



Urinary Tract Infections and Vesicoureteral Reflux in Children

Urinary Tract Infections



- **UTI:** Growth of significant number of organisms of a *single species* in the urine, in the presence of symptoms.
- > 50,000 CFU/ml from an accurately collected specimen

TWO TYPES OF UTIs

- Distinction between “upper (pyelo) and lower tract (cystitis)” UTI is not always possible - or even necessary.
- “**Clinical severity**” determines management course.
- **ALL FEBRILE UTIs:** considered to involve the upper tract with the greatest potential for renal scarring.

Signs & Symptoms of UTIs



- *Features of UTI in infants are nonspecific: thus a high degree of suspicion is necessary.*
 - 1) Infant or child with “unexplained fever” beyond 3 days.
 - ❖ Fever generally will not break with conservative measures.
 - 2) Neonates – usually part of septicemia and presents with *fever, vomiting, lethargy, jaundice and seizures*.
 - 3) Infants & young children – may present with *fever, diarrhea, vomiting, abd. pain, and poor weight gain*.
 - 4) Older child – *dysuria, hematuria, urgency, frequency, flank pain, foul smelling urine, or onset of wetting*.



Urine Sample Collection & Diagnostic Testing Methods

- Prevent contamination!!!!
- Send urine within 1 hour for accurate culture results.
- Can refrigerate for up to 24 hrs if delay.
- Significant UTIs: >100,000 CFU/HPF
- **“Bagged”** = BAD highly unreliable!
- **Voided “clean catch** (80-90% accurate if perineum well cleaned & caught midstream)
- **Catheterized** Most accurate and reliable
- **Supra pubic aspiration** very rare / very accurate

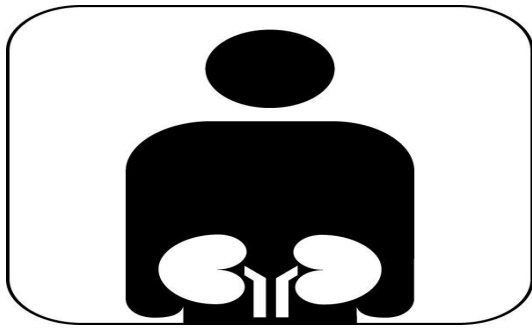


Who needs X-Ray evaluation?

- ✓ **Any** child with **febrile UTI** or **recurrent UTIs**.
- ✓ ALL females < 5 yo with UTI
- ✓ **“Non-febrile” UTIs** (male at any age, neonate, toilet training children)

STANDARD WORK UP includes

- **VCUG** (voiding cystourethrogram)
 - ✓ Allows for grading (NCG can not grade VUR)
- **RUS** (complete renal ultrasound)
- **Optional: Nuclear Renal Scans**
 - ✓ DTPA (GFR) / Glucoheptonate-DMSA (Cortical Binding)



