

대구지역 소아청소년과 전문의의 요로감염에 대한 치료경향의 분석

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An Analysis of UTI Management by Pediatricians Working in Daegu, Korea

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Purpose: Urinary tract infection (UTI) is the most common bacterial febrile disease in childhood, and it is an important risk factor for developing long-term sequelae, such as renal insufficiency, end-stage renal disease, and hypertension. A UTI may go unnoticed because of the absence of specific symptoms. Therefore, we surveyed pediatricians to determine how they manage UTI.

Methods: From September 2010 to October 2010, we surveyed pediatricians working in Daegu, Korea. Physicians were asked which tests were done to diagnose UTI, how a UTI was treated, whether they were aware of secondary treatment of UTI associated with vesico-ureteral reflux, and about prophylactic antibiotics.

Results: Of the respondents, 95% used a urinalysis to diagnose UTI in febrile children with an unknown focus. Of hospital physicians, 23% examined the urinalysis only, whereas 77% also checked urine cultures. Of clinicians in private practice, 60% examined the urinalysis only, and 40% also checked urine cultures. Regardless of hospital size, almost all respondents preferred non-invasive methods for urine sampling. Nevertheless, 33% of hospital physicians (20% of all respondents) used an invasive method, such as urine catheterization or suprapubic aspiration, to obtain urine for culture. According to the size of the hospital, differences were also found in the supplemental tests used. All of the hospital physicians, versus 35% of private practitioners, examined biochemical parameters, and 90% of hospital physicians, versus 14% of private practitioners, performed imaging studies. After confirming a UTI, there was no difference in treatment between the groups.

Conclusion: Almost all of the respondents performed a urinalysis in febrile children with an unknown focus. However, some differences were noted in the details of the procedure used according to the size of the hospital. The primary treatment of UTI differed little among the respondents. As subsequent UTIs can be prevented, education about secondary prevention is required to improve the management of UTI.

Key Words: 요로감염, 소아, 청소년

Urinary track infection, UTI, pediatrics