AAP Section on Emergency Medicine Committee on Quality Transformation
Clinical Algorithm for Emergency Department Evaluation and Management of UTI in Febrile Infants and Young Children

Overview
Urinary tract infection (UTI) is the most common serious bacterial infection in infants and young children. This algorithm applies to infants or children 2 to 24 months of age presenting to an emergency department with fever, in whom UTI can be a possible source. This algorithm was developed by the American Academy of Pediatrics Section on Emergency Medicine in the interest of advancing pediatric healthcare. Guidelines are based on current literature and expert consensus. They are subject to change as new evidence emerges. Guidelines are not applicable for all patients and do not replace clinical judgement. Ultimately, the patient’s physician must determine the most appropriate care.

Scope
Emergency Department (ED) Setting
Includes Patients 2 to 24 months of age with fever ≥ 38°C
Excludes Immunocompromised; known major genitourinary anomalies; genitourinary procedures; neurogenic bladder; history of GU reflux

A - Individual Risk Factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nonblack race</td>
<td>Nonblack race</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature ≥ 39°C</td>
<td>Temperature ≥ 39°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fever ≥ 24 hours</td>
<td>Fever ≥ 48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absence of an alternate source of infection</td>
<td>Absence of an alternate source of infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age &lt; 6 months</td>
<td>Age &lt; 12 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B - Screening Criteria Based on Number of Individual Risk Factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Uncircumcised</th>
<th>Circumcised</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consider screening for</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly consider screening for</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screening recommended for</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Screen patient for UTI

Age < 6 months
Catherization/SPA recommended for collection of urine for urinalysis and culture

Age 6 to 24 months
Catherization or 2 step method for collection of urine for urinalysis and culture

Footnotes:
1. Definitive sources of fever: Bacterial meningitis; radiographic pneumonia; strep pharyngitis; parvovirus otitis media; other recognizable viral syndromes (Coxsackie, varicella, HSV stomatitis); Kawasaki disease; croup
2. Alternate sources of infection that might explain fever (e.g. bronchiolitis, gastroenteritis, upper respiratory infection, etc)
3. If history of previous UTI, lower threshold for UTI screening
4. SPA: suprapubic aspiration; suprapubic bladder aspiration recommended for urine specimen collection if anatomy precludes catherization
5. 2 step method involves using a bag specimen or clean catch specimen (including bladder simulation technique) as initial screen; if positive, need to obtain urine for culture using catherization/SPA
7. Admission criteria: unable to tolerate oral fluids/medications, suspicion of complicated UTI (abcess, obstruction), compromised renal function, or unable to ensure follow-up/compliance; consider admission for younger infants
8. Antibiotic choice should be based on local patterns of resistance and MIC sensitivities
9. If urine culture results do not suggest a UTI, contact family to discontinue antibiotics

Discharge on oral antibiotics such as 1st or 2nd generation cephalosporins (alternatively sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim) based on local antimicrobial patterns and sensistivities pending urine culture

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Note: This algorithm does not represent AAP policy and was not reviewed or approved by the AAP Board of Directors.

Reference Material: http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/138/6/e20183206