



Urinary Tract Infection in children :

Introduction:

1. UTIs are common in kids, with about 2% of boys and 7% of girls getting one before age 6. Doctors diagnose UTIs by finding a single type of bacteria in urine along with symptoms.
2. It can be tough to tell if a baby has a UTI because symptoms can be vague and change with age, so doctors need to look at both symptoms and test results carefully

Symptoms:

For children < 2 months : Fever , vomiting , irritability lethargy , poor feeding, poor weight gain , yellowish discolouration , red coloured urine

2months -2 years : Fever , vomiting , irritability lethargy , poor feeding, poor weight gain, cloudy urine

> 2 years : Fever ,pain while passing urine , abdominal pain / tummy pain , incontinence , suprapubic pain , cloudy urine

How to collect a urine sample :

1. We suggest using the clean-catch method for urine collection in toilet-trained children.
2. For non-toilet trained stable children, clean-catch should be attempted initially; if unsuccessful, the urine sample may be collected by catheterization at nearest medical centre.

Adhesive bags and nappy pads are associated with 30–80% and 64% contamination rates, respectively, and should not be used for sample collection for urine culture
perineal cleaning by soap has been shown to reduce contamination rates in a clinical trial

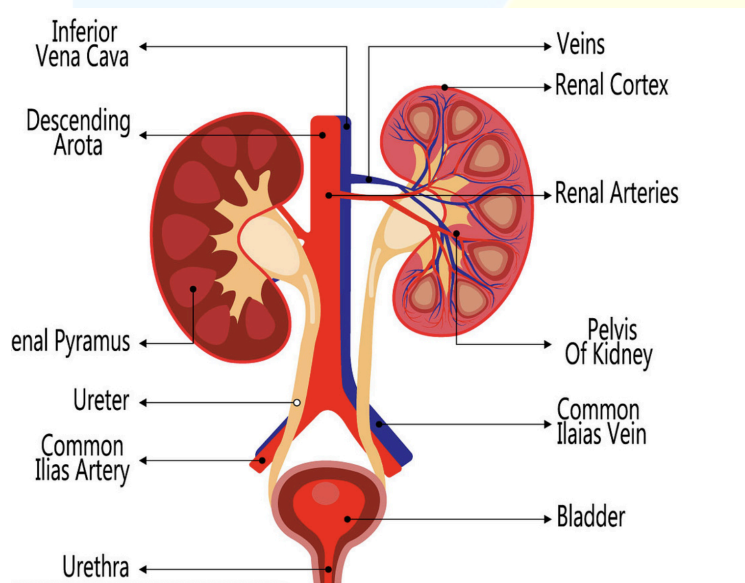
Diagnosis :



1. Urine test - The physician will look for Nitrites , Leukocyte Esterase , Pus cells and urine culture
2. Bacterial count of 10^4 – 5 CFU/mL for urine collected by clean-catch, especially in infants. Since the risk of contamination from periurethral bacteria is lower with the catheterized sample, it is suggested using a lower cut-off $\geq 10^3$ CFU/mL for this method.

Management:

1. After proper diagnosis , depending on clinical condition you might have to visit your clinician for the treatment .
2. Oral /IV antibiotics based on clinical discretion.
3. Medical treatment may last for 7-10 days
4. Renal scan may be advised based on the age of presentation and severity of problem.



KIDNEYS AND BLADDER ANATOMY

How to collect a clean catch urine sample if your child < 1 year .



How to collect a clean catch urine sample

- Have a sample container ready before removing child's nappy/underwear.
- Clean the skin around the genital area with soap and water or cleaning wipes.
- Keep watching until your child passes urine. Be ready to catch a sample in the container.
- Hold the container away from your child's skin when catching the urine, so that skin bacteria does not contaminate the urine sample.



How to collect urine sample child > 1 year

How to collect a MSU sample

- Clean the skin around the genital area with soap and water or cleaning wipes.
- Initially, let some urine pass into the toilet.
- Collect a sample from halfway through the urine passage (midstream).
- Do not let the sample container touch the skin.

The specimen must be correctly labelled with the date, time of collection and your child's surname, first name, and date of birth to match the details on the request form.

Place the specimen in the fridge in a plastic bag if unable to take the specimen to the GP, pathology laboratory or hospital within 30 minutes.

