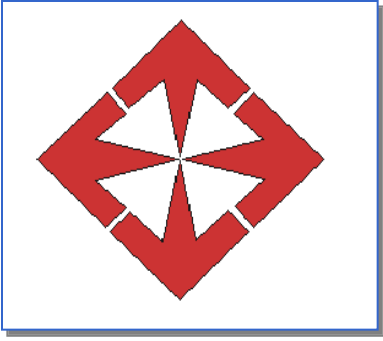




TOPLUM KÖKENLİ KOMPLİKE ÜRİNER SİSTEM İNFEKSİYONLARI

Hande Arslan

Hamiyet Demirkaya

Başkent ÜTF

31.01.2018

KLİMİK-ANKARA

Anlatmayacaklarımız

- Akut unkomplike sistit
- Kateter ilişkili ÜSİ
- Gebelikte asemptomatik bakteriüri
- Kateter ilişkili ÜSİ
- Renal Tx hastalarında ÜSİ
- Rekürren ÜSİ

- 35 yaşında kadın
- Ateş, halsizlik
- Acil tuvalete gitme hissi
- İdrar yaparken yanma
- Kusma
- Yan ağrısı
- Bir hafta önce SYE nedeniyle levofloksasin ted

Lab:

- BK:16.500/milimetre
- Kreatinin:1.4 mg/dl
(1 hafta önce 0.8mg/dl)
- İdrarda ;
 - Lökositüri (L esteraz)
 - Nitrit+

Fizik Muayene:

- 38.6 C ateş
- 110/dk kalp atım hızı
- TA:105/70 mmHg
- Dehidrate görünümde
- Suprapubik ve kosto vertebral hassasiyet



ÜRİNER SİSTEM İNFEKSİYONLARI (ÜSİ)

Toplum Kökenli

Hastane Kökenli

Komplike

Komplike olmayan

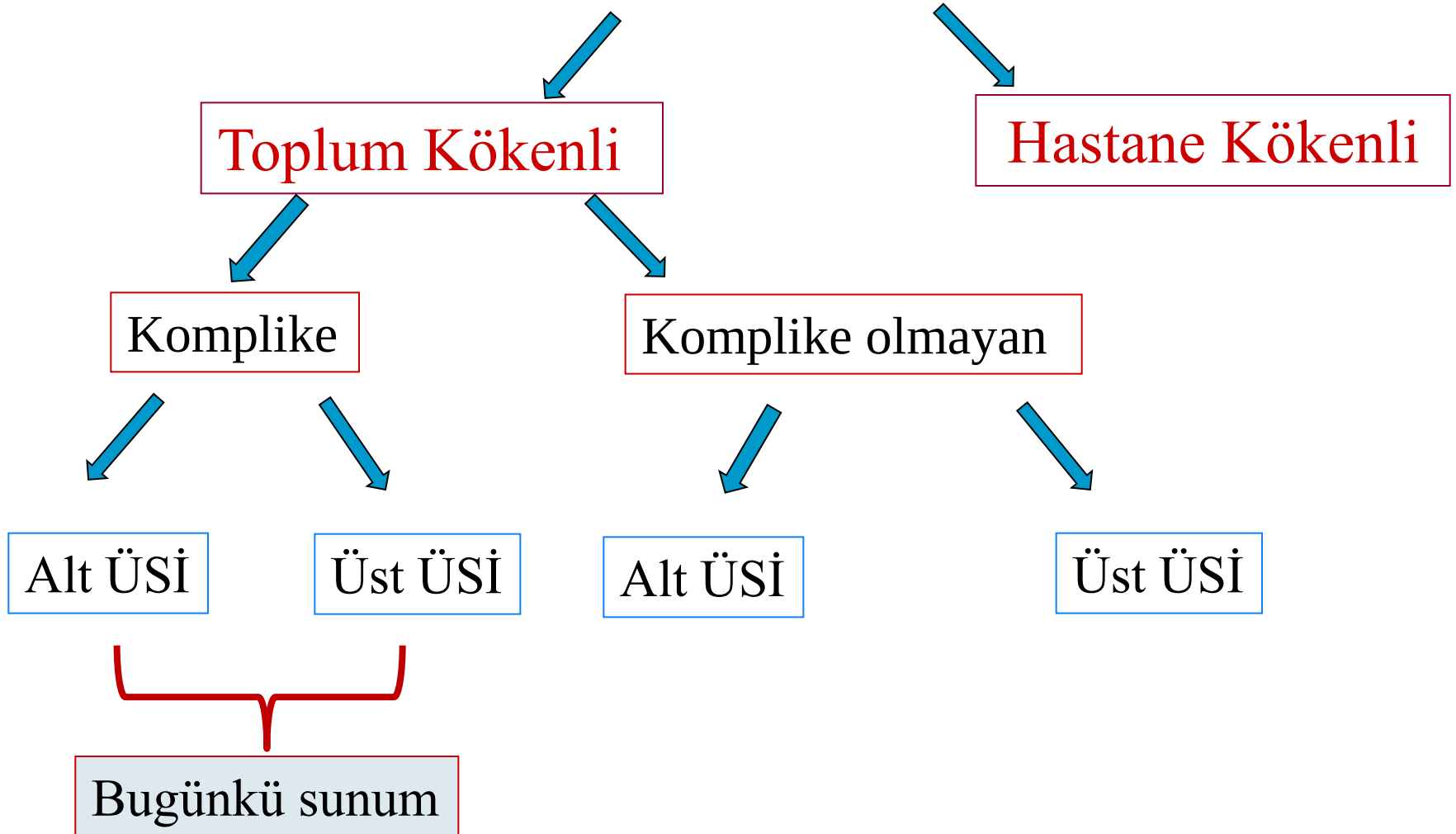
Alt ÜSİ

Üst ÜSİ

Alt ÜSİ

Üst ÜSİ

Bugünkü sunum



Komplike olmayan ÜSİ

- **Nörolojik ve yapısal olarak normal** olan üriner sistemin infeksiyonu (alt ya da üst üriner sistem)
- Pratikte erişkin gebe olmayan kadınlarda görülen infeksiyonlar

Komplike ÜSİ

Nörolojik veya yapısal olarak anormal olan üriner sistemlerde;

- Gebelerde
- Çocuklarda
- Erkeklerde

- Böbreğin kistik hastalıkları
- Anatomik anomaliler
- Obstrüksiyon
- Nörojenik mesane
- Yabancı cisim
- Diabetes mellitus
- Renal transplantasyon
- Prostatit
- Rezidü idrar kalması

International Clinical Practice Guidelines for the Treatment of Acute Uncomplicated Cystitis and Pyelonephritis in Women: A 2010 Update by the Infectious Diseases Society of America and the European Society for Microbiology and Infectious Diseases

Kalpana Gupta,¹ Thomas M. Hooton,² Kurt G. Naber,⁹ Björn Wullt,¹⁰ Richard Colgan,³ Loren G. Miller,⁴ Gregory J. Moran,⁵ Lindsay E. Nicolle,⁸ Raul Raz,¹¹ Anthony J. Schaeffer,⁶ and David E. Soper⁷

¹Department of Medicine, Veterans Affairs Boston Health Care System and Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, Massachusetts; ²Department of Medicine, University of Miami Miller School of Medicine, University of Miami, Miami Florida; ³Department of Family and Community Medicine, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland; ⁴Division of Infectious Diseases, Harbor-UCLA Medical Center, Torrance, and ⁵Department of Emergency Medicine and Division of Infectious Diseases Olive View-UCLA Medical Center, Sylmar, California; ⁶Department of urology, Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois; and ⁷Departments of Obstetrics and Gynecology and Medicine, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, South Carolina; ⁸Department of Internal Medicine and Department of Medical Microbiology University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada; ⁹Technical University of Munich, Munich, Germany; ¹⁰Lund University Hospital, Lund, Sweden; and ¹¹Infectious Diseases Unit, Ha'Emek Medical Center, Afula, and Rappaport Faculty of Medicine, Technion, Haifa, Israel



ÜRİNER SİSTEM İNFEKSİYONLARI (ÜSİ)

Toplum Kökenli

Hastane Kökenli

Komplike

Komplike olmayan

- Komplike edici faktörler olsun olmasın
akut piyelonefrit
- Komplike edici faktörlerin varlığında sistit

Pratikte erişkin gebe olmayan kadınlarda görülen **sistit**

Topic Outline

[SUMMARY & RECOMMENDATIONS](#)

[INTRODUCTION](#)

[TERMINOLOGY](#)

[MICROBIOLOGY](#)

[CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS](#)

Typical presentation

Complications

[DIAGNOSTIC APPROACH](#)

Evaluation

Imaging

Diagnosis

[MANAGEMENT](#)

Indications for treatment

Empiric antimicrobial therapy

- Critical illness or immunosuppression
- Other hospitalized patients
- Outpatients
 - Low risk of MDR infection
 - High risk of MDR infection

Directed antimicrobial therapy

Addressing underlying urinary tract abnormalities



Acute complicated urinary tract infection (including pyelonephritis) in adults

Authors: [Thomas M Hooton, MD](#), [Kalpana Gupta, MD, MPH](#)
Section Editor: [Stephen B Calderwood, MD](#)
Deputy Editor: [Allyson Bloom, MD](#)

[Contributor Disclosures](#)

All topics are updated as new evidence becomes available and our [peer review process](#) is complete.
Literature review current through: Dec 2017. | **This topic last updated:** Jan 02, 2018.

INTRODUCTION — Urinary tract infections (UTIs) include cystitis (infection of the bladder/lower urinary tract) and pyelonephritis (infection of the kidney/upper urinary tract). The pathogenesis of UTI begins with colonization of the vaginal introitus or urethral meatus by uropathogens from the fecal flora, followed by ascension via the urethra into the bladder. Pyelonephritis develops when pathogens ascend to the kidneys via the ureters. Pyelonephritis can also be caused by seeding of the kidneys from bacteremia. It is possible that some cases of pyelonephritis are associated with bacteria in the lymphatics.



Pyelonephritis is most commonly caused by *Escherichia coli* in adults with acute complicated UTI (ie, UTI with fever, suspected or documented pyelonephritis, and UTI with sepsis or bacteremia). Pyelonephritis can also be caused by seeding of the kidneys from bacteremia. It is possible that some cases of pyelonephritis are associated with bacteria in the lymphatics.

Pyelonephritis is most commonly caused by *Escherichia coli* in adults with acute complicated UTI (ie, UTI with fever, suspected or documented pyelonephritis, and UTI with sepsis or bacteremia). Pyelonephritis can also be caused by seeding of the kidneys from bacteremia. It is possible that some cases of pyelonephritis are associated with bacteria in the lymphatics.

- (See ["Cystitis in women"](#).)
- (See ["Cystitis in men"](#).)
- (See ["Urinary tract infections and asymptomatic bacteriuria in pregnancy"](#).)
- (See ["Catheter-associated urinary tract infection in adults"](#).)
- (See ["Urinary tract infection in renal transplant recipients"](#).)
- (See ["Recurrent urinary tract infection in women"](#).)

Komplike/Komplike olmayan ayrımı neden önemli?

■ Tedavi

Kompli

– daha

yan e

– sistit

kons

kulla

Akut sistit

- Tedavisiz; %25-42 oranında spontan iyileşme
- Etkili olmayan tedavi; %2 piyelonefrit

“Antibiyotik tedavi başarısındaki
gecikme kötü prognoza neden olmaz”

Christiaens TC 2002

Ferry SA 2007

Knottnerus BJ 2013

Ülkemizde birinci basamağa ya da acil servise başvuran üst üriner sistem infeksiyonları ne yoğunlukta?

Antibiotic prescribing and urinary tract infection

Sevgi Canbaz*, Yildiz Peksen, Ahmet Tefvik Sunter, Hakan Leblebicioglu,
Mustafa Sunbul

Department of Public Health, School of Medicine, Ondokuz Mayıs University, Samsun 55139, Turkey

Received 1 March 2002; accepted 28 May 2002

Bölgesel;
Birinci basamağa başvuran hastaların %17.8'i ÜSİ

%2 piyelonefrit ?

