

Generalities concerning urinary tract infections (UTI)

Basic UTI:

UTI occurring in patients without a risk of complications

Diagnosis of UTI implies the presence of symptoms suggestive of an associated UTI

+ leukocyturia $> 10^4$ CFU/ml

+ significant bacteriuria depending on the micro-organism and on the sex (cf table)

Bacterial species	Significant threshold (CFU/mL)	
	Men	Women
E. coli, S. saprophyticus	$\geq 10^3$	$\geq 10^3$
Enterobacteria other than E. coli, enterococque, C. urealyticum, P. aeruginosa, S. aureus	$\geq 10^3$	$\geq 10^4$

UTI with a risk of complications:

UTI occurring in patients with at least 1 risk factor of serious UTI requiring complex treatment:

- Organic or functional urinary tract abnormality
- Male sex
- Age > 65 yrs. with Fried* criteria of fragility or > 75 yrs.
- Serious immunosuppression**
- Severe renal failure (Cl < 30 ml/min)

** Serious Immunosuppression: neutropenia $< 500/\text{mm}^3$ and/or hypogammaglobulinemia IgG < 400 mg/dl

Recurrent UTI:

At least 4 episodes in 12 months

Serious UTI:

Acute pyelonephritis and male UTI associated with:

- Serious sepsis
- Septic shock

- Surgical drainage indicated or interventional

Colonization (asymptomatic bacteriuria):

- Presence of micro-organism in the urine without associated clinical signs of UTI
- Absence of a threshold for asymptomatic bacteriuria except for pregnant women (10^5 CFU/ml)
- Leukocyturia does not come into the definition

Fried criteria:

Involuntary loss of weight during the preceding year – Slow walking speed – Poor endurance – Weakness/fatigue – Reduced physical activity

<https://academic.oup.com/biomedgerontology/article/56/3/M146/545770>