TESTS & TREATMENTS FOR URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (UTIs)



- A UTI is an infection in the bladder or kidney – mostly in the bladder
- UTIs are caused by bacteria
- Antibiotics are used to kill bacteria that causes UTIs
- Some side effects from antibiotics include rash, diarrhea, fever, and nausea/vomiting. Antibiotics should only be used when needed.

Our goal is to provide the best care possible for residents by working with residents and their families. Quality care includes not over-testing or over-treating with antibiotics.

- Treatment of UTI requires both symptoms of infection and a positive 'urine' test of bacteria.
- Bacteria in urine of older people is common and a completely normal part of aging.
- Bacteria in the urine without symptoms is not a UTI and do not need antibiotics.
- Sometimes other symptoms are confused with a UTI. These symptoms are often caused by other problems like dehydration or medication side effects that require different treatment.

Symptom of UTI – Order Urine Test Not a Symptom of UTI - No Urine Test Pain or burning with urination ✓ Foul or strong urine odor ✓ Confusion, irritability or change in behavior Pain in the lower belly ✓ Pain in the sides and low back Loss of balance ✓ New or sudden urine leakage ✓ New onset of falls ✓ Strong urge to urinate often ✓ Cloudy or dark urine ✓ Fever Poor appetite Blood in the urine that is new ✓ Long standing incontinence

- If antibiotics are not indicated, the person should receive close monitoring, and extra liquids to drink, and an update in their plan of care.
- The resident and family will be kept aware of plan of care by their health care team.

References: University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus, "Why Won't Antibiotics Be Used" Developing Tools for Education and Communication Concerning Suspected UTI in Long Term Care (LTC), Poster, 2018





