

Priority Topic: URINARY TRACT INFECTION

Key Features:

There is lots of overlap between UTI and Priority Topics Dysuria, Vaginitis, STI, and Menopause

A few summaries:

- ✓ [UTIs in the clinic AIM 2017](#)
- ✓ [Acute uncomplicated cystitis an pyelonephritis IDSA 2010](#)
- ✓ [UTIs Medical Student Curriculum American Urological Association](#)

1. Take an appropriate [history](#) and do the [required testing](#) to exclude [serious complications](#) of urinary tract infection (UTI) (e.g., sepsis, pyelonephritis, impacted infected stones).

What you should study:

- ✓ [Urinary Tract Infections in the clinic AIM 2017](#)
- ✓ [Treatment and Prevention of Kidney Stones AAFP 2011](#)
- ✓ [Urolithiasis Guidelines CUA 2016](#)

2. Appropriately [investigate all boys](#) with urinary tract infections, and [young girls with recurrences](#) (e.g., ultrasound).

What you should study:

- ✓ [Les infections urinaires chez l'enfant MduQ 2014](#)
- ✓ [UTI in children CPS 2014](#)
- ✓ [Recurrent UTI AAFP 2016](#)
- ✓ [Risks for recurrent UTI PEDS 2015](#)

3. In diagnosing urinary tract infections, search for and/or recognize [high-risk factors](#) on history (e.g., [pregnancy](#); [immune compromise](#), neonate, a young male, or an [elderly male with prostatic hypertrophy](#)).

4. In a patient with a diagnosed urinary tract infection, [modify the choice and duration of treatment](#) according to risk factors (e.g., pregnancy, immunocompromise, male extremes of age); and [treat](#) before confirmation of culture results in some cases (e.g., pregnancy, sepsis, pyelonephritis).

What you should study:

- ✓ [UTI Treatment INESSS 2017 - general management](#)
- ✓ [UTI in pregnancy BMJ 2017](#)
- ✓ [UTI management in Pregnancy APCO 2015](#)
- ✓ [UTI & Pyelo in pregnancy BPJ 2011](#)
- ✓ [Recurrent UTIs in women CUA 2011](#)
- ✓ [UTI in diabetes 2015](#)
- ✓ [Prostatitis Guideline CUA 2011](#)
- ✓ [Acute Pyelonephritis in Adults NEJM 2018](#)

I didn't know where to put this, but I think we should all be familiar with this IDSA guideline:

- ✓ [Asymptomatic Bacteriuria in Adults IDSA Guideline 2005 \(being updated\)](#)

5. Given a [non-specific history](#) (e.g., abdominal pain, fever, delirium) in elderly or very young patients, [suspect the diagnosis](#) and do an appropriate work-up.

6. In a patient with [dysuria](#), exclude other causes (e.g., [sexually transmitted diseases](#), [vaginitis](#), [stones](#), [interstitial cystitis](#), [prostatitis](#)) through an appropriate history, physical examination, and investigation [before diagnosing a urinary tract infection](#) .

What you should study: see **Priority Topics STIs and Vaginitis**

- ✓ [Dysuria AAFP 2015](#)
- ✓ [Interstitial Cystitis AAFP 2011](#) **and** [Meds for Interstitial Cystitis A AFP 2015](#)
- ✓ [Vaginal Atrophy SOGC 2004](#)
- ✓ [Vaginitis AAFP 2018](#)
- ✓ [Vulvar Contact Dermatitis 2004](#)
- ✓ [Prostatitis CUA 2011](#)
- ✓ [Genitourinary Syndrome of Menopause Mayo Clinic 2017](#)