

## ABSTRACT

### STUDY OF CLINICAL & BIOCHEMICAL FACTORS DETERMINING PROGNOSIS OF PATIENTS WITH ACUTE PYELONEPHRITIS

#### AIM AND OBJECTIVES:

To study the clinical & biochemical factors determining prognosis of patients with acute pyelonephritis.

#### MATERIALS & METHODS:

In our study done from June 2016 – June 2017 in Tirunelveli medical college, 50 patients with pyelonephritis with classical clinical features of pyelonephritis, with radiological evidence were studied. Blood & urine routine, C/S, USG KUB, CT scan abdomen taken, patients then followed for a period of 2 months & factors determining the prognosis of patients and outcome studied.

#### RESULTS:

Out of 50 patients studied 34% belonged to the age group 51-60. 12 were males (24%), 38 were females (76%). T2DM present in 37 patients (74%), 6 & 7 patients out of 50 presented with altered sensorium & hypotension respectively. Thrombocytopenia seen in 24 patients (48%). 21 patients had poorly controlled diabetic status (42%)

Urine culture showed positive in 22 patients (44%). E. Coli in 16 patients (72%). Emphysematous pyelonephritis seen in 11 patients (22%). After follow up period of 2 months, 41 patients recovered with antibiotics, 3 needed percutaneous nephrostomy & 6 patients died.

5 out of 6 Patients who died presented with hypotension & altered sensorium. All 6 patients who died presented with thrombocytopenia. All 6 patients who died had HBA1C OF > 7.5 %

#### **CONCLUSION**

Acute Pyelonephritis is more common in females, age group 51-60 years. E. Coli was the predominant organism cultured in urine. Presence of poorly controlled diabetic status, altered sensorium, hypotension, thrombocytopenia, & renal dysfunction associated with poor prognosis. Presence of high risk radiological features associated with poor prognosis.