

Urinary tract infection

⌘ **Definition** : Urinary Tract infection {UTI} is the term Used to describe Acute Urethritis and Cystitis caused by microorganisms.

⌘ Risk factors for urinary Tract infections

1. Bladder Outflow instruction

- I. Benign Prostatic enlargement
- II. Urethral Stricture
- III. Prostate Cancer

2. Anatomical Abnormalities

- I. Vesico-Ureteric reflex
- II. Bladder Fistula
- III. Uterine prolapse

3. Neurological Problems

- I. Multiple sclerosis
- II. Diabetic Neuropathy
- III. Spina bifida

4. Foreign Bodies

- I. Urethral Suprapubic Catheter
- II. Ureteric stent
- iii.** Urolithiasis

5. Loss of Host Defences

- I. Atrophic urethritis and vaginitis in post menopausal

women

II. Diabetesmellitus

§ **CLINICAL FEATURES**

1. Abrupt onset of frequency of micturition and urgency.
2. Burning pain in the urethra during micturition (dysuria)
- 3. Suprapubic pain during and after voiding.**
4. Intense desire to pass more urine after micturition due to spasm of the inflamed bladder wall.
5. Urine that may appear cloudy and have an unpleasant odor.
6. Non-visible or Visible Hematuria.

Urinary Tract Infection Symptoms



- Frequent urination, but very little urine may come out.
- Painful burning sensation before, during, and after urinating.
- Urinating blood.
- Urgent need to urinate, and in serious cases, unable to control bladder and leaks urine.
- Cloudy or foul smelling urine.
- Malaise or the general feeling of unwell.
- Severe pain in the lower abdomen region.
- Mild fever.

⌚ INVESTIGATION OF PATIENT'S WITH URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS

1. All patients

- A. Estimation of nitrite , leucocyte and glucose
- B. Microscopy/cytometry of urine for WBCS
- C. Urine Culture

2. Infant ,children and anyone with fever or complicated infections

- A. Full blood count ,urea , electrolyte, creatinine
- B. Blood cultures

3. Pyelonephritis : men; children,women with

recurrent infections

- A. Renal pelvic ultrasound or CT scan
- B. Pelvic examination in women , rectal examination in men

4. Continuing hematuria or other suspicion of bladder lesion

- A. Cystoscopy

§ HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES FOR UTIs

1. COPAIVA OFFICINALIS

- * Chronic cystitis, especially in women with retention of urine in dropsy
- * Constant ineffectual desire to urinate

2. TEREBINTHINA OLEUM

- * Stranger with hematuria
- * Odor of violets
- * Urethritis with painful erection
- * Nephritis following any Acute Diseases

3. EQUISETUM HYMALE

- * Highly coloured and scanty urine which is passed frequently with pain depositing mucus sediment
- * **"FREQUENT URGING WITH SEVERE PAIN AT THE CLOSE OF MICTURITION**

- * **4 CANTHARIS VESICATORIA**

- * Inflammation of kidney, Bladder and Urethra
- * Sharp tearing and incisive pain in kidney
- * Difficult emissions of urine; Emission of blood drop by drop

- * **5. CLEMATIS ERECTA**

- * When flow is interrupted by sudden spasms of urethra
- * Flow by fits and starts, mucus in urine but not pus
- * Beginning of inflammatory Stricture

Thank you

ω Source

- * Devidson's principles and practice of medicine
- * Medicine by George mathew