URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (UTI)

Case reports

Case report 1

- Young woman visit GP with painful urination (dysuria), urgency and frequency, polakisuria

Objectively: afebrile, urine moderate turbid

Cultivation – lactosa-ferment colonies on McConkey agar, quantity - 10^4/ml

Case report 1

Questions:

1. What is your diagnosis?
2. Describe the right collection of urine sample.
3. Which gender is more risk of UTI? Why?
4. Which bacteria is pathogen from this case report? And how could you identify the enterobacteria?
5. What is the right treatment?

Case report 2

- Older woman visit hospital with febrile 38,6 °C, chill and back pain. Before 14 days treated by GP for acute cystitis with amoxicillin (microbiological examination not made)

Objectively: febrile 38,5 °C, positive tapottement on the left, urine highly turbid, weight 95 kg

SONO: enlargement of renal calice on the left side, without abscess, without obstruction sign

Laboratory: CRP 180, creatinin 85, leucocytosis

Urine culture – lactose-ferment colonies on McConkey agar, quantity - 10^6/ml

Case report 2

Questions

1. Why is very important to know the bacteria quantification in urine examination?
2. Does this symptoms specific for cystitis or pyelonephritis?
3. Why is very important to differentiate of this infections?
4. Which are the most frequent bacteria caused urinary tract infections?
5. Patient was cured by amoxicilin for acute cystitis. Did this treatment correct?

Case report 3

- ANAMNESIS: Older man, hospitalized in Internal clinic for heart failure
- Because of benign prostatic hyperplasia and BHP and difficulty urination patient have permanent urine catheter (7 days after installation)
- Subjectively: breathlessness v.s. cardiogenic, discomfort during urination, urine have pink colour
- Objectively: afebrile or subfebrile, tapottement negative, diuresis normal, mild hematuria
- Laboratory: CRP 40, leucocytosis only moderate increase
- Samples: urine for culture and susceptibility testing, urine for biochemistry

Because of UTI suspicion - norfloxacin p.o.

Case report 3

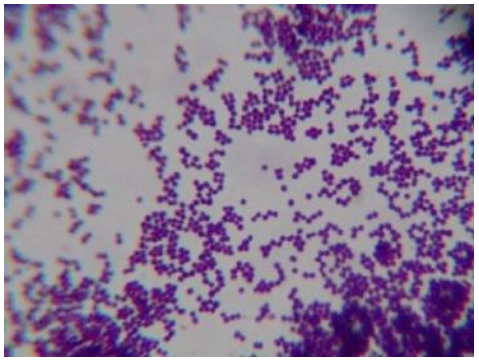
- Results

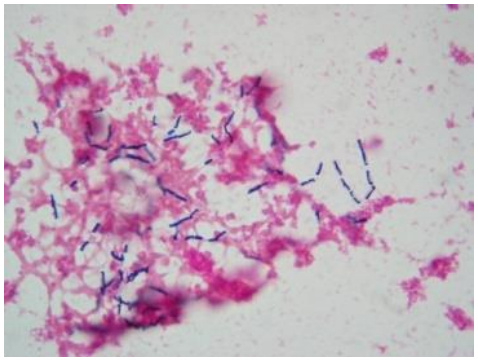
Urine sediment (2h) – leu sporadic, ery sporadic

Flow cytometry results (2h) – leu 3/mm^3, microbes 10^4

Culture (48h) –McConkey agar negative, blood agar smouth white colonies in quantity - 10^4/ml and white yelowish colonies in quantity - 10^4/ml

Microscopy result:





Case report 3

Question:

1. Does have this patient urinary tract infection?
2. Which bacteria was cultured (describe microscopy and try to identify)?
3. Did norfloxacin was indicated correctly?
4. What is next treatment?

Case report 4

Anamnesis: patient with chronic renal failure, 5 years after kidney transplantation. Repeatedly graft pyelonephritis.

