

Characteristics of urinary tract infection in elderly men attended in an infectious diseases department

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INTRODUCTION:

Urinary tract infections (UTI) are one of the most common bacterial infectious diseases in elderly men encountered in clinical practice, and accounts for significant morbidity and high medical costs.

The aim of this study was to assess the clinical features of UTI among elderly men, including the risk factors and causative pathogens.

Materials and methods:

A retrospective study was conducted from June 2008 to August 2019 in the department of infectious diseases in a university hospital in Tunisia. Data on clinical, microbiological and treatment of UTI cases in men, aged more than 65 years, were collected.

RESULTATS:

1-Population characteristics :

- A total of 53 patients were included :
 - The mean age was 75 years (range: 65 – 93 years).
 - Personal history of diabetes: 35(66%)
 - Benign prostatic hyperplasia : 35,8%.
 - Urolithiasis : 15%

1I-Clinical signs:

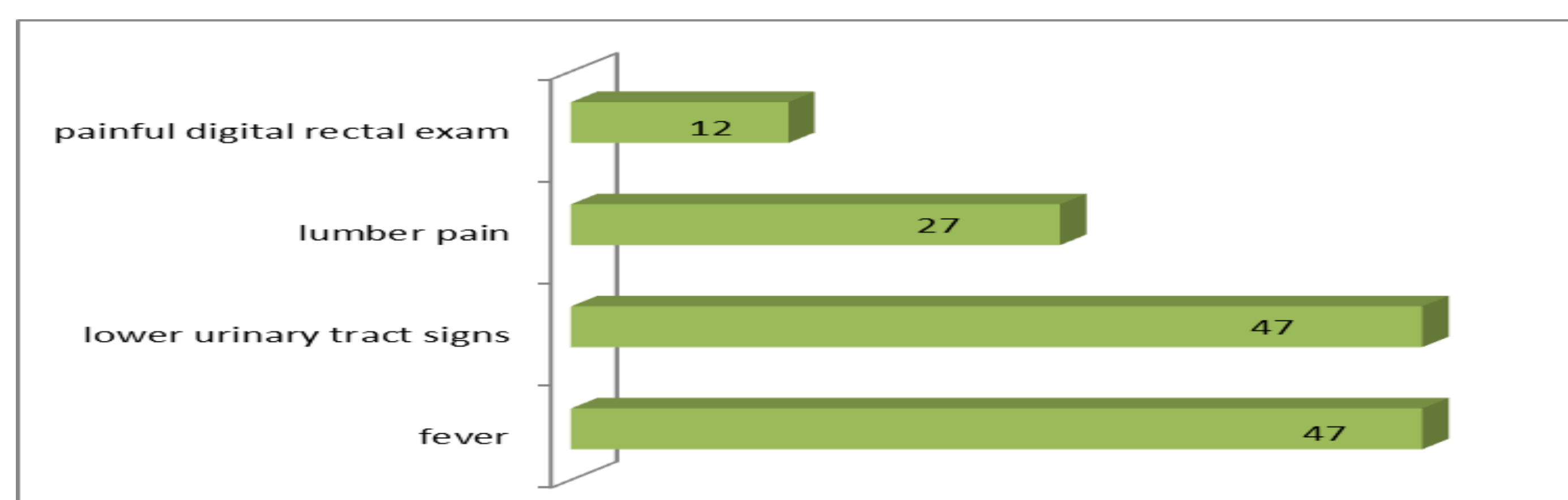


Figure1: The major symptoms and clinical signs .

1II- Infection localisation:

- Febrile upper UTI was the most common diagnosis observed in 66% (n=35).

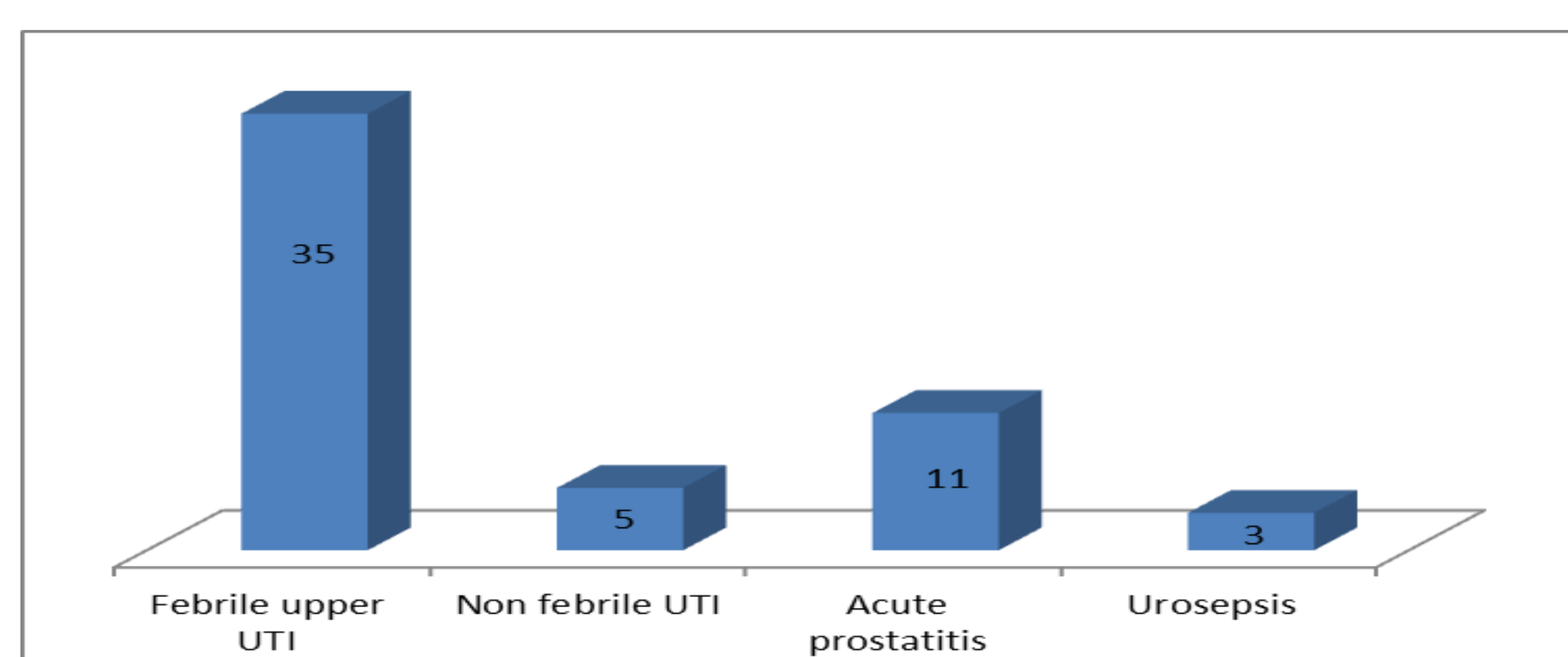


Figure 2: infection localisation

IV-Urinalysis cultures :

- Urinalysis cultures: positive in 28cases (52,8%).
- The most common uropathogen was Escherichia coli isolated in 39,6%.
- Extended spectrum β -lactamases (ESBL) Enterobacteriaceae were isolated in 15 cases (28,3 %).

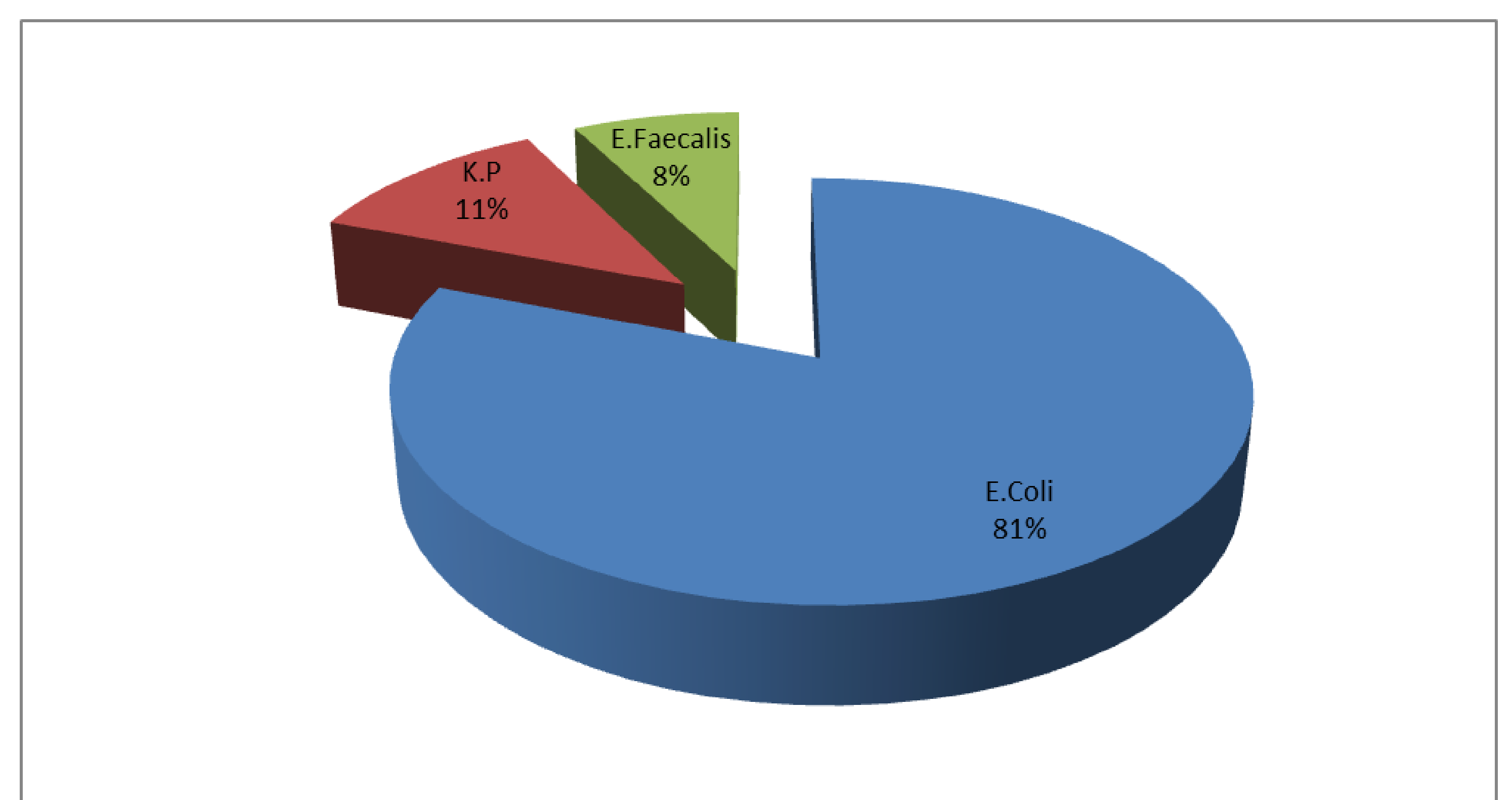


Figure 3: Uropathogens repartition.

V-Treatment and prognosis :

- Cefotaxim was the most prescribed empirical treatment (50,9%) followed by fluoroquinolons in 32,1 %.
- B-lactams were prescribed in 26,4 % of the cases followed by fluoroquinolones in 5,7 % after urine culture result was obtained.
- The median duration of treatment was 15 days (min=6 days – max=30 days).
- The outcome was good for 84,9 % of the patients.
- Suppurative complications (abcess, nephritis) were observed in 3 cases.
- One patient has developed urine retention.
- One patient had developed an acute kidney injury.

DISCUSSION-CONCLUSION:

- UTIs cause a substantial burden of disease with major economic consequences (1).
- In frail elderly patients with age-associated multiple severe underlying disorders and cognitive impairment, early recognition of UTI and prompt, appropriate treatment are critical in reducing the mortality (2).

References:

- 1-Mulder, M., et al., Trends of prescribing antimicrobial drugs for urinary tract infections in primary care in the Netherlands: a population-based cohort study. BMJ Open, 2019. 9(5): p. e027221.
- 2-Foxman, B., et al., Urinary tract infection: self-reported incidence and associated costs. Ann Epidemiol, 2000. 10(8): p. 509-15.