Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) among young school girls in Nablus District

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Urinary tract infections (UTIs) usually occur as consequences of colonization of the periurethral area by a virulent organism that subsequently gains access to the bladder.
The prevalence rate of (UTI) varies with age and sex. Due to their anatomy, women especially young develop the conditions much more often than men. An important risk factor in girls is antibiotic therapy which disrupts the normal periurethral flora and enables the growth of pathogenic bacteria.
The prevalence of UTIs in young female in Nablus was conducted, about 280 urine samples were collected from 5 female elementary schools in Nablus district (Jammaeen, Beta, Al Zenabia, Abd AL Raheem Mahmoud and Asker school) and processed for routine and culture analysis.
Our Results showed that the ratio of infection ranges from 10%-16% depending on the hygienic and self- clean of young females (8-12 years) old.

Throughout history, Parsley Teas have been used mainly as kidney stone, bladder infection, and jaundice medications, as well as digestive aids. Smooth sumac used to treat a large number of ailments, particularly mouth and throat sores, burns, to control diarrhea, and to promote urination.
The Antibacterial activity of parsley (Petroselinum crispum) and Smooth Sumac (Rhus glabra) leaves aqueous extract were examined using agar disc diffusion methods against six bacteria (Bacillus subtilis, Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia coli, Proteus mirabilis, Klebsiella pneumonia, Pseudomonas aeruginsa). The extract of both plants had inhibitory effect at various concentration (4%, 5%, 7%) for sumac and (1. 5%, 2%) for Parsley against both Gram (+) and Gram (-). Based on these results of this study both plants could be considered as potential antibacterial agents which confirms their use in folk Medicine.