NO: come exhausted, febrile 38,5 °C, pain in lower abdomen. From GP treated by amoxicilin/clavulanate but after 5 days without effect. Send to faculty hospital.

Objectively: urine turbid, CRP 280, high leucocytosis, US picture of graft pyelonephritis

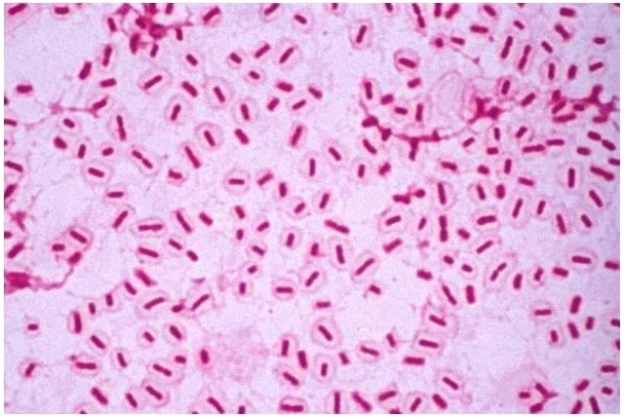
Question:

1. Why was therapy by amoxicilin/clavulanate failure? Which pathogens you expect?

Case report 4

Culture (McConkey agar):

Lactose positive, mucous colonies
quantity10^7



Microscopy:

2. Describe microscopy

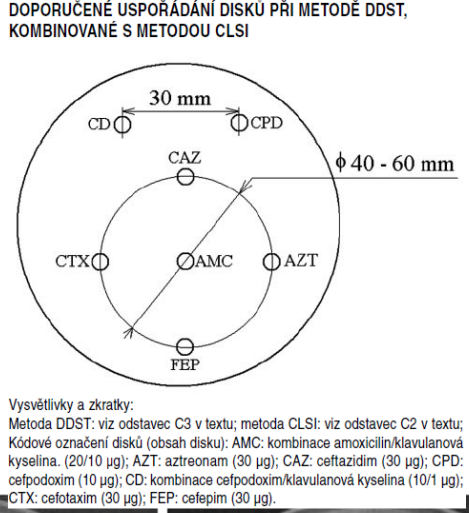
3. Did you know the bacteria?

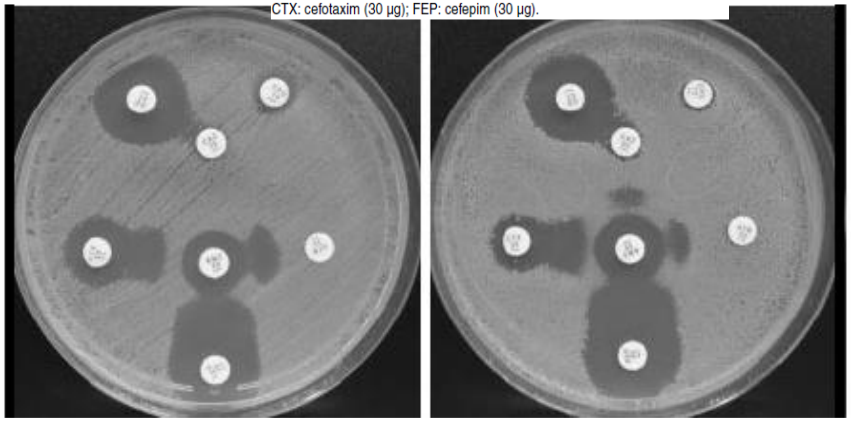
4. Which other sample do you will indicate?

Case report 4

Antibiogram:

Ampicillin-R, Amoxicillin/clavulanate-R, Ciprofloxacin-R, Cefuroxime-R, Cefoxitine-R, Cefepime-R, Gentamycin-R, Amikacin-S, Meropenem-S





5. Describe the bacterial isolate according to antibiogram?
6. Which therapy is recommended in this cases and how long?