

Risk of urinary tract infection in Infants and children with acute Bronchiolitis

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Abstract

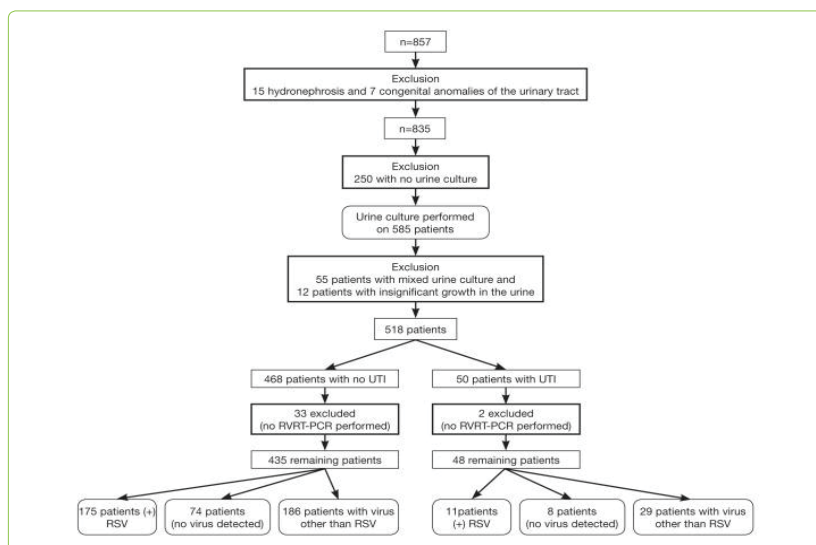
Objectives: To estimate the prevalence of urinary tract infection in infants and children with bronchiolitis.

Methods: A retrospective cross-sectional study involving patients zero to 24 months of age who were hospitalized with acute bronchiolitis was conducted.

Results: A total of 835 pediatric patients with acute bronchiolitis were admitted to the pediatric ward between January 2010 and December 2012. The mean (\pm SD) age at diagnosis was 3.47 ± 2.99 months. There were 325 (39%) girls and 510 (61%) boys. For the purpose of data analysis, the patient population was divided into three groups: group 1 included children hospitalized with respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) bronchiolitis; group 2 included children hospitalized with clinical bronchiolitis with no virus detected; and group 3 included children hospitalized with clinical bronchiolitis due to a respiratory virus other than RSV. Results revealed that urinary tract infection was present in 10% of patients, and was most common in group 3 (13.4%) followed by group 2 (9.7%), and was least common in group 1 (6%) ($P=0.030$).

Conclusion

The possibility of a urinary tract infection should be considered in a febrile child with a diagnosis of bronchiolitis, particularly if the trigger is a respiratory virus other than RSV.



Patients with bronchiolitis and urinary tract infection (UTI). RSV Respiratory syncytial virus; RVRT-PCR Respiratory virus real-time polymerase chain reaction

Article Information

Conference Proceedings: World Congress on Nursing & Healthcare (Paris)

Conference date: 18-19 November, 2019

Inovineconferences.com

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Citation: Hendaus MA (2019) Risk of urinary tract infection in Infants and children with acute Bronchiolitis. J Pediat Infants.

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