

Risk factors to bacteriuria

- Female
- Age
- Low estrogen (menopause)
- Pregnancy.
- D.M
- Previous UTI.
- FC
- Stone
- GU malignancy.
- Obstruction.
- Voiding dysfunction.
- Institutionalized elderly



Microbiology

Faecal-driven bacteria

Uncomplicated UTI

E.Coli, G-ve baccillus, (85%- 50%)

Staph saprophyticus

Enterococ faecalis

Proteus

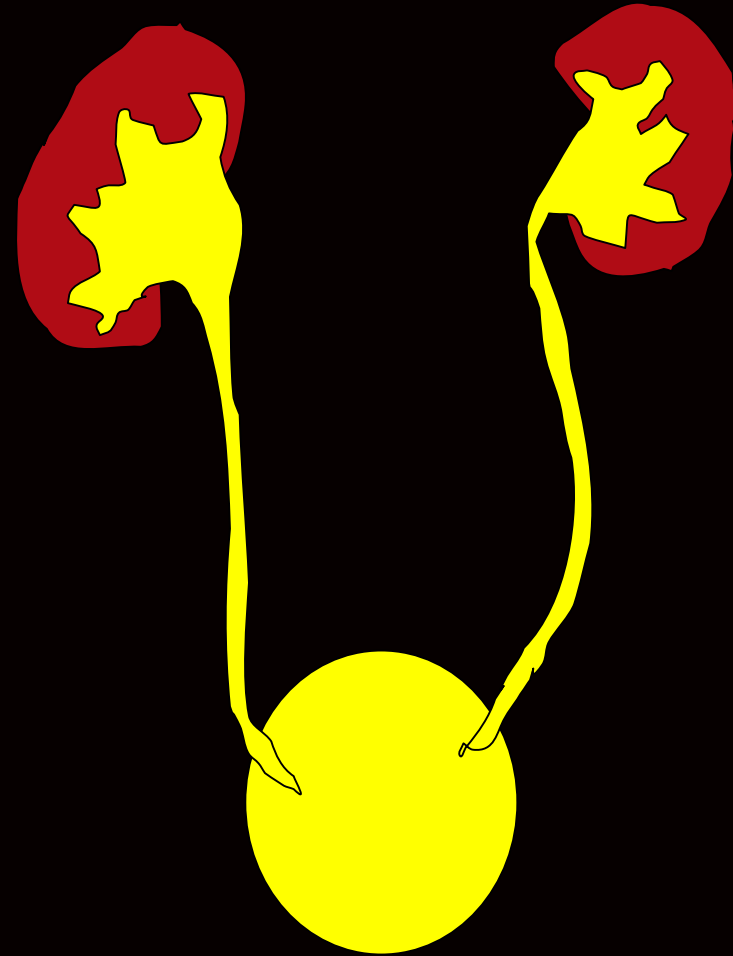
Klebsiella.

- Complicated UTI
- E.coli 505
- Enterococ faecalis.
- Staph aureus
- Staph epidermidis
- Pseudomonas aerugin



Route of infection

- Ascending
- Short urethra
- Reflux
- Impair urteric peristalsis.
- Pregnancy
- Obstruction
- G-ve , Edotoxins
- Organism P pili



Route of infection

- Haematogenous:
- Uncommon.
- Staph aureus.
- Candida fungemia.
- T.B
- Lymphatics:
- Rarely in inflammatory bowel disease, reteroperitoneal abscess