Table 2
Physical examination findings

Signs	Acute cystitis (<i>n</i> = 216)	Recurrent UTIs (<i>n</i> = 102)	Pyelonephritis (<i>n</i> = 53)	Urethritis (<i>n</i> = 48)
Suprapubic tenderness <i>N</i> (%)	162 (75.0)	43 (42.2)	18 (34.0)	35 (72.9)
Fever <i>N</i> (%)	51 (23.6)	24 (23.5)	28 (52.8)	15 (31.3)
Loin tenderness <i>N</i> (%)	40 (18.5)	38 (37.3)	38 (71.7)	10 (20.8)

Akut Piyelonefrit

Etiyoloji

Toplum kökenli ÜSİ

- Kadın;
 - %85-90 *E.coli*
- Yaşlı Kadın /Erkek /Anomali varlığında:
 - E.coli
 - Proteus
 - Pseudomonas spp
 - Klebsiella spp
 - Enterobacter spp
 - Enterokoklar
 - Stafilokoklar

Bulgular;

- Ani başlayan sistemik bulgular (Titreme ile yükselen ateş, halsizlik (%5 hastada yok)
- Mesane semptomları (acil ve/veya sık idrara gitme hissi, dizüri) (%20 hastada yok)
- Yan ağrısı /kostovertebral hassasiyet (bazı çalışmalarda tanı kriteri değil)

Bulgular;

- **Erkekler** için ÜSİ içinde kabul edilen prostatit; sistit bulguları +pelvik ve perineal ağrı
- **Yaşlı veya debil hastalarda**
 - Düşme
 - Fonksiyonel durumda değişiklik
 - Mental durumda değişiklik(Ancak fokal üriner sistem bulgularının olmadığı durumlarda bakteriüri güvenilir bir prediktör değil)

Piyüri

- Yol gösterici
- Yokluğu alternatif tanıları düşündürmeli
- Obstrüktif enfeksiyonlarda negatif olabilir

Bakteriyemi (%10-50)

- Daha ağır klinik tablo
- İmmün yetmezlikli hasta
- Obstrüksiyon varlığında
- > 65 yaş

Steril Piüri nedenleri

İnfeksiyon ilişkili

- Antibiyotik kullanıyor olmak
- Son iki hafta da geçirilmiş ÜSİ
- Jinekolojik infeksiyon
- Üretrit
- Prostatit
- Balanit
- Viral genitoüretral enfeksiyon
- Fungal enfeksiyon
- Trichomonas enf

Wise G, 2015 NEJM

Steril Piüri nedenleri

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- Son iki hafta da geçirilmiş ÜSİ
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- Üretrit
- Prostatit
- Balanit
- Viral genitoüretral enfeksiyon
- Fungal enfeksiyon
- Trichomonas enf

İnfeksiyon dışı

- Halihazırda /yakın zamanda kateteri olması
- Yakın zamanda sistoskopi, Ü. endoskopi
- ÜS de taş / neoplazm /
- ÜS de yabancı cisim (stent gibi)
- Pelvik ışınlama tedavisi
- Üriner fistül
- Polikistik böbrek
- Rejeksiyon
- Renal ven trombozu
- İntestinal nefrit
- Analjezik nefropatisi
- Papiller nekroz
- İntersitisiyel sistit
- SLE, Kawasaki

Wise G, 2015 NEJM

- Tanıyı nasıl koyalım?

Tanı

Bulgular

+

Piyüri

+

Bakteriüri

+

Kan Kültürü

Ayırıcı Tanı:

Yan ağrısı +/-Ateş -piüri ;

- Akut kolesistit
- Apendisit
- Ürolithiazis
- Paraspinoz kas ağrıları
- Renal ven trombozu
- PID

Bütün piyelonefritli hastaları görüntülememiz gerekiyor mu?

Tanı

Görüntüleme ne zaman?

Hastanın ilk başvurusu sırasında

- Sepsis / septik şoktaki hasta
- Bilinen veya şüpheli obstrüksiyon varlığı
- İdrar PH sınırın >7.0 olması
- Glomerüler filtrasyon hızının 40ml/dk altına yeni düşmüş olması

Hangi görüntüleme yöntemi?

■ **BT**

(Abdomen ve pelvik tarama)

Kontrastlı:

- Apse, inflamasyon, gaz formasyonu saptanmasında en duyarlı yöntem

Kontrastsız :

- Taş, gaz yapan patolojiler, hemoraji, obstrüksiyon ve abse için yeterli

■ **Renal USG:**

- Hidronefroz için en duyarlı yöntem
- Kontrast veremediğiniz hastalar için öneriliyor

Komplikasyonlar

- Bakteriyemi (%10-50)
- Sepsis/septik şok
- Akut Böbrek Yetmezliği (daha çok üriner obstrüksiyon veya enstrümentasyon varlığında)
- Renal kortikomedüller abse
- Perinefritik apse
- Amfizömatöz sistit (DM)
- Papiller nekroz (DM)

Hastayı nasıl yönetelim?

Hasta hastaneye yatmalı mı?

Parenteral sıvı tedavisi yapılsın mı?

CLINICAL PRACTICE

Caren G. Solomon, M.D., M.P.H., *Editor*

Acute Pyelonephritis in Adults

James R. Johnson, M.D., and Thomas A. Russo, M.D., C.M.

This Journal feature begins with a case vignette highlighting a common clinical problem. Evidence supporting various strategies is then presented, followed by a review of formal guidelines, when they exist. The article ends with the authors' clinical recommendations.

From Minneapolis Veterans Affairs (VA) Health Care System and the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis (J.R.J.); and the University of Buffalo, State University of New York, and VA Western New York Health Care System, Buffalo (T.A.R.). Address reprint requests to Dr. Johnson at Minneapolis VA Health Care System, 1 Veterans Dr., Infectious Diseases 111F, Minneapolis, MN 55417, or at johns007@umn.edu.

N Engl J Med 2018;378:48-59.

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An otherwise healthy 35-year-old woman presents with urinary urgency, dysuria, fever, malaise, nausea, and flank pain. During a recent trip to India, she took a fluoroquinolone for diarrhea. On examination, the temperature is 38.6°C, the pulse 110 beats per minute, and the blood pressure 105/50 mm Hg; she has suprapubic and flank tenderness, without abdominal tenderness. The white-cell count is 16,500 per cubic millimeter, and the serum creatinine concentration 1.4 mg per deciliter (124 μ mol per liter) (most recent measurement before presentation, 0.8 mg per deciliter [71 μ mol per liter]). Urinalysis is positive for leukocyte esterase and nitrites. How would you evaluate and manage this case?

THE CLINICAL PROBLEM

	Eve hızlı taburculuk	Acil servis ya da gözlem ünitesinde ilk müdahale	Acil hospitalizasyon
Hastalığın şiddeti	Hafif, kusma yok	Orta, +/- kusma	Sepsis ya da kritik değişirici faktör ¹
Oral tedaviye uygunluk	Evet uygun	İlk doz iv tedavi sonrası uygun	Hayır
Eşlik eden medikal durum ¹	Yok ya da stabil	Yok ya da stabil	Stabil değil/ kritik ¹
Psikososyal durum ¹	Stabil	Stabil	Stabil değil/ kritik ¹
Sıvı resüsitasyonu	Gerek yok/minör	Orta düzey +/- idame	Yoğun resüsitasyon
Kardiyopulmoner resüs.	Gerek yok	Gerek yok	Vazopresör, O2 desteği, invaziv / non-invaziv MV
Semptomatik tedavi ²	İv+/- oral	İv+/-oral	İv+/-oral
Oral antibiyoterapi	Acil servisten ayrılmadan reçete et	Eve göndereceksen gitmeden reçete et	Hastanın durumu stabilleşene kadar ertele
İV antibiyoterapi	Gerekirse tek doz	Acil bir doz ver Gerekirse acil serviste tekrarla	Hızlıca uygula Yatıştan sonra devam et
Görüntüleme	Gerek yok	Obstrüksiyon, abse ya da amfizamatöz pyelonefrit riski varsa görüntüle ³	Obstrüksiyon, abse ya da amfizamatöz pyelonefrit riski varsa görüntüle ³
Ürolojik değerlendirme ya da Girişimsel radyoloji	Gerek yok	Drene edilmesi gereken odak varsa	Drene edilmesi gereken odak varsa

Yetişkinde akut piyelonefrit yönetimi

Akut piyelonefrit

Genitoüriner görüntüleme için endikasyon var mı?
GFR de akut azalma ($GFR \leq 40$ ml/dk)
Bilinen ya da şüphelenilen ürolitiazis
Üriner pH ≥ 7.0

HAYIR

EVET

Hastaneye yatış endikasyonu var mı?

Sepsis ya da septik şok
Genel durum bozukluğu
İmmüsupresyon
Eşlik eden instabil durumlar
Kötü psikososyal durum
Oral antibiyotik seçeneği olmaması

HAYIR

Drenaj gerekiyor mu?

EVET

EVET

HAYIR

Acil serviste takip gerekiyor mu?

Belirgin hipovolemi
Bulantı ya da kusma
Orta şiddette hastalık

HAYIR

EVET

Acil serviste ilk tedaviyi ver
İv ab, sıvı, semptomatik ted

HAYIR

Oral antibiyotikle eve gönder
+/- ilk doz uzun etkili
antibiyotik

Hastaneye yatış
Görüntülemeye odak varsa drene et
İv antibiyotik, iv sıvı
Yoğun bakım (sepsis/septik şok)
Semptomatik tedavi

EVET

Yatış endikasyonu devam ediyor mu?
Devam eden bulantı, kusma?
Hidrasyon ihtiyacı?
Hemodinamik instabilite?
Ağır ve eve gidemeyecek hasta?

Hangi Antibiyotik?

- Son yıllarda en sık kullanılan antibiyotiklere karşı belirgin bir direnç söz konusu
 - Kinolonlar
 - TMP-SMX
 - Aminoglikozidler
 - Betalaktam+ Blaktamaz inhib

Hangi Antibiyotik ?

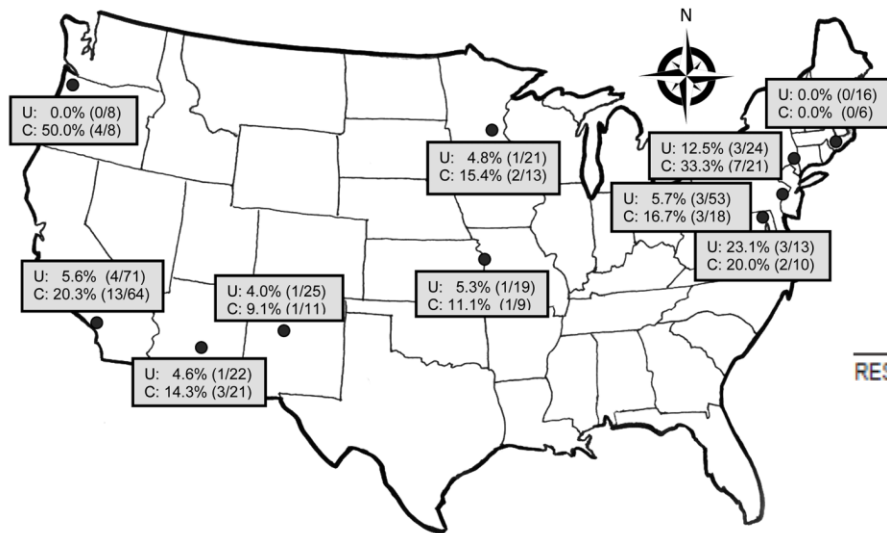
- Klinisyen antibiyotik kararı verirken
 1. Piyelonefrit tedavisinde etkin antibiyotikleri
 2. Direnç değerlendirmesi yaparak
 - Lokal epidemiyolojik direnç verileri
 - Hasta bazlı direnç riski
 3. Ulusal veya uluslararası rehberlere göre vermeli
- Yine de hastayı değerlendirirken başarısız bir başlangıç tedavisinin hasta ya ne kadar zarar verebileceğini öngörmeli.

■ ULUSLARARASI PENCERE



1-Lokal epidemiyoloji

Direnç oranları



Fluoroquinolone-Resistant and Extended-Spectrum β -Lactamase-Producing *Escherichia coli* Infections in Patients with Pyelonephritis, United States¹

Shirley A. Talan, Sukhjot S. Takhar, Anusha Krishnadassan, Fredrick M. Abrahamian, William R. Mower, Gregory J. Moran; EMERGENCY ID Net Study Group

Emerging Infectious Diseases • www.cdc.gov/eid • Vol. 22, No. 9, September 2016

ESBL+

RESEARCH



Figure 2. Prevalence of extended-spectrum β -lactamase-producing *Escherichia coli* infection among patients with uncomplicated (U) and complicated (C) pyelonephritis, by study site, United States, July 2013–December 2014. Study sites are listed in the online Technical Appendix (<http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/EID/article/22/9/16-0148-Techapp1.pdf>); online Technical Appendix Tables 2 and 3 provide additional results on antimicrobial resistance rates.

Kinolon direnci



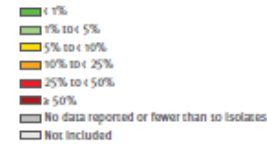
SURVEILLANCE REPORT

Antimicrobial resistance surveillance in Europe

2015

www.ecdc.europa.eu

Figure 3.1. *Escherichia coli*. Percentage (%) of Invasive Isolates with resistance to fluoroquinolones, by country, EU/EEA countries, 2015



Non-visible countries
 Liechtenstein
 Luxembourg
 Malta

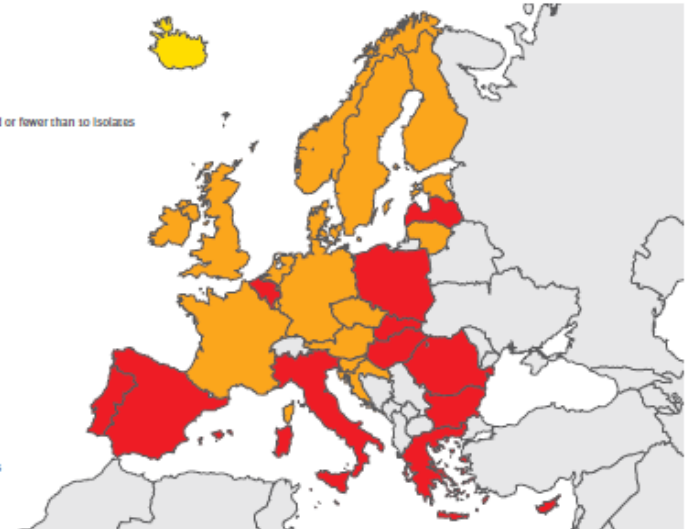
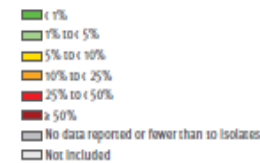
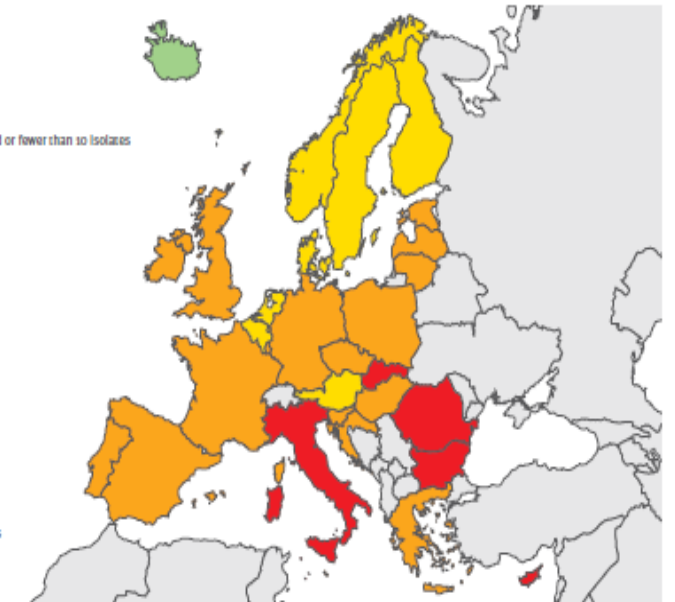


Figure 3.2. *Escherichia coli*. Percentage (%) of Invasive Isolates with resistance to third-generation cephalosporins, by country, EU/EEA countries, 2015



Non-visible countries
 Liechtenstein
 Luxembourg
 Malta



Escherichia coli in Europe: An Overview

Nerino Allocati ^{1,*}, Michele Masulli ¹, Mikhail F. Alexeyev ² and Carmine Di Ilio ¹

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Received: 15 September 2013; in revised form: 4 November 2013 / Accepted: 7 November 2013 /

Published: 25 November 2013

Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health 2013, 10

6241

Table 3. Antibiotic resistance of *E. coli* isolated (%R) from human sources in Europe.

Country	Third-generation cephalosporines	Fluoroquinolones	Aminoglycosides	Multi-resistance ^a	Ref.
Austria	9.1	22.3	7.4	2.6	[25] ^b
Belgium	6.0	21.5	9.3	1.4	[25]
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.0	15.0	3.0	0	[57] ^c
Bulgaria	22.9	30.2	17.3	10.1	[25]
Croatia	4.0	15.0	7.0	1.0	[57]
Cyprus	36.2	47.4	23.9	18.2	[25]
Czech Republic	11.4	23.5	8.8	3.7	[25]
Denmark	8.5	14.1	6.4	3.0	[25]
Estonia	12.2	9.9	4.8	1.1	[25]
Finland	5.1	10.8	5.3	2.7	[25]
France	8.2	17.9	7.9	2.6	[25]
Germany	8.0	23.7	7.6	3.6	[25]
Greece	14.9	26.6	16.8	10.8	[25]
Hungary	15.1	31.2	14.8	8.3	[25]
Iceland	6.2	14.0	6.2	0.8	[25]
Ireland	9.0	22.9	10.2	3.6	[25]
Italy	19.8	40.5	18.3	10.3	[25]
Latvia	15.9	16.8	11.4	9.2	[25]
Lithuania	7.0	12.9	9.7	2.4	[25]
Luxembourg	8.2	24.1	8.2	2.8	[25]
Malta	12.8	32.0	15.5	9.6	[25]
Netherlands	5.7	14.3	7.8	2.2	[25]
Norway	3.6	9.0	4.1	1.2	[25]
Poland	11.7	27.3	8.4	4.0	[25]
Portugal	11.3	27.2	16.1	7.5	[25]
Romania	22.0	30.4	19.6	10.9	[25]
Slovakia	31.0	41.9	17.9	12.9	[25]
Slovenia	8.8	20.7	9.8	4.1	[25]
Spain	12.0	34.5	14.8	4.9	[25]
Sweden	3.0	7.9	3.7	1.0	[25]
Switzerland	3.0	15.0	7.0	1.0	[57]
Turkey	42.0	52.0	35.0	23.0	[57]
United Kingdom	9.6	17.5	8.2	3.6	[25]

^a Isolates with resistance to all three antimicrobial classes; ^b data 2011; ^c data 2008.

Hasta bazlı direnç değerlendirmesi risk faktörleri

- >60 yaş,
- Daha önce geçirilmiş ÜSİ öyküsü
- Üriner kateter varlığı
- Kronik medikal durumlar
- Yeni hospitalizasyon
- Yeni antibiyotik tedavisi
- Dirençli bölgeye seyahat

Hooton 2018

Johnson 2018

International Clinical Practice Guidelines for the Treatment of Acute Uncomplicated Cystitis and Pyelonephritis in Women: A 2010 Update by the Infectious Diseases Society of America and the European Society for Microbiology and Infectious Diseases

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The focus of this guideline is treatment of women with acute uncomplicated cystitis and pyelonephritis, diagnoses limited in these guidelines to premenopausal, nonpregnant women with no known urological abnormalities or comorbidities. It should be noted that women who are postmenopausal or have well-controlled diabetes without urological sequelae may be

II.What Is the Treatment for Acute Pyelonephritis?

Recommendations

8. In patients suspected of infection, a urine culture and susceptibility test should be performed. Initial empirical therapy should be based on the basis of the infecting uropathogen.

9. Oral ciprofloxacin (500 mg twice daily without an initial 400-mg dose) is an appropriate choice for the treatment of acute pyelonephritis in outpatients where the prevalence of uropathogens to fluoroquinolones is low (A-I). If an initial one-time intravenous antimicrobial, such as 1 g of ceftriaxone or a 24-h dose of an aminoglycoside, is given, an initial intravenous dose of a fluoroquinolone resistance is not a concern. Initial 1-time intravenous dose of an antimicrobial, such as 1 g of ceftriaxone or a consolidated 24-h dose of an aminoglycoside, is recommended (B-III).

i. Data are insufficient to make a recommendation for what fluoroquinolone resistance is an important agent in conjunction with or without for treatment of pyelonephritis.

10. A once-daily oral ciprofloxacin (1000 mg extended-release) or levofloxacin (750 mg for 5 days) is an appropriate choice for therapy in patients not in the hospital where the prevalence of resistance is not known to exceed 10%. If fluoroquinolone resistance is the concern, an initial intravenous dose of a long-acting antimicrobial, such as 1 g of ceftriaxone (B-III) or a consolidated 24-h dose of an aminoglycoside, is recommended (B-III).

11. Oral trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (160/800 mg [1

1. Kültür al

2. Ampirik tedavi;

Kinolon direnci <%10

Oral kinolon

Kinolon direnci>%10

Oral tedavi önerisi

yapılamamış

Uzun etkili Parenteral başlangıç tedavisi

- Seftriakson
- Aminoglikozid

Oral TMP-SMZ eğer etkenin duyarlılığı biliniyorsa

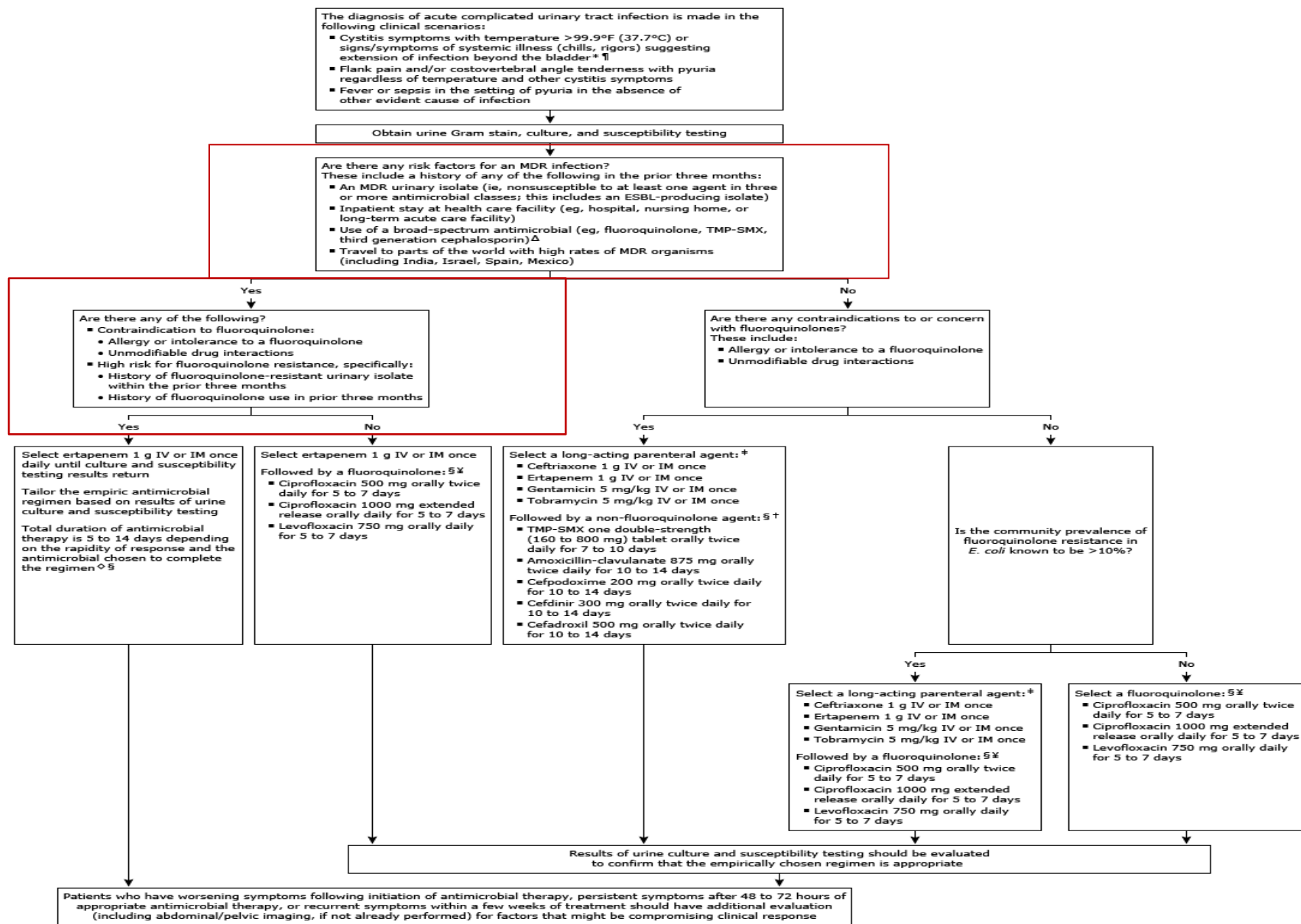
Oral Betalaktamlar diğer ajanlara göre daha az etkililer
(Başlangıç dozu IV Olmalı)

6.Hastane yatış ihtiyacı olan hasta IV tedavi edilmeli

- Florokinolon
- Geniş spektrum B laktam +/- Aminoglikozid
- Karbapenem

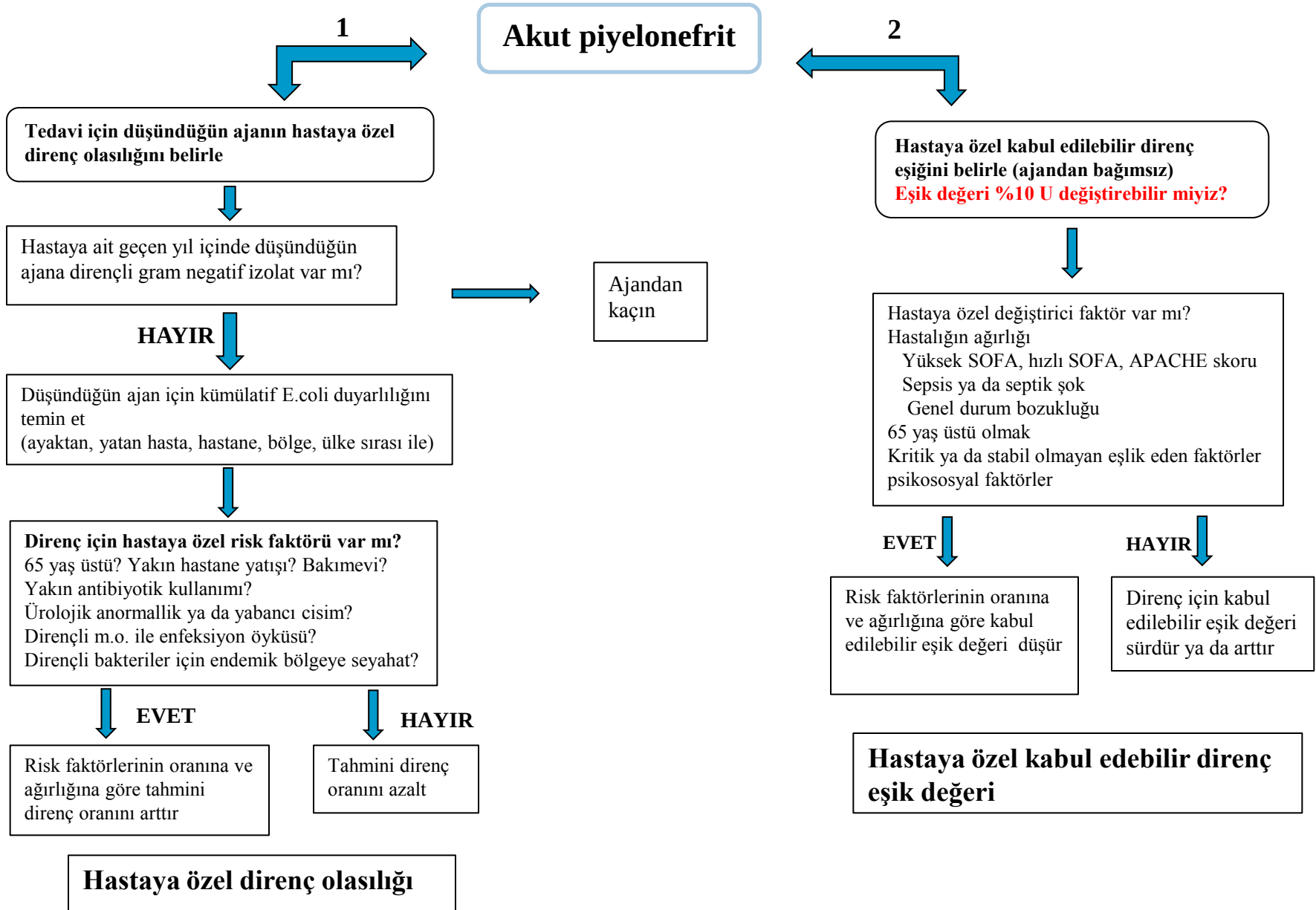
(B-III).

Empiric antimicrobial selection for acute complicated urinary tract infection in adults in the outpatient setting

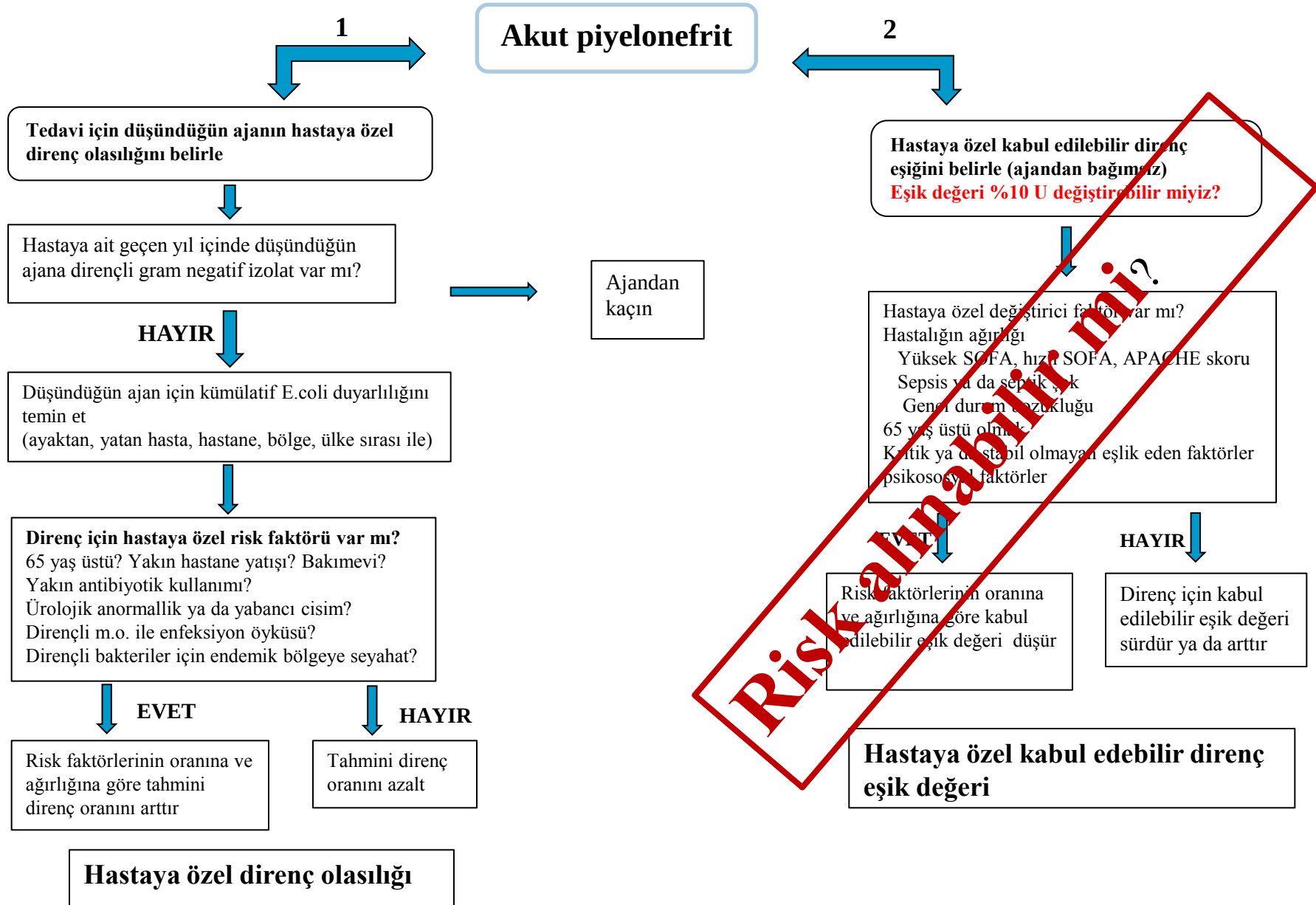


- This algorithm reflects our approach to the selection of empiric antimicrobial therapy for patients in the outpatient setting who have an acute complicated UTI (ie, cystitis with signs or symptoms of infection extending beyond the bladder or pyelonephritis). Outpatient management is acceptable for patients with mild to moderate illness, including those who can be stabilized with rehydration and initial antimicrobial therapy in an outpatient or emergency room setting and discharged on oral antimicrobials with close follow-up. Indications for inpatient management include persistently high fever or pain, marked debility, inability to maintain oral hydration or take oral medications, suspected urinary tract obstruction, and concerns regarding adherence to therapy. If inpatient management is anticipated,

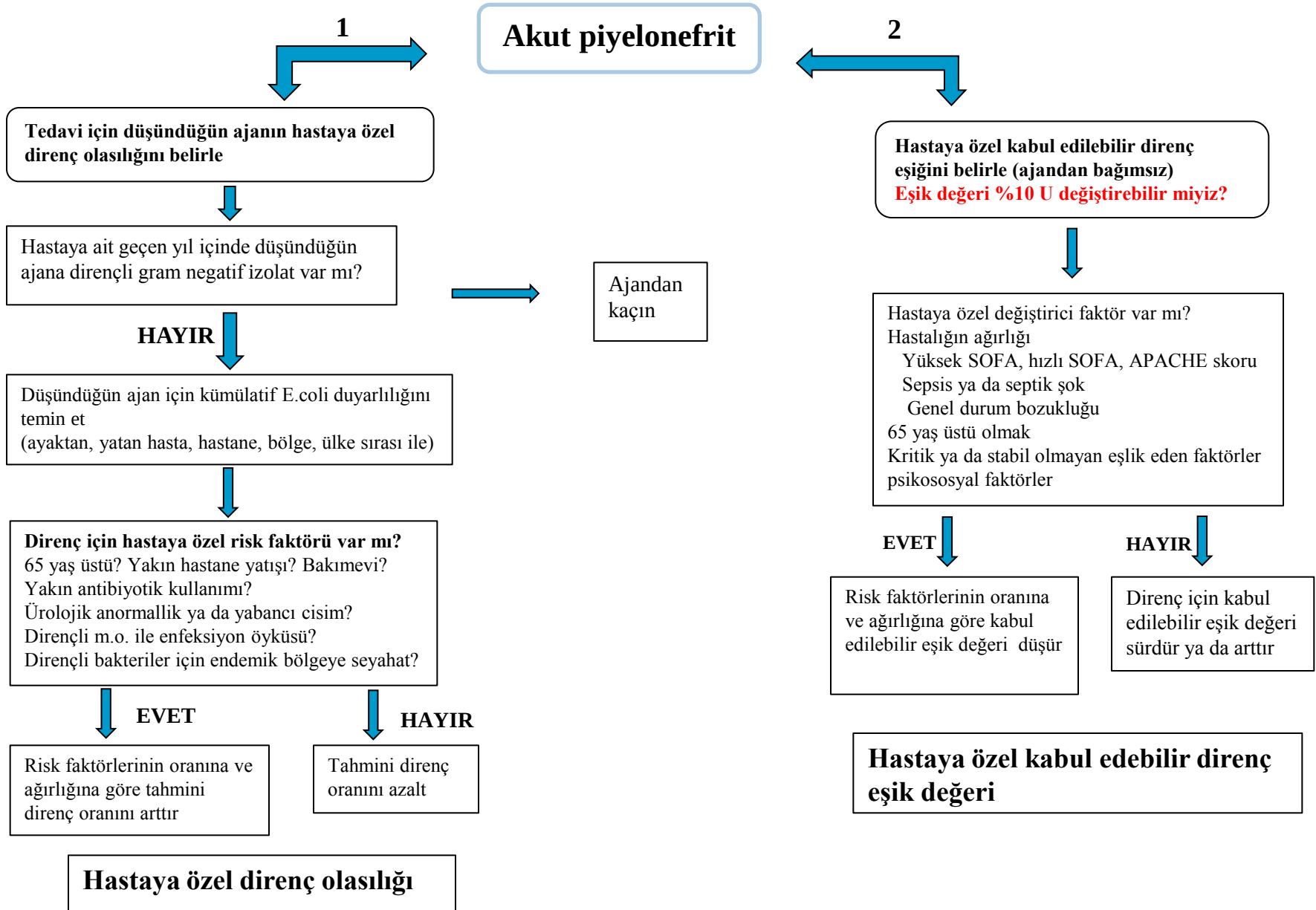
Akut piyelonefritte ilk antibiyotik rejimi seçiminde önerilen algoritma



Akut piyelonefritte ilk antibiyotik rejimi seçiminde önerilen algoritma



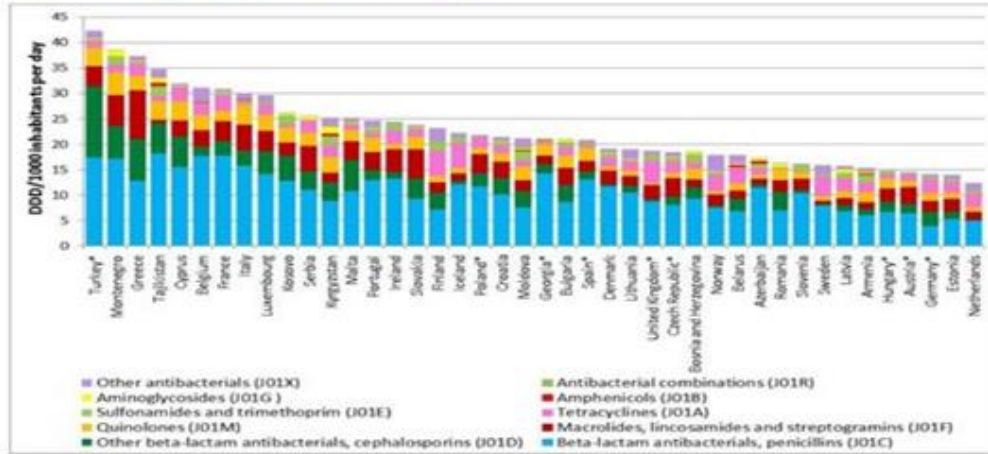
Akut piyelonefritte ilk antibiyotik rejimi seçiminde önerilen algoritma



TÜRKİYE PENCERESİ



Expanding AM consumption surveillance throughout Europe



Use methodology compatible with ESAC-Net

Enable data comparison in the European Region

Total antibiotic use in 2011, expressed in number of DDD per 1000 inhabitants per day in 12 European countries and Kosovo as compared to 29 ESAC-Net countries.

The category (ATC subgroup) 'Other beta-lactam antibacterials, cephalosporins, monobactams'; 'Other antibacterials' includes glycopeptide antibacterials, polymyxins, nitrofurans and other antibacterials.

*Countries reporting only outpatient antibiotic use:

Romania and Spain provided reimbursement data

"Kosovo (in accordance with UN Security Council resolution 1244 (1999))"

TÜRKİYE’de Toplum kökenli ÜSİ etkeni *E.coli*’lerin direnç oranları

Received: 2009.02.24
Accepted: 2009.05.28
Published: 2010.05.01

Authors' Contribution:

- A** Study Design
- B** Data Collection
- C** Statistical Analysis
- D** Data Interpretation
- E** Manuscript Preparation
- F** Literature Search
- G** Funds Collection

Antibiotic resistance in community-acquired urinary tract infections: Prevalence and risk factors

Behice Kurtaran^{1ABDEFG}, Aslihan Candevir^{1ACDE}, Yesim Tasova^{1ADE}, Filiz Kibar^{2ADE},
Ayse Seza Inal^{1ADE}, Suheyla Komur^{1BC}, Hasan Salih Zeki Aksu^{1DE}

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² Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Medicine, Cukurova University, Adana, Turkey

Source of support: Departmental sources

A total 146 patients with CAUTIs, 109 women and 37 men (mean age: 50.9±18.44 years), were in-

32



Turk J Urol 2016; 42(1): 32-6 • DOI: 10.5152/tud.2016.90836



URINARY INFECTION

Original Article

Antimicrobial susceptibilities of *Escherichia coli* isolates as agents of community-acquired urinary tract infection (2008-2014)

Niseli Yılmaz, Neval Ağuş, Arzu Bayram, Pınar Şamlıoğlu, M. Cem Şirin, Yeşer Karaca Derici, Sevgi Yılmaz Hancı

ABSTRACT

Objective: Urinary tract infections (UTIs) are among the most frequently seen community-acquired infections worldwide. *E. coli* causes 90% of urinary system infections. To guide the empirical therapy, the resistance pattern of *E. coli* responsible for community-acquired UTI was evaluated throughout a seven-year period in this study.

Material and methods: The urine cultures of patients with urinary tract infections admitted to outpatient clinics between 1st January 2008 and 31st December 2014 were analyzed. Presence of $\geq 10^5$ colony-forming units/mL in urine culture media was considered as significant for UTI. Isolated bacteria were identified by standard laboratory techniques or automated system VITEK2 (BioMerieux, France) and BD PhoenixTM 100 (BD, USA), as required. Antibiotic susceptibility testing was performed by Kirby-Bauer disk diffusion method using Clinical Laboratory Standard Institute (CLSI) criteria.

Results: A total of 13281 uropathogens were isolated. Overall *E. coli* accounted for 8975 (67%) of all isolates. Resistance rates of *E. coli* to antimicrobial agents was demonstrated to be as follows: ampicillin 66.9%, cefazolin 30.9%, cefuroxime 30.9%, ceftazidime 14.9%, cefotaxime 28%, cefepime 12%, amoxicillin-clavulanic acid 36.9%, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (TMP-SXT) 20%, ciprofloxacin 49.9%, amikacin 0.3%, gentamicin 24%, nitrofurantoin 0.9%, and fosfomycin 4.3%. There was no resistance to imipenem nor meropenem. The frequency of ESBL-producing *E. coli* strains was 24%.

Conclusion: It is concluded that fosfomycin and nitrofurantoin are appropriate empirical therapy for community-acquired UTI empirical therapy, but the fluoroquinolones and the TMP-SXT shall not be used in the empirical treatment of UTI at this stage. In conclusion, as resistance rates show regional differences, it is necessary to regularly examine regional resistance rates to determine the appropriate empirical antibiotic treatment and national antibiotic usage policies must be reorganized according to data obtained from these studies.

Keywords: Antimicrobial susceptibility; community-acquired urinary tract infections; *Escherichia coli*

Risk factors for ciprofloxacin resistance among *Escherichia coli* strains isolated from community-acquired urinary tract infections in Turkey

Hande Arslan¹, Özlem Kurt Azap^{1*}, Önder Ergönül² and Funda Timurkaynak¹ on behalf of the Urinary Tract Infection Study Group†

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Received 21 April 2005; returned 11 June 2005; revised 1 August 2005; accepted 30 August 2005

A total of 611 Gram-negative isolates were studied: 321 were isolated from uncomplica

Isolation rates and antibiotic susceptibilities of different *Enterobacteriaceae* species as urinary tract infection agents in Turkey: a systematic review

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2009-2015
22/94 çalışma

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Özgün Çalışma/Original Article

Mikrobiyol Bul 2013; 47(4): 603-618

Preferred
Reporting
Items for
Systematic Review
Meta-
Analysis Protocols-2015
(PRISMA-P)

Türkiye’de İdrar Kültürlerinden İzole Edilen *Escherichia coli* Suşlarının Antibiyotiklere Direnç Durumu: Bir Meta-Analiz

Antibiotic Resistance Patterns of *Escherichia coli* Strains Isolated from Urine Cultures in Turkey: A Meta-Analysis

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¹ Ministry of Health Sakarya University Training and Research Hospital, Department of Medical Microbiology, Sakarya, Turkey.

² Sakarya Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi, Tıbbi Mikrobiyoloji Anabilim Dalı, Sakarya.

² Sakarya University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Microbiology, Sakarya, Sakarya, Turkey.

1996-2012
101/228 çalışma

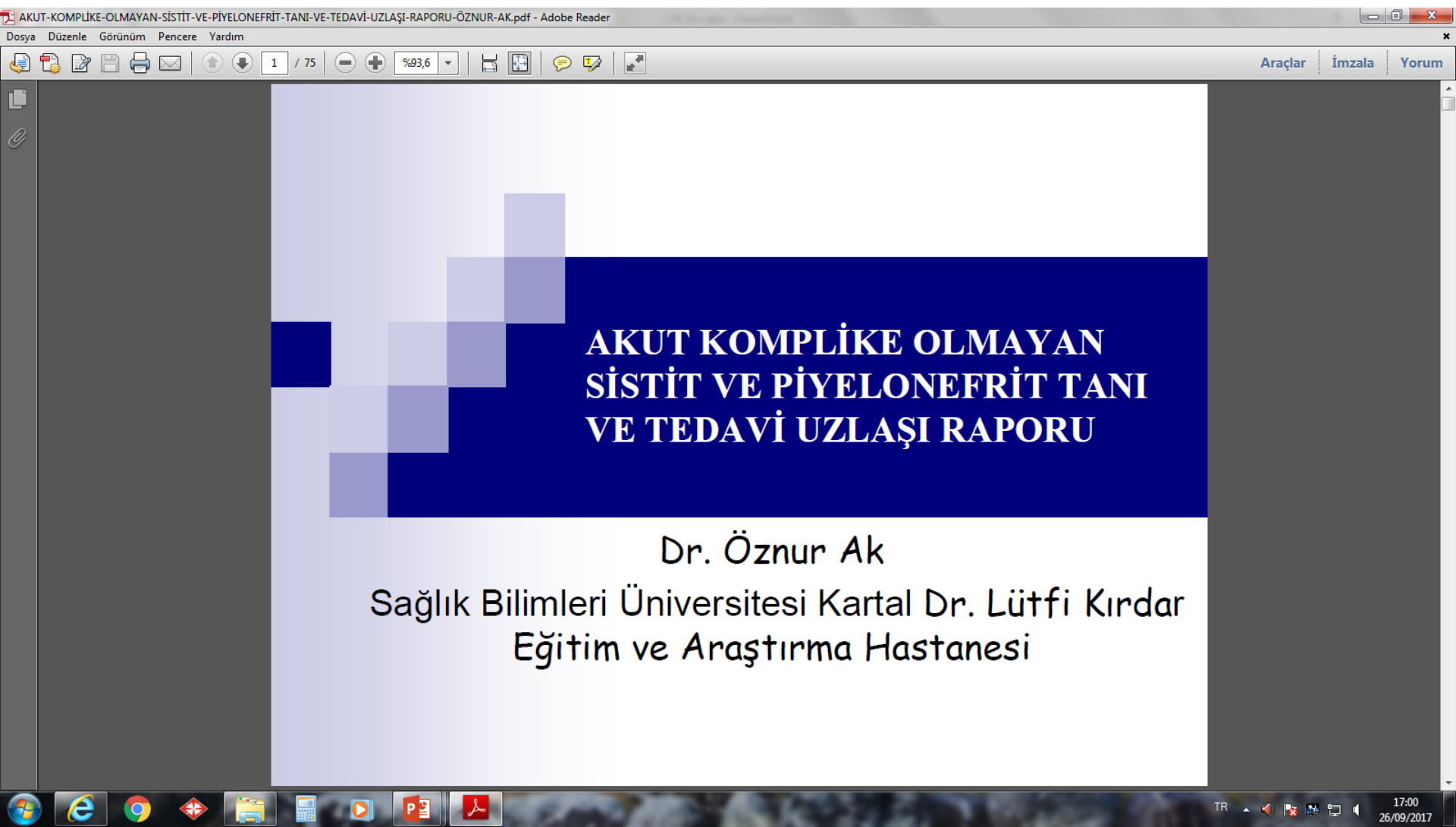
Epidemiology and susceptibility of pathogens from SMART 2011–12 Turkey: evaluation of hospital-acquired versus community-acquired urinary tract infections and ICU- versus non-ICU-associated intra-abdominal infections

Iftihar Koksali^{1*}, Gurdal Yilmaz¹, Serhat Unal², Pinar Zarakolu², Volkan Korten³, Lutfiye Mulazimoglu³, Fehmi Tabak⁴, Birgul Mete⁴, Vildan Avkan Oguz⁵, Zeynep Gulay⁵, Emine Alp⁶, Robert Badal⁷ and Sibylle Lob⁷

¹Karadeniz Technical University, Trabzon, Turkey; ²Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey; ³Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey; ⁴Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey; ⁵Dokuz Eylul University, Izmir, Turkey; ⁶Erciyes University, Kayseri, Turkey; ⁷International Health Management Associates, Inc., Schaumburg, IL, USA

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Received 22 May 2016; returned 17 September 2016; revised 24 October 2016; accepted 13 December 2016



■ Çalışmaların benzemezleri;

- Çalışma yılları
- Hasta kabul kriterleri

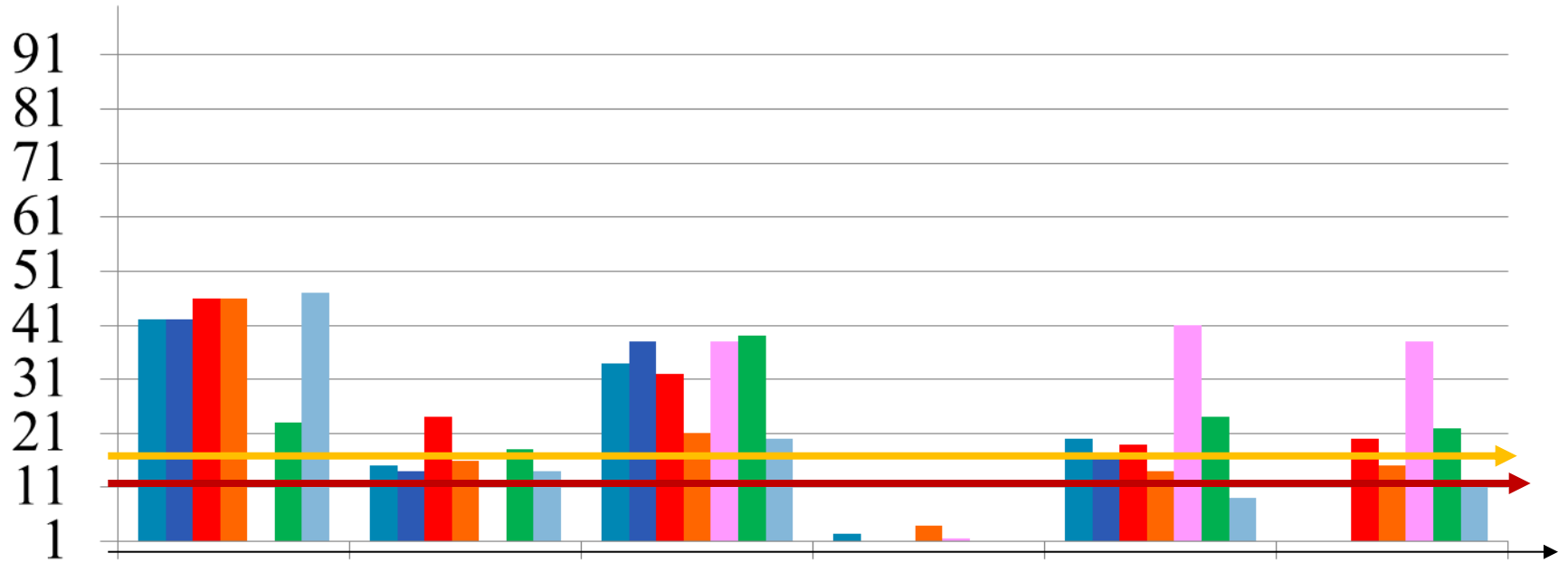
Ayaktan hasta tamam da toplum kökenli mi?

- Yeni taburcu
- Kontrol hastası
- Sağlık bakımı ilişkili
- Asemptomatik
- Komplike edici faktörlerin varlığı.....
- Antibiyotik duyarlılık şablonlarındaki farklar

■ Çalışmaların benzeri;

- Yüksek direnç oranları

Direnç oranları (%)



■ Kurtaran B,2010 ■ Arslan H,2005 ■ Yürüyen C,2016
■ Aykan Ş B,2013 ■ Köksal İ,2017 ■ Klimik,2016
■ Taşbakan 2013

Hasta bazlı direnç değerlendirmesi risk faktörleri

Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy (2005) 56, 914–918
doi:10.1093/jac/dki344
Advance Access publication 20 September 2005

JAC

Risk factors for ciprofloxacin resistance among strains isolated from urinary tract infections

Table 4. Multivariate analysis of ciprofloxacin resistance among *E. coli*

	Odds ratio	Confidence interval	P value
Age over 50	1.6	1.08–2.47	0.020
Ciprofloxacin use	2.8	1.38–5.47	0.004
Complicated UTI	2.4	1.54–3.61	<0.001

Hande Arslan¹, Özlem Kurt Azap^{1*}, Önder Ergö
Urinary Tract Infection

¹Department of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, Ankara Numune

Received 21 April 2005; returned 11 June 2005; accepted 11 June 2005

TABLE 2. Univariate analysis of extended-spectrum β -lactamase (ESBL) positivity among uropathogenic *Escherichia coli*

	ESBL + <i>E. coli</i> %	P
Prostatic disease	7 (2)	0.925
More than three UTI episodes in the preceding year	47 (10)	<0.001
Urinary catheter	16 (3)	0.262
UTI in the preceding year	125 (27)	0.073
Use of antibiotic in the preceding 3 months	91 (20)	0.712
Use of β -lactam antibiotic in the preceding 3 months	31 (7)	0.108
Use of quinolones in the preceding 3 months	29 (6)	0.032
Use of gentamicin in the preceding 3 months	11 (35)	<0.001

UTI, urinary tract infection.

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

10.1111/j.1469-0698.2005.01469.x

Risk factors for extended-spectrum β -lactamase positivity in uropathogenic *Escherichia coli* strains isolated from urinary tract infections

ESBL + *E. coli* %?

- %90 CTX M15

- %39.2 TMP-SMZ ve Kinolon ve gentamisin dirençli

Ö. K. Azap¹, H. Arslan¹, K. Şere
1) Department of Infectious Diseases and
Medicine, Bahçelievler, Ankara, Turkey

Abstract

Neden çok ilaca direnç?

■ ST131 Klonu

- Kinolon / aminoglikozid/ çoğu B laktam antibiyotiklere dirençli
- Global olarak hızlı yayılıyor
- Üropatojen virulansı yüksek

Lopez-Cerero L JAC 2014

Emerging *Escherichia coli* O25b/ST131 Clone Predicts Treatment Failure in Urinary Tract Infections

Fusun Can,¹ Ozlem Kurt Azap,² Ceren Seref,¹ Pelin Ispir,¹ Hande Arslan,² and Onder Ergonul³

¹Department of Medical Microbiology, Koç University, School of Medicine, Istanbul, ²Department of Infectious Diseases, Baskent University, School of Medicine, Ankara, and ³Department of Infectious Diseases, Koç University, School of Medicine, Istanbul, Turkey

E. coli O25b/ST131 in Treatment of UTI • CID 2015:60 (15 February) • 523

- 2011 / Başkent Hastanesi
- Ayaktan hasta (en az bir üriner sistem bulgusu + lökositüri)
- Antibiyotik duyarlılık testi
MDR >3 grup (B laktam, gentamisin, kinolon, TMP-SMZ)
- ESBL tip tayini (PCR)
- Filogenetik analiz (PCR)

294 üropatojen E.coli

		Ampirik tedavi (%)		Direnç (%)	
Ciprofloksasin		27		39	
Fosfomisin		23		0	
TMP-SMZ		9		44	
Cefuroksim		9		25	
MDR				39	
Karbapenem				0	

% 24 ESBL +
% 12 ST131

Table 1. Risk Factors for Presence of Sequence Type 131 Clone

Risk Factor	ST131 Isolates (n = 35), No. (%)	Non-ST131 Isolates (n = 259), No. (%)	<i>P</i> Value
Patient risk factors			
Mean age (SD)	50 (17)	53 (20)	.318
Female sex	31 (89)	221 (85)	.607
Antibiotic use other than quinolones within last 3 mo	10 (29)	55 (21)	.345
Quinolone use within last 3 mo	13 (37)	48 (19)	.011
Hospitalization within the last year	16 (46)	60 (23)	.004
Operation within the last year	11 (31)	34 (13)	.005
Bacterial factors			
Quinolone resistance	42 (100)	79 (31)	<.001
Multidrug resistance	26 (74)	81 (31)	<.001
ESBL production	21 (60)	49 (19)	<.001
CTX-M-15 positivity	13 (37)	27 (10)	<.001

Abbreviations: ESBL, extended-spectrum β -lactamase; SD, standard deviation; ST131, sequence type 131.

Tedavi başarısı %85

Table 2. Univariate Analysis for Treatment Failure

Risk Factor	Treatment Failure (n = 35), No. (%)	No Treatment Failure (n = 259), No. (%)	<i>P</i> Value
Patient risk factors			
Mean age (SD)	56 (17)	53 (20)	.277
Female sex	39 (87)	213 (86)	.843
Antibiotic use within last 3 mo	26 (58)	100 (41)	.033
Quinolone use within last 3 mo	12 (27)	49 (20)	.287
Hospitalization within last year	19 (42)	57 (23)	.006
Operation within last year	13 (29)	32 (13)	.006
Bacterial factors			
Quinolone resistance	28 (62)	86 (35)	<.001
Multidrug resistance	30 (54)	86 (28)	<.001
Belonging to ST131 clone	14 (31)	21 (8)	<.001
ESBL production	17 (38)	53 (21)	.017
CTX-M-15 positivity	10 (22)	30 (12)	.067

Abbreviations: ESBL, extended-spectrum β -lactamase; SD, standard deviation; ST131, sequence type 131.

Short Communication

The clinical impact of ST131 H30-Rx subclone in urinary tract infections due to multidrug-resistant *Escherichia coli*



Fusun Can^a, Özlem Kurt-Azap^b, Pelin İspir^a, Elif Nurtop^a, Ceren Seref^a, İlayda Loçlar^c, Ozge Nur Aktaş^c, Yelda Ceren Orhan^c, Onder Ergonul^{d,*}

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107 MDR E.coli

- ST131 klonu
 - 26/107 (%24) ST131
 - 24/26 (%92) H30
 - 21/24 (%88) H30-Rx
- ESBL
 - 59(%55.1)
 - 18 (%31)ST131 klonu (%94 H30-Rx subklonu)

Table 2Univariate and multivariate analyses for infection with ST131 H30-Rx subclone among multidrug-resistant *Escherichia coli* isolates.

Risk factor	Univariate analysis			Multivariate analysis		
	OR	95% CI	P-value	OR	95% CI	P-value
Patient risk factors						
Age >50 years	0.4	0.16–1.16	0.098	0.25	0.06–1.04	0.058
Female sex	1.6	0.41–6.05	0.494	1.35	0.29–6.24	0.695
UTI within last year	1.2	0.42–3.52	0.705	2	0.54–7.82	0.286
Quinolone use within last 3 months	0.7	0.27–1.95	0.534	0.42	0.1–1.68	0.225
Hospitalisation within last year	3	1.13–8.29	0.027	3.5	1.04–12.17	0.042
Immunosuppression	1.6	0.54–4.84	0.384	1.35	0.31–5.9	0.682
Chronic heart diseases	0.9	0.3–2.93	0.933	0.8	0.17–3.65	0.771
Diabetes mellitus	0.4	0.1–1.38	0.14	0.44	0.09–2.15	0.317
Bacterial risk factors						
CTX-M-15 production	3.6	1.34–9.88	0.011	4.8	1.54–15.32	0.007

OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; UTI, urinary tract infection.

Ulusal rehberler???

Prof. Dr. HANDE ARSLAN

Başkent Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi
Enfeksiyon Hastalıkları ve Klinik Mikrobiyoloji AD.

9 Ekim 2017

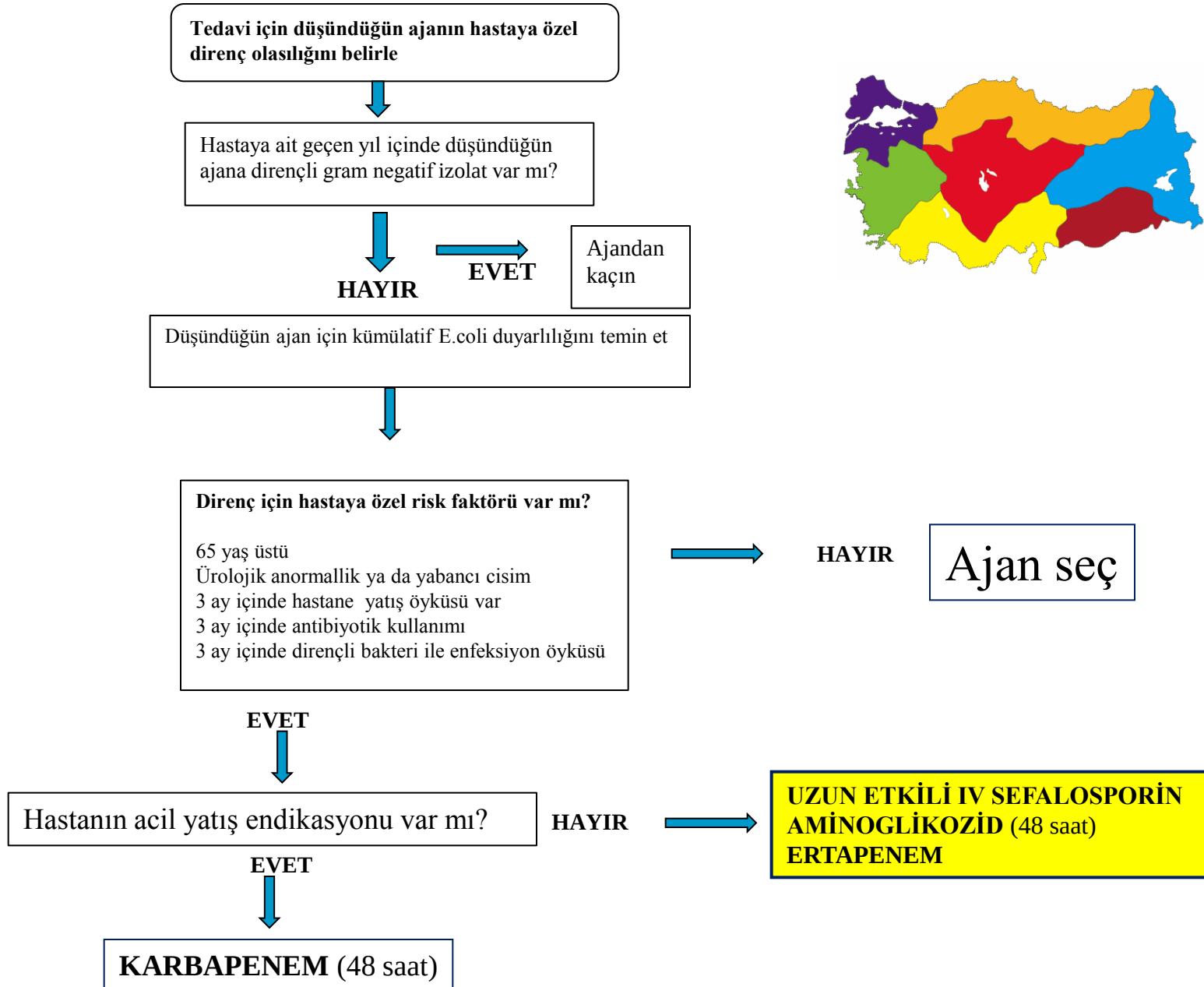


ERİŞKİNDE ÜRİNER SİSTEM ENFEKSİYONLARI

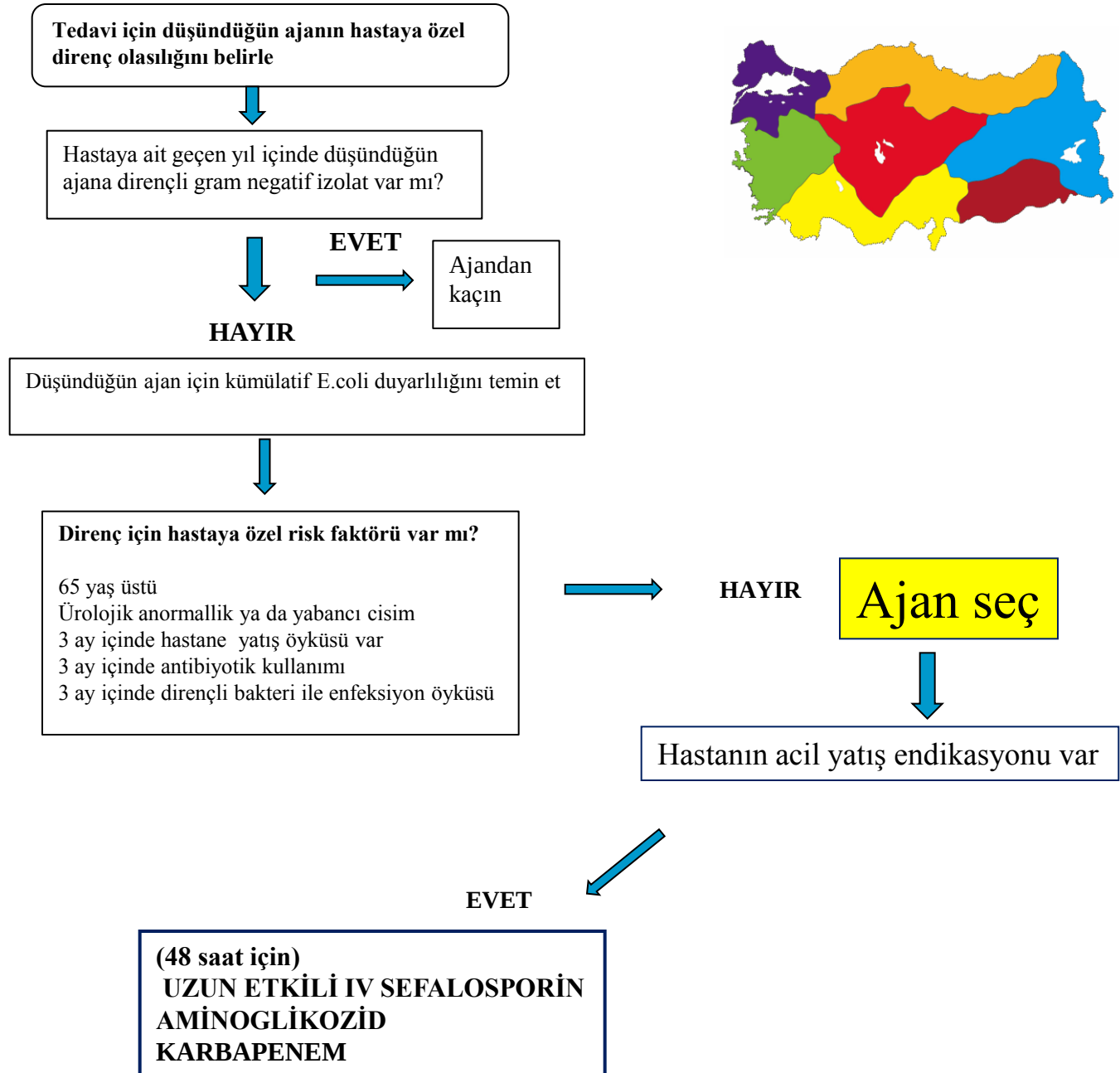
Tedavi- piyelonefrit

- Kültür için örnek aldıktan sonra
 - 3.Kuşak sefalosporin
 - Aminoglikozid (böbrek fonksiyonları kontrolü ile)
 - Karbapenem
- Kültür sonucuna göre tedavi modifiye edilmelidir.
- Birinci basamak kültür alıp bir doz aminoglikozid vererek hastayı ikinci basamağa sevk eder.

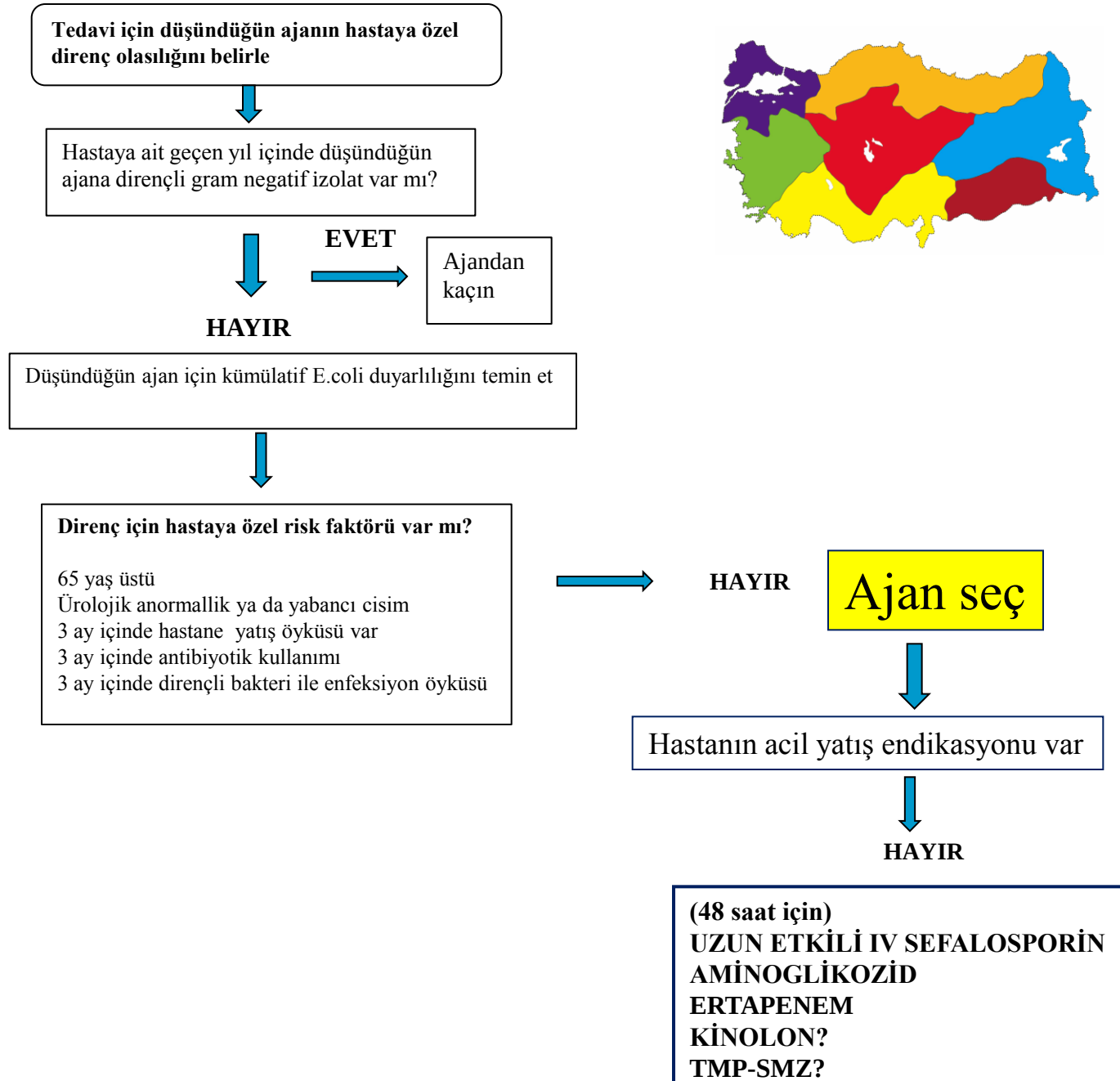
Akut piyelonefritte ilk antibiyotik rejimi seçiminde önerilen algoritma



Akut piyelonefritte ilk antibiyotik rejimi seçiminde önerilen algoritma



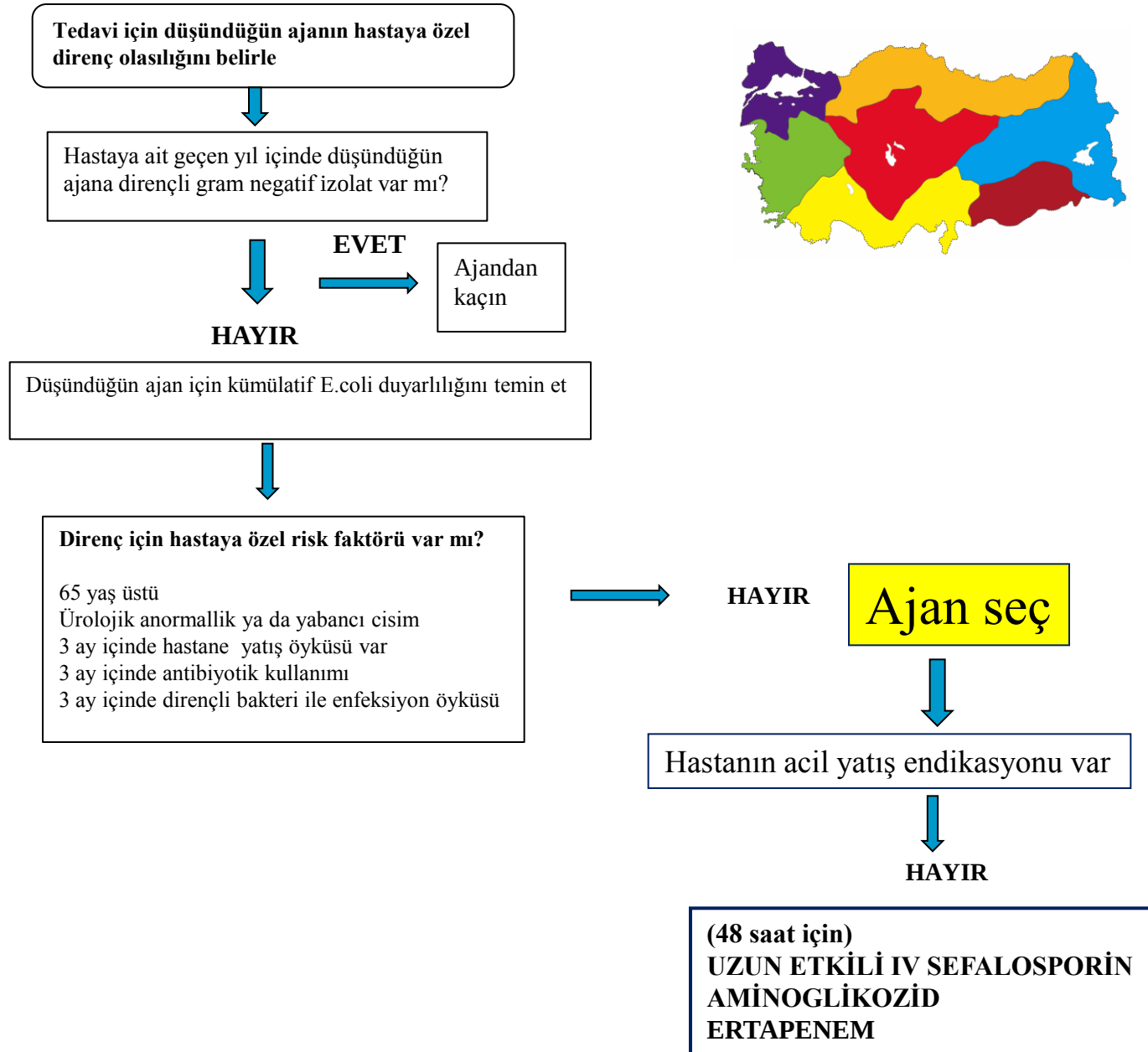
Akut piyelonefritte ilk antibiyotik rejimi seçiminde önerilen algoritma



Komplike olmayan ÜSİ etkenlerinde direnç oranları

	Oral sefalosporin	TMP-SXT	Kinolon	Gentamisin	Seftriakson
Arslan 2005	9	36	17	8	6
Azap 2009	9	35	22	10	9
Güneysel 2009	17	32	15	-	-
Aypak 2010	23	41	25	6	16

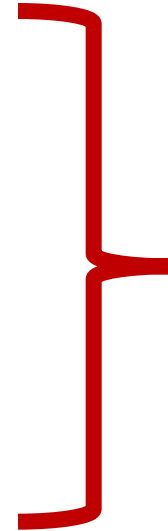
Akut piyelonefritte ilk antibiyotik rejimi seçiminde önerilen algoritma



Takip

Ayaktan takip edilecek hastalar için ilk 48-72 saat yakın takip (Telefon takibi)

- 48-72 saat içinde uygun antibiyotik tedavisine rağmen yanıt vermeyen hastalara
- Birkaç hafta içinde semptomların tekrarlaması halinde



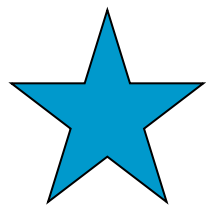
Radyolojik
görüntüleme

Tedavi süresi

- Kadınlarda
 - Patojen tedaviye duyarlı ise klinik kür $>90\%$
 - 5-7 gün kinolon /10-14 gün TMP-SMZ
 - B laktamlarla ilgili veriler sınırlıdır (oral kullanımda 10-14 gün)
 - Patojen tedaviye dirençli ise kabul edilemez bir başarısızlık riski var (Talan D 2000)
- Erkeklerde piyelonefrit veya prostatit ayırdı yapılamadığında prostat dokusuna iyi geçen bir ajanla (kinolon) 14 gün sürmeli

Tedavi süresi

- Tedavi süresi önerisi için yeterli veri olmayan durumlar
 - Ağır hastalık
 - Hidroüreter, taş, abse gibi durumlar için mekanik girişim yapılan hastalar
 - Diğer antibiyotikler
- Tedavi süresinin uzaması;
 - uzaklaştırılamayan enfeksiyon odağının devamı halinde (Non-obstrüktif taş gibi)
 - bakteriyemide uzatmaya gerek yok



35y, kadın
Ateş+, piyüri+, KVAH + } **Pyelonefrit**
Lökositöz+



Görüntüleme endikasyonu yok



Yatış endikasyonu yok



Kusma+ } antiemetik+, analjezik+, antipiretik+
Dehidratasyon+ } iv sıvı replasmanı+, **KÜLTÜR**, iv
seftriakson
(Acil servis)

Sepsis ya da septik şok
Genel durum boz.
İmmüsupresyon
Hemodinamik instabilite
Kötü psikososyal durum
Oral ab tedavisine uygun olmamak

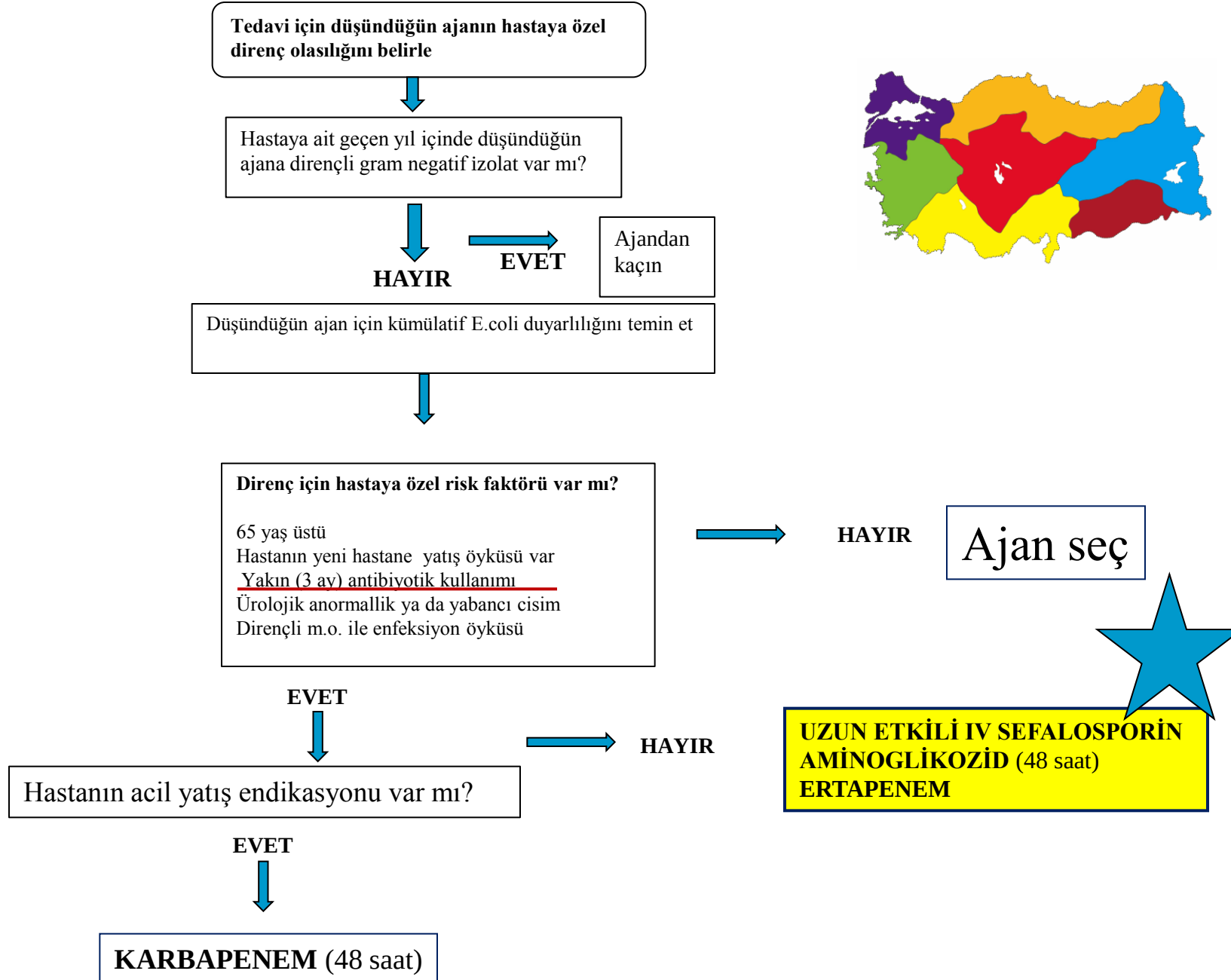
GFR ≤ 40 ml/dk

Bilinen ya da şüpheli ürolitiazis

Üriner Ph ≥ 7.0



Akut piyelonefritte ilk antibiyotik rejimi seçiminde önerilen algoritma



35y, kadın
Ateş+, piyüri+, KVAH + } **Pyelonefrit**
Lökositoz+



Görüntüleme endikasyonu yok



Yatış endikasyonu yok



Kusma+ } antiemetik+, analjezik+, antipiretik+
Dehidratasyon+ } iv sıvı replasmanı+, **KÜLTÜR**, iv
Seftriakson
(Acil servis)



Bulantı, kusma, dehidratasyon devam ediyor mu?



Hayır



İntramuskuler seftriakson
Kültür sonucu çıkana kadar tlf ile kontrol
Kültür sonucu ile oral tedavi seçeneği?

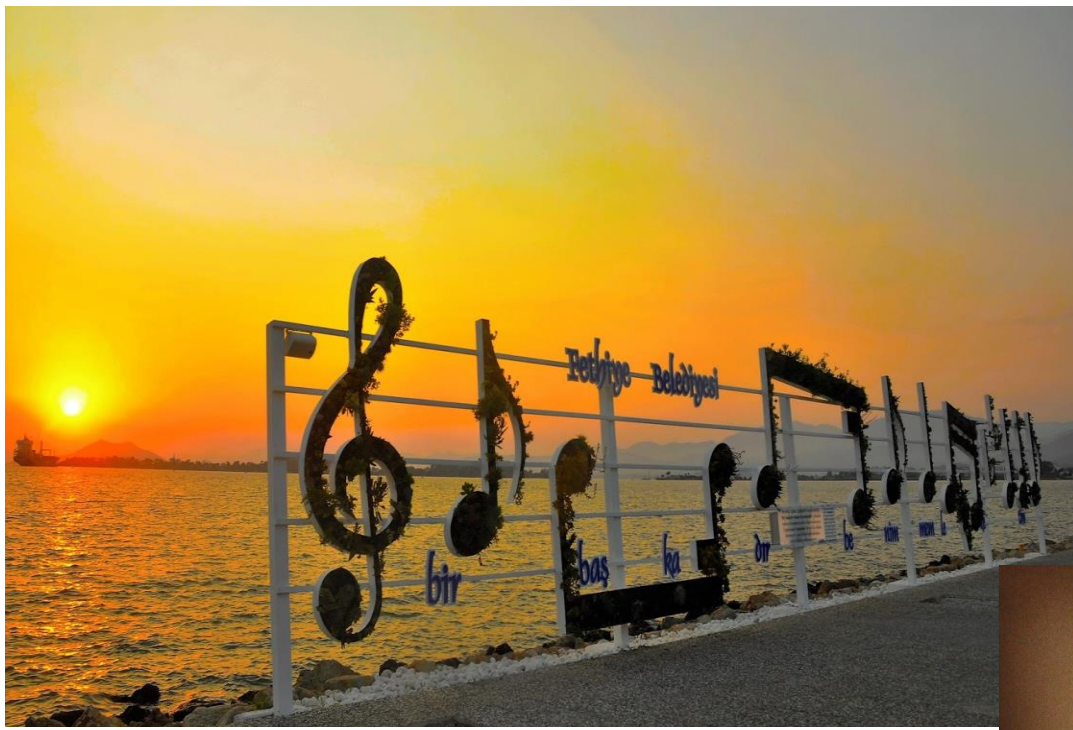
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Baskent University

