

antibiogram before initiating antibiotic treatment. The results of the antibiograms make it possible to choose the antibiotics effective against the germs.

In this study, no resistance to imipenem and amikacin was observed. Another study also showed that imipenem and amikacin are very effective showing 99.3% and 93.8% sensitivity respectively [15]. Thus, these 2 drugs represent the treatment of choice for multi-resistant *K.pneumoniae* UTIs. The use of these 2 drugs in hospitals must be well controlled and limited as much as possible to preserve their effectiveness and limit the emergence of new strains of multi-resistant *K.pneumoniae*.

Conclusion

This study showed that *K. pneumoniae* UTI is common in hospitals. Hospital hygiene measures are very important in hospital departments to fight against nosocomial infections. Similarly, it is necessary to limit the use of broad-spectrum antibiotics in hospital departments to control the evolution of *K. pneumoniae* isolates towards increasing antibiotic resistance. In brief, cytobacteriological examination of urines and antibiogram were very important to improve the management of patients with UTI.

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Conflicts of interest

The authors do not declare any conflict of interest.

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