 24 hours the plates were reared at temperature of 37.0 degree centigrade. The configuration was tested through SPSS 20.

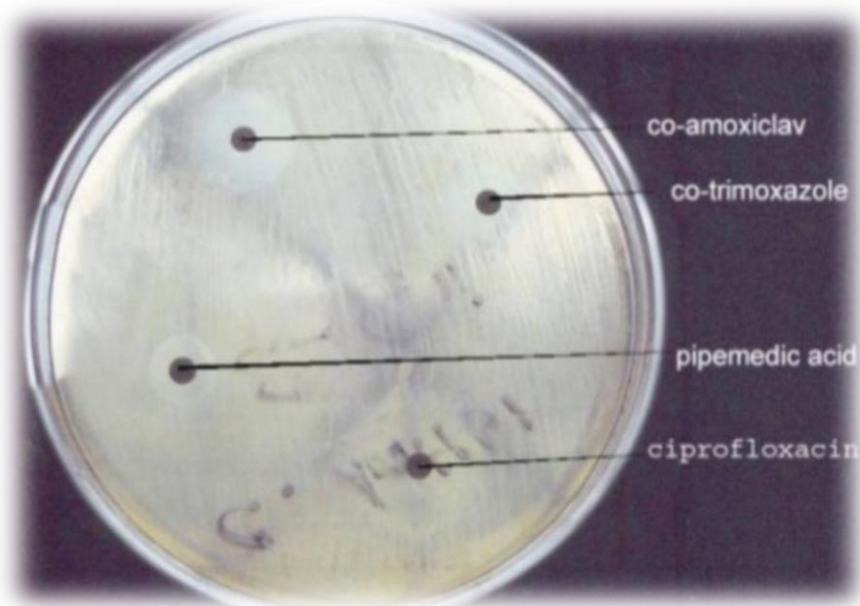
The antibacterial behavior was presented as average \pm SD. Through ANOVA the variation among compassions was examined. For the observation of average variation of groups, the Post hoc Tukey's analyzation was processed.

RESULTS:

The cranberry reaction was instantly maximum with the raised concentration that is 100.0 µg. the maximum concentration of 100.0 µg was applied for the matching of antibiotics because of the outcome of association of this medication. The matching reaction of cranberry 100.0 µg and examined antibiotics on the E-coli development was expressive as shown below in the table no 01 and figure (a).

Table No 01: Activity of cranberry and test antibiotics against E-coli

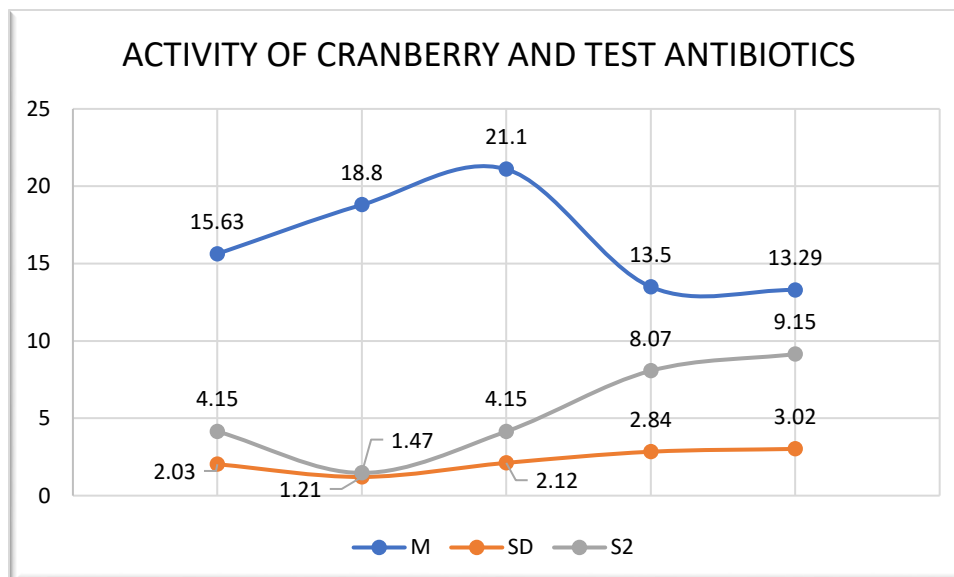
	(I)	(J)	P
E-coli	CB	Co-trimoxazole	0.001
		Co-amoxiclav	0.000
		Ciprofloxacin	0.000
		Pipemedic acid	0.000

Figure (a) showing the activity of test antibiotics

Various matching of cranberry 100 μ g and antibiotics analyzations explored the area of reticence was instantly maximum versus pipemedic acid and co-trimoxazole where the value of P was 0.000 and 0.001 respectively. It was instantly less than ciprofloxacin and co-amoxiclav where the value of P was 0.000 in both. These details are shown below in table no 02.

Table 2: Comparative activity of cranberry and test antibiotics. (zone of inhibition in mm)

	CB (100 μ g)	Co-amox	Cipro	Co-trimox	Pipemedic acid
M	15.63	18.80	21.1	13.5	13.29
SD	2.03	1.21	2.12	2.84	3.02
S2	4.15	1.47	4.15	8.07	9.15



DISCUSSION:

Cranberry was associated with a reaction of medication and antibacterial behavior [11]. Four examined antibiotic medicines that were co-trimoxazole, ciprofloxacin, pipemedic acid and co-amoxiclav and the antimicrobial reaction was matched according to their area of reticence with bacteria E-coli. Yet the antimicrobial function of cranberry was dependent to medication so the maximum cranberry mixture which was 100.0 µg was processed to match with antibiotics. Average area of reticence of Development of E-coli explored the ciprofloxacin more than co-amoxiclav more than cranberry more than co-trimoxazole equal to pipemedic acid. Ciprofloxacin was the suitable and most useful medicine for the UTI by Jeon as the same by our analysis [12]. co-trimoxazole was also most useful more than cranberry found in an analysis by Bee-root [13] which is different to our analysis. Although, the endurance observed in E-coli by the antibiotic treatment of 1 month was more than 80.0 % whereas it was minimum with cranberry throughout this duration. This sorted variation of endurance was discussed as an analysis by Gurley and preferred the treatment fundamentals of cranberry upon co-trimoxazole which is like our observations [14]. Cranberry removals were matched to co-trimoxazole by Bossman [15]. The two were observed to be useful according to statistics but the price of cranberry removal was instantly maximum. Yet, the matter of endurance by co-trimoxazole indulges cranberry being the best option.

CONCLUSION:

As a result, the cranberry was best antibacterial for the treatment of E-coli bacteria as compared to co-

trimoxazole and pipemedic acid and it has a minimum antimicrobial reaction to E-coli versus co-amoxiclav and ciprofloxacin. So, current analysis presented by the matching of cranberry that had useful anti-bacterial reaction to E-coli as compared to pipemedic acid and co-trimoxazole through vitro test although it is minimum useful than ciprofloxacin and co-amoxiclav.

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