**Methodology**

**1.Study protocol:** This systematic review and meta-analysis is carried out using Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines to search the literatures and select the appropriate studies along with data extraction and reporting from them.

**2.Study design and search strategy**: With the main objective to investigate the prevalence of antibiotic resistance in urinary tract infections (UTI) among pregnant women, first electronic searches were carried out using Pubmed, Scilit, Google Scholar, and Google. Studies from the mentioned source were included utilizing the following search terms: "antibiotic", "pregnant woman", "urinary tract infection", "UTI", "resistance", "susceptibility", "Bangladesh", "India", "China", "Indonesia”, “Sri Lanka", "Nepal", "Malaysia", "Taiwan", "Vietnam", "Thailand", "Philippines" "Cambodia", "Pakistan". The Boolean operators (AND and OR) combination were used to search databases.

**3.Study selection:** After reviewing the titles and abstracts of the publications that were retrieved, the relevant studies were found.

**4.Eligible criteria:** Studies that involved pregnant women and obtained micro bacterium organisms from urine samples were included. This analysis only looked at studies that were finished between 1 January 2003 to 1 April 2023. Only South Asian country are considered in our study.

Studies were excluded if:

1. There was no Information about antibiotics resistance or susceptibility.
2. If it is not conducted in the area of specific.

**5. Quality assessment of included studies:**

**6.Data extraction:** we used Microsoft excel spreadsheet to make a data extraction form to organize our findings. The form contains the following important variable named 'Study reference', 'Author name', 'Year of publication', 'Country', 'Objective of the study', 'Study design', 'Sample size', 'Finding types of the study', 'UTI prevalence', 'prevalence of individual bacteria'. We also create a new spreadsheet to store the resistance of antibiotics against those bacteria.

**7.Data analysis:** Prevalence is most likely to follow a binomial distribution. Based on this, an inverse-variance method for determining the individual study weight was used to generate the pooled prevalence of the bacteria found in urine samples among pregnant women [1]. Various statistical analyses are carried out using [software names here]. The study's heterogeneity test is conducted using Higgin's I-squared (0–24%, not important; 25–49%, intermediate heterogeneity; 50–75%, substantial heterogeneity; over 75, noteworthy) and its p-value [2]. To investigate the origin of that heterogeneity, meta-regression and subgroup analysis are used. The publication bias is tested visually using a funnel plot. Also a statistical tool called the Egger's test is utilized for checking publication bias. (Optional if publication bias is found; otherwise ignored.) Since a publication bias was found, the result was modified using Duval and Tweedie’s trim and fill analysis.

**8.Ethics approval and consent to participate:** Not applicable.