Unexplained extra visits to general practitioners before the diagnosis of first urinary tract infection: a case-control study

J H van der Voort, A G Edwards, R Roberts, R G Newcombe, K Verrier Jones

Aims: To determine: (1) whether children diagnosed with a urinary tract infection (UTI) visited their general practitioner (GP) more frequently before the diagnosis of UTI was established compared to children never diagnosed with a UTI; and (2) whether those children with evidence of renal scarring at their first diagnosed UTI visited their GPs more frequently before diagnosis compared to children who did not have evidence of renal scarring when their first UTI was investigated.

Methods: Case-control study of 77 children with a UTI identified from a hospital radiology database (37 with and 40 without renal scarring), and 77 age, sex, and general practice matched controls. Main outcome measures were entries in general practice clinical records for types of illness, antibiotic prescriptions, and urine samples requested prior to the diagnosis of first UTI (cases) or equivalent time periods for controls.

Results: Cases had a mean 2.94 additional visits or 21% more visits (95% CI 1% to 41%) in the period (mean 2.4 years) prior to the visit at which their first UTI was diagnosed, including a mean 2.5 additional visits or 23% more visits for infectious illness (95% CI 1% to 45%). The cases had 114% (95% CI 41% to 184%) more visits for symptoms relating to the genitourinary tract, though the actual number of these visits was small. They were febrile at 49% more visits (95% CI 1% to 99%) and received significantly more courses of antibiotics than controls (5.2 v 4.1). They had more urine samples requested (37 v 3). Both the cases with and without renal scarring had similar excess GP visits.

Conclusion: Compared to controls, children diagnosed with a first UTI had more visits at which symptoms of infection were recorded and more antibiotics prescribed prior to the visit at which the first UTI was diagnosed. These excess visits may have included undiagnosed UTIs. Both those with and without renal scarring had a similar degree of excess visits; additional aetiological factors must have played a role in scar formation.

Urinary tract infections (UTIs) are most common in the first years of life, but reported incidences vary by country and setting. Studies in general practice in the UK found the incidence in children under 2 years of age ranged from 0% to 4%. A population based study from Sweden found a cumulative diagnostic rate of 1.6% in all children less than 2 years. Some of this variation in incidence may be explained by variation in the definition of a UTI and sampling methods. However, lack of awareness of the epidemiology and presentation of UTIs in infants and toddlers and lack of facilities, equipment, and skill in urine collection in primary care probably also contribute. The extent of under diagnosis of UTI in early childhood remains unknown.

UTIs cause acute morbidity and may result in permanent renal scarring, leading to hypertension and reduced renal function. Delay in diagnosis, young age, vesicoureteric reflux (VUR), and recurrent infections have all been implicated in the aetiology of renal scarring. There are theoretical and practical reasons why children should benefit from earlier diagnosis and treatment of UTI. UTIs in young children are often recurrent: 33% of children with their first UTI under 1 year of age had a recurrence within two years. With earlier diagnosis, babies and toddlers with symptoms of UTI are more likely to be managed in a way that reduces prolonged suffering, uncertainty about the diagnosis, parental anxiety, recurrent visits to the general practitioner (GP), and referral to hospital with undiagnosed illness. Parents and doctors can diagnose subsequent UTIs earlier, and antibiotic prophylaxis can potentially be started. Recurrent UTIs, particularly if VUR is present, can cause reflux nephropathy (RN) and occasionally renal failure. This may be prevented by early recognition and treatment. RN is irreversible, but about 5–10% of children with UTI have scarring already present when first diagnosed with a UTI. The proportion of children with renal failure caused by RN varies from country to country: in Sweden, a country with a high awareness of UTI, RN is now a rare cause of end stage renal disease, whereas in the UK, RN is still a common cause of renal failure.

Strategies to reduce acute morbidity of UTIs and the incidence of RN should focus on early diagnosis of the first UTI. This study explored the hypotheses that: (1) children diagnosed with a UTI had an excess of GP consultations for illness episodes compatible with possible UTIs in early childhood compared to controls; and (2) those children with renal scarring present at diagnosis of the first UTI had more evidence of undiagnosed illness and fevers, compared with children diagnosed with a UTI but no renal scarring present when first diagnosed. We studied the period before the first UTI was diagnosed using a case-control study design.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

Patient selection

The University Hospital of Wales and Cardiff Royal Infirmary hospital radiology databases were searched for consecutive...
Table 1: Mean number of GP visits for cases prior to the visit at which a first UTI was diagnosed and for matched controls for an equivalent time period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of visit</th>
<th>Mean cases</th>
<th>Mean controls</th>
<th>Adjusted difference (with 95% CI)</th>
<th>Difference as % of average visits (with 95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All visits</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>+2.9 (+0.1 to +5.8)*</td>
<td>+21% (+1 to +41%)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trauma</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>-0.38 (-0.8 to +0.1)</td>
<td>-86% (-191 to +18%)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All symptoms of infection</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>+2.5 (+0.13 to +4.92)*</td>
<td>+23% (+1 to +45%)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URTI symptoms</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>+1.0 (-0.49 to +2.56)</td>
<td>+18% (-9 to +46%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastrointestinal symptoms</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>+0.1 (-0.39 to +0.65)</td>
<td>+11% (-33 to +55%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GU symptoms</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>+0.4 (+0.13 to +0.38)**</td>
<td>+14% (+41 to +184%)**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Febrile illness</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>+0.4 (+0.01 to +0.84)*</td>
<td>+49% (+1 to +99%)*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UTI, upper respiratory tract infection; GU, genitourinary.  
*p<0.05, **p<0.01

Statistical analysis

The total number of consultations per child was compared between case and control groups by paired analysis of covariance, adjusting for the Townsend score as a covariate. Similar analyses were performed for each category of visit. Percentage differences shown in table 1 relate to the average of the mean for the case and control groups. Using data from a previous pilot study, we calculated that 80 cases and 80 controls were required to detect a 25% difference in visits at a 5% significance level with an 80% power.

RESULTS

Searches identified 77 cases, of which 40 had a normal DMSA scan and 37 had evidence of renal scarring on DMSA scan. Seventy seven matched controls were identified. The study population included 96 girls (48 cases and 48 controls). All patients were registered with a GP before 3 months of age, apart from four who registered between 4 and 6 months of age. The mean duration of follow up was 28.6 months (range 1–112 months). The mean Townsend scores for cases and controls were 1.10 and 1.4 respectively. This meant that cases were less socially deprived than controls. Eighty entries (3.4%, 28 for cases, 52 for controls) of the total number of entries (2202) were uninterpretable.

Table 1 shows the mean number of GP consultations for cases and controls. Cases visited their GP significantly more often than controls (p < 0.05) in the study period and most of these additional visits were for symptoms of infectious illness (p < 0.05), for example, gastrointestinal symptoms, upper respiratory tract symptoms, urinary tract symptoms (p < 0.01), and visits for which a fever was recorded (p < 0.05). In contrast, cases visited less often for minor trauma. They were prescribed 27% more courses of antibiotics: 5.2 courