
Urinary tract infections (UTI)

Summary

- A urinary tract infection is caused by micro-organisms, usually a bacteria called Escherichia coli (E. coli).
 - The urethra, bladder, vagina or kidneys can be affected.
 - Even though urinary tract infections are very common, treatment with antibiotics may be needed, so seek advice from your doctor.
-

Urinary tract infections (UTIs) are very common – particularly in women, babies and older people. Around one in two women and one in 20 men will get a UTI in their lifetime.

The kidneys control the amount of water in the blood and filter out waste products to form urine. Each kidney has a tube called a ureter, which joins the kidney to the bladder.

The urine leaves the kidneys through the ureters and enters the bladder. The bladder ‘signals’ the urge to urinate and urine leaves the body through a tube called the urethra.

The urinary system is designed to minimise the risk of serious infection in the kidneys. It does this by preventing the urine from flowing back up into the kidneys from the bladder. Most urinary infections are confined to the bladder and, while causing symptoms, are not serious or life threatening.

Types of urinary tract infections (UTIs)

UTIs are caused by micro-organisms or germs, usually bacteria. The different types of UTI can include:

- **urethritis** – infection of the urethra
- **cystitis** – infection of the bladder
- **pyelonephritis** – infection of the kidneys
- vaginitis – infection of the vagina.

Symptoms of UTIs

Some of the symptoms of UTIs include:

- wanting to urinate more often and urgently, if only a few drops
- burning pain or a ‘scalding’ sensation when urinating
- a feeling that the bladder is still full after urinating
- pain above the pubic bone
- cloudy, bloody or very smelly urine.

Symptoms of kidney infections

If infection reaches the kidneys, prompt medical attention is needed. In addition to the general symptoms of UTIs, a person with a kidney infection can also experience:

- chills
- fever
- loin (lower abdominal) pain
- pain in the back
- vomiting.

Causes of UTIs

When bacteria enter the urinary tract and multiply, they can cause a UTI. To infect the urinary system, a micro-organism usually has to enter through the urethra or, rarely, through the bloodstream. The most common bacterium to cause UTIs is *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*). It is usually spread to the urethra from the anus.

Other micro-organisms, such as mycoplasma and chlamydia, can cause urethritis in both men and women. These micro-organisms are sexually transmitted so, when these infections are detected, both partners need medical treatment to avoid re-infection.

Risk factors for developing UTIs

Some people are at greater risk than others of developing UTIs. These include:

- women – sexually active women are vulnerable, in part because the urethra is only four centimetres long and bacteria have only this short distance to travel from the outside to the inside of the bladder
- people with urinary catheters – such as people who are critically ill, who can't empty their own bladder
- people with diabetes – changes to the immune system make a person with diabetes more vulnerable to infection
- men with prostate problems – such as an enlarged prostate gland that can cause the bladder to only partially empty
- babies – especially those born with physical problems (congenital abnormalities) of the urinary system.

Urinary infections in children

A urinary infection in a child needs to be investigated as it may indicate a more serious condition.

The most common urinary system condition is **urinary reflux**. With this condition, the bladder valve isn't working properly and allows urine to flow back to the kidneys, increasing the risk of a kidney infection.

Urinary reflux and the associated infections can scar or permanently damage the kidney, and can also lead to:

- high blood pressure
- toxemia in pregnancy
- kidney failure.

Urinary reflux tends to run in families, so it's important to screen children as early as possible if a close relative is known to have the problem.

Prevention of UTIs

Although not always backed up by clinical research, some women have found some suggestions useful in reducing their risk of developing urinary tract infections, including:

- Drink plenty of water and other fluids to flush the urinary system.
- Treat vaginal infections such as thrush or trichomonas quickly.
- Avoid using spermicide-containing products, particularly with a diaphragm contraceptive device.
- Go to the toilet as soon as you feel the urge to urinate, rather than holding on.
- Wipe yourself from front to back (urethra to anus) after going to the toilet.
- Empty your bladder after sex.
- Avoid constipation.

Cranberries (usually as cranberry juice) have been used to prevent UTIs. Cranberries contain a substance that can prevent the *E. coli* bacteria from sticking to the urinary tract lining cells. However, recent research has shown that cranberry juice does not have a significant benefit in preventing UTIs, and most people are unable to continue drinking the juice on a long-term basis.

Let your doctor know if you are having cranberry juice as it can alter the effectiveness of some antibiotics.

Seek medical attention for UTIs

It is important to seek medical attention if you think you may have a UTI – particularly if you think you may have a bladder or kidney infection, both of which are very serious conditions. Early treatment of urinary infection can help

to prevent infection spreading to the bladder or kidneys.

Your doctor will test your urine to check which micro-organism is present. Urinary tract infections usually respond quickly and well to antibiotics.

Where to get help

- Your GP (doctor)
- Local community health centre
- **Kidney Health Australia** helpline Tel. 1800 454 363

This page has been produced in consultation with and approved by:

Kidney Health Australia

Content on this website is provided for information purposes only. Information about a therapy, service, product or treatment does not in any way endorse or support such therapy, service, product or treatment and is not intended to replace advice from your doctor or other registered health professional. The information and materials contained on this website are not intended to constitute a comprehensive guide concerning all aspects of the therapy, product or treatment described on the website. All users are urged to always seek advice from a registered health care professional for diagnosis and answers to their medical questions and to ascertain whether the particular therapy, service, product or treatment described on the website is suitable in their circumstances. The State of Victoria and the Department of Health & Human Services shall not bear any liability for reliance by any user on the materials contained on this website.

For the latest updates and more information, visit www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au

Copyright © 1999/2019 State of Victoria. Reproduced from the Better Health Channel (www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au) at no cost with permission of the Victorian Minister for Health. Unauthorised reproduction and other uses comprised in the copyright are prohibited without permission.