

## Abstract

**Introduction:** Since UTI is the commonest Genito urinary disease in childhood. Provided that it is not diagnosed and treated correctly , it can be led to irreparable results . In one hand , Breast milk effects on preventing to appear some infectious diseases due to availability of all Immun Factors have bee proved but, positive effects in preventing UTI have not been studied extensivy yet. Therefore we decided tudy on 50 patients , positive urine culture, and 50 patients negative urine culture, done in labaoatories in Ardabil about effects of breast milk in preventing UTI of children bellow 2 yearsold. This was a descriptive – analytic study.

**Materials and precedures:** This is a descriptive – analytic setudy inform of case- control which was done by going to labaoatories ( 4 centres) in Ardabil, and studied on 50 cases of positive urine culture and 50 cases of negative urine culture in form of easy sampling precedure.

**Results:** In this study, 21 infants ( 42%) were feeding of breast milk, and 29 infants feeding of formula among 50 infants with positive urine culture.

Among 50 infants with negtive urine cullture, 41 infants (82%) were feeding of breast milk, and 9 in fants (18%) feeding of formula. From point of times of changing clothing in case

group, 5 infants ( 10%) had clothing change in every time urination, 27 infants in several times urination and 18(36%)infants in excreting.

In control group also 13 infants (26%) had clothing change in every time urination, 1 infant (2%) in several times urination and 36 infants (72%) in one time excreting. Also more prevalence of gender belonged to female with 31 infants (62%) prevalence. From point of age limit, more prevalence belonged to age group of 6-12 monthes with prevalence of 18 infants (36%)

**Conclusion :** With attention to above findings with chi- square test there was meaningful relation between using breast milk and UTI ( $P = < 0.001$ ).

Also there was meaningful relation between number of clothing change mes and UTI ( $P=<0.001$ ).

So by increasing clothing change times, possibility of UTI becomes lower.

Data obtained from the study shows that there is no meaningful relation between UTI, clothing type, washing type, circumscizing, weight in birth time, pregnancy age, previous UTI and fevery disease of mother, accouchment type and PROM .

**keywords:** breast milk- UTI – urine culture.