Urinary tract infections (UTIs) are infections of the urinary tract and male genital organs by microflora which lead to the development of inflammatory processes. The diagnosis of UTI can be interpreted as a group of infectious and inflammatory diseases of one or more genitourinary tract segments without specific localization of pathological process and in absence of the direct kidney damage. UTI classifications: ü. Upper urinary tract infection: pyelonephritis. ü. Lower urinary tract infection: cystitis, urethritis. ü. Male genital infection: prostatitis, orchitis, epididymitis. Urinary tract infection or Acute urethritis and prostatitis. inflammatory causes. Examinations. 3. URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS IN CHILDREN 3.1 Summary and recommendations 3.2 Background 3.3 Aetiology 3.4 Pathogenesis and risk factors 3.5 Signs and symptoms 3.6 Classification 3.6.1 Severe UTI 3.6.2 Simple UTI. 40 40 40 41 41 41 41 42 42. 2 UPDATE MARCH 2008. Urinary tract infection (UTI) is a significant concern for parents as well as for children who acquire them. While primary care physicians and pediatricians are the front line, dealing with the initial management of UTI, they turn to urologists when faced with more complicated infections. This article reviews the diagnosis and management of UTI, and examines scenarios in which the clinician should have a heightened level of concern when dealing with UTI in the pediatric population. Urinary tract infections (UTI) are defined using Symptomatic Urinary Tract Infection (SUTI) criteria, and Asymptomatic Bacteremic UTI (ABUTI). (See Table 1). Note: UTI cannot be considered secondary to another site of infection. Indwelling catheter: A drainage tube that is inserted into the urinary bladder through the urethra, is left in place, and is connected to a drainage bag (including leg bags). These devices are also called Foley catheters.