

Urinary Tract Infection (UTIs) are caused by bacterial colonization anywhere along the female or male urinary tract. This includes lower UTIs (cystitis, urethritis, epididymitis, prostatitis) and upper UTIs (pyelonephritis).

RISK FACTORS

Women

- » Sexual intercourse
- » Spermicides
- » Diaphragm
- » Pregnancy
- » Estrogen deficiency
- » Shorter Urethra

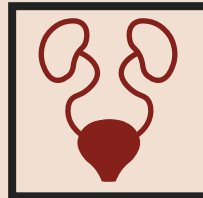
Both

- » Catheterization
- » Urinary tract obstructions
- » Renal transplant
- » Diabetes mellitus

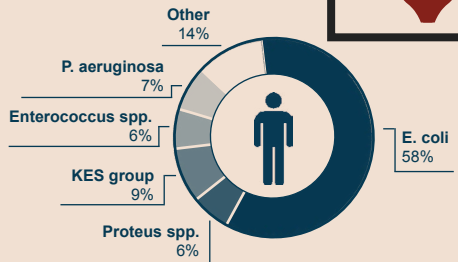
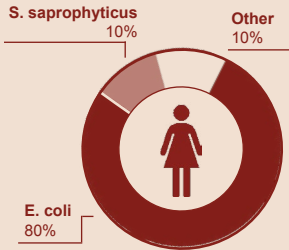
Men

- » Prostatic hypertrophy
- » Condom catheter drainage
- » Non-circumcision
- » Incomplete emptying
- » Rectal intercourse
- » STI

Females have shorter urethras than males, thus fecal flora contamination and colonization is more likely for females and is one of the most common bacterial infections in adult women.



MICROBIOLOGY OF UTIs



SEX-SPECIFIC SYMPTOMS



Sensation of bladder fullness
Suprapubic tenderness



Dysuria
Urinary frequency
Urinary urgency
Fever

Urinary hesitancy
Rectal or perineal pain
Urinary dribbling
Slow stream

ASYMPTOMATIC BACTERIURIA

- » 11% of Pregnant Women have asymptomatic bacteriuria
- » 40% will develop acute cystitis
- » 30% will develop pyelonephritis
- » 15-20% of women age 65-70 have asymptomatic bacteriuria
- » 20-50% of women >80 yo have asymptomatic bacteriuria

COMPLICATIONS OF UTI

Pregnant



- » Fetal hypoperfusion
- » Low birth weight
- » Premature labor
- » Fetal mortality
- » Maternal pyelonephritis



- » Prostatitis
- » Prostatic abscess
- » Epididymitis
- » Seminal vesiculitis
- » Pyelonephritis
- » Bacteremia

To Learn More or Get Involved
Visit us at amwa-doc.org/sqhc or email us at sqhcstudents@amwa-doc.org

Source: Laura W. Bush Institute for Women's Health, Sex & Gender Specific Health Learning Module
sexandgenderhealth.org