

CLINICAL CONTEXT

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Practice Guidelines for UTI Diagnosis and Treatment Among People with NLUTD The Prevention and Management of Urinary Tract Infections

- NIDRR (1992)
- IDSA (2009)
- Pediatrics (2013)
- Among People With Spinal Cord Injuries National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research Consensus Statement January 27-29, 1992
- European Association of Urology[,] with other European and Asian urologic societies (2017)

IDSA GUIDELINES

Diagnosis, Prevention, and Treatment of Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infection in Adults: 2009 International Clinical Practice Guidelines from the Infectious Diseases Society of America

EAU Guidelines on Urological Infections

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Clinical Context: Practice Guidelines

- *Each* notes their lack of high quality evidence support
- Each calls for research addressing the challenge of UTI diagnosis
 - Lack of available evidence most noteworthy in PVA Consortium Guideline
- Recent heightened interest in the *prevention* of catheter-associated UTI
- Patient perspective is not represented

MedStar National Rehabilitation Network

UTI Definition by Guideline: Gaps and Inconsistencies

NIDRR Consensus Statement (1992)	IDSA/EAU Guidelines (2017) Infectious Diseases Society of America (2009)	Pediatrics Proposed Definition of UTI in SB (2013)
Symptoms + Inflammatory Response + Bacterial Load	Symptoms + Bacterial Load	Symptoms + Inflammatory Response + Bacterial Load
One or more of the following symptoms required:	One or more of the following symptoms required:	Two or more of the following symptoms required:
	Fever	Fever
Increased spasticty	Increased spasticity	
Autonomic dysreflexia	Autonomic dysreflexia	
	Rigors	
Discomfort or pain during urination	Dysuria	Pain with catheterization/urination
Symptoms Malodorous and cloudy urine Leukocytes in urine		New or worse incontinence
	Urgent/frequent urination	
	Acute hematuria	
		Malodorous/cloudy urine
Malaise	Malaise	
Sense of unease		
Lethargy Discomfort/pain over kidney Discomfort/pain over bladder		
	Altered mental status	
	Flank pain/CVA tenderness	New back pain
	Pelvic discomfort	
	Suprapubic pain/tenderness	
		Abdominal pain
Pyuria (>10 WBC/HPF)		Pyuria (>10 WBC/HPF)
Bacterial load (100 CFU/mL if IC; 10,000 CFU/mL if condom catheter; any detectable if indwelling urethral or suprapubic	Bacterial load (>=1000 CFU/mL)	Bacterial load (>100,000 CFU/mL of a single organism)
	(1992) Symptoms + Inflammatory Response + Bacterial Load One or more of the following symptoms required: Increased spasticty Autonomic dysreflexia Discomfort or pain during urination Onset of urinary incontinence Malodorous and cloudy urine Leukocytes in urine Malaise Sense of unease Lethargy Discomfort/pain over kidney Discomfort/pain over bladder Pyuria (>10 WBC/HPF) Bacterial load (100 CFU/mL if IC; 10,000 CFU/mL if condom catheter; any detectable if	NIDRR Consensus Statement (1992)Infectious Diseases Society of America (2009)Symptoms + Inflammatory Response + Bacterial LoadSymptoms + Bacterial LoadOne or more of the following symptoms required:One or more of the following symptoms required:Increased spastictyOne or more of the following symptoms required:Increased spastictyIncreased spasticityAutonomic dysreflexiaAutonomic dysreflexia RigorsDiscomfort or pain during urination Onset of urinary incontinenceUrgent/frequent urination Acute hematuriaMalodorous and cloudy urine Leukocytes in urineMalaise Sense of uneaseSense of uneaseSense of unease LethargyLethargyLethargy Pluria (>10 WBC/HPF)Bacterial load (100 CFU/mL if IC; 10,000 CFU/mL if condom catheter; any detectable ifBacterial load (>=1000 CFU/mL)

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Guidelines Don't Agree with Evidence

- Ronco et al (2011): no associations between clinical symptoms and WBC and CFU thresholds in sample of males with SCI-IC.
- Tractenberg et al. (2017) Most prevalent symptoms in national sample are darker, cloudy, or fouler smelling urine and blood in urine (endorsement 70-84%)
 - At least 80% of this national sample (n=581) of persons with NB managing their bladder with IC attributed each of these sx to a UTI at least some of the time.



Problems Arising from Guidelines:

- 1. Different Guidelines identify different people as having "UTI"
- 2. All Guidelines assume no differences due to catheter or type of patient, or long/short term catheter use
- 3. Guidelines are not based on clinical or basic science evidence
- 4. Guidelines do not include patient perspective/experience
- Guidelines focus all attention on "UTI" so treatment for "not UTI but still problematic symptoms" not possible

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As a Result:

TREATMENT OF UTI IS LARGELY SUBJECTIVE WITHIN AND ACROSS PATIENTS

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Take Home Point

UTI IS A POOR OUTCOME MEASURE FOR PEOPLE WITH NEUROGENIC BLADDER-FOR RESEARCH, SELF-MANAGEMENT, AND POSSIBLY GUIDELINES

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Take Home Points

DO NOT PERFORM SURVEILLANCE **UA/C&S CANNOT RELY ON URINE WBC AS MANY/MOST PEOPLE HAVE BLADDER INFLAMMATION AT BASELINE DIAGNOSIS OF UTI MUST BE** ASSOCIATED WITH SYMPTOMS **CLOUDY/FOUL SMELLING URINE, IN** 9 ISOLATION, DOES NOT CO