Vesicoureteral Reflux

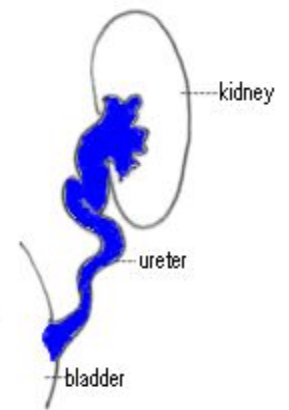
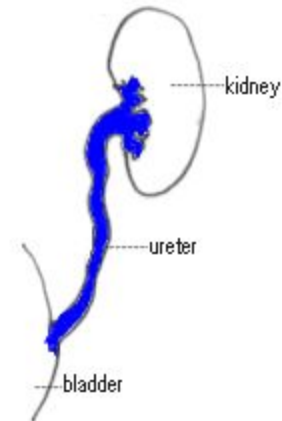
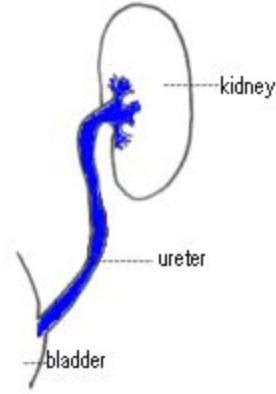
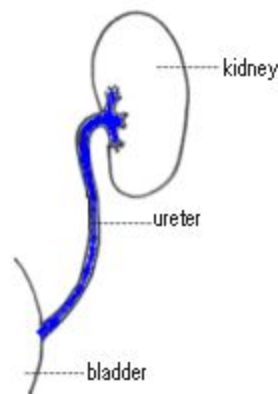
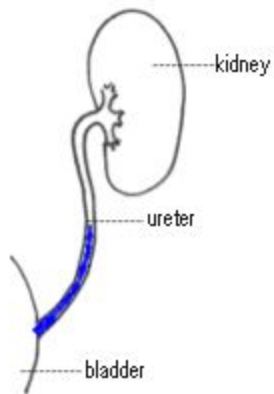
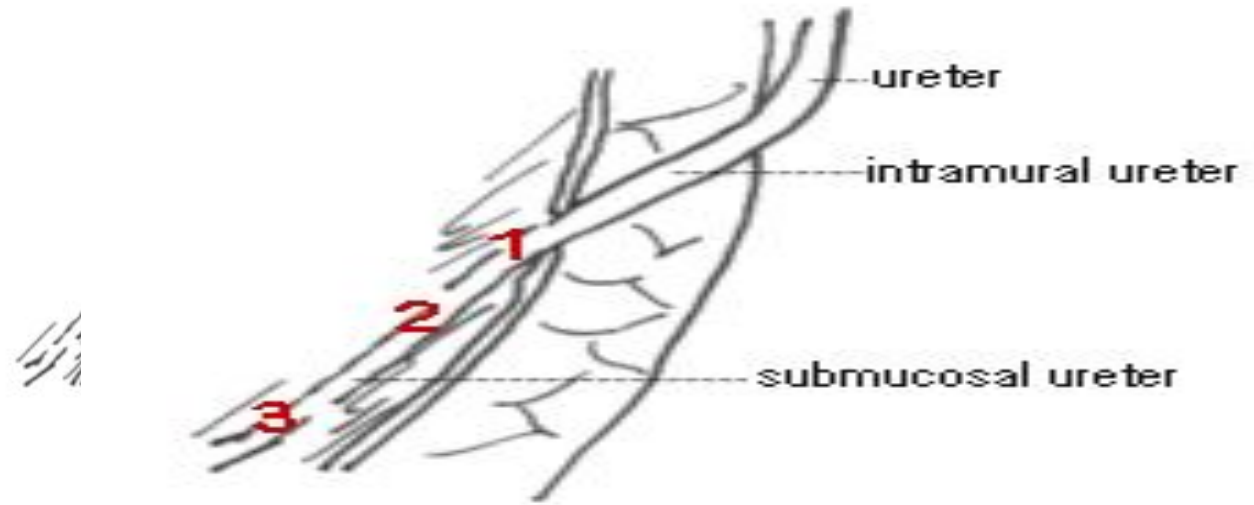
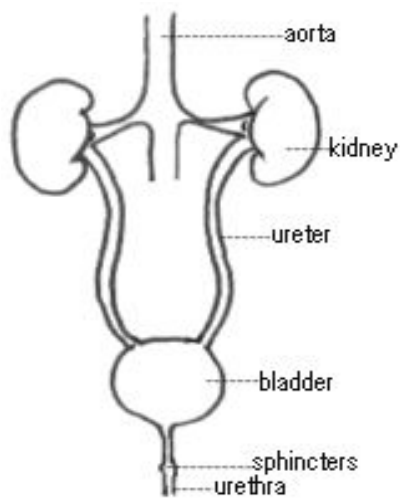
- **“Backwash”** or **retrograde flow** of urine from the bladder into the ureters, and usually up to the kidneys.
- VUR is a risk factor for upper tract infection=Pyelonephritis.
- VUR found in 50% of children with UTI.
- Affects 1% of all children.
- Boys typically dx with higher grades than girls.
- Female to Male ratio is **6:1**
- 10 times more common in whites vs blacks
- Hereditary components / Family history !
 - ✓ parent: 50% / sibling 33-45%

Etiology / Pathophysiology



- **Primary: (Congenital)** defect of UVJ (ureterovesical junction) – Most common – deficient tunnel / laterally displaced orifices
- **Secondary (Acquired)** increased intravesical pressure secondary to neurogenic problems or DES, bladder instability, bladder outlet obstruction (PUVs)
- **UTIs** (problem #1) **do not cause reflux!!**
- **Reflux** (problem #2) **does not cause UTIs!!**

Anatomy and Grading System





Management Trends / Rx

- A person can NEVER be cured of UTIs
- A person CAN BE cured of reflux.
- Must address UTI risk factors FIRST !
 - 1) Poor voiding habits
 - 2) Constipation
 - 3) Hygiene
 - 4) Poor bladder immunity
 - 5) Gender
 - 6) Structural anomalies



TREATMENT of VUR

- Daily prophylactic antibiotic until reflux self-resolves or is surgically repaired.
- Surgery (laparoscopic, open ,DEFLUX)
- Aggressive tx of dysfunctional elimination.
- ABSOLUTE indication to repair =
- ✓ ***Catheterized culture documented breakthrough UTI.***
- ✓ Several other relative indications to repair



Complications of VUR Infection

- Renal Scarring
- ✓ Greatest risk of scarring: Birth to 5 years of age.
- Impaired renal growth and function
- Hypertension (occurs in 10% cases with scarring)
- End stage renal disease
- Pregnancy complications (pre-eclampsia)



Referral Criteria and Follow Up

Referral

- Abnormal “antenatal ultrasounds” = hydronephrosis
- Recurrent UTI
- Febrile UTIs
- VUR lasting 5 years or longer.

Follow-up

- VCUGs/NCGs/RUS are done yearly.
- NRS as indicated if concerns of scarring and function loss.
- DES patients need close f/u as indicated.



Prophylactic Medications

- Bactrim/Septra/TMP-SMX
- Macrochantin, Furadantin, Nitrofurantoin (1-2 mg/kg/per day) Capsules are the best.
- Keflex
- Amoxicillin: (for infants less than 2 months or allergy to Bactrim)
- Generally dose prophylactics at 1/3 – 1/4 the therapeutic treatment dose.

Bactrim

5 kg = $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp

10 kg = $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp

15 kg = $\frac{3}{4}$ tsp

20 kg = 1 tsp

Evolution in VUR management



Changes

- Minimally invasive surgery
- Observation off RX
- Aggressive management DES
- Prenatal detection

Improvements

- Early detection
- Decreased surgical morbidity
- Pain management
- Early hospital discharge
- Reduced post-op X-Ray evaluations.

- **The END!**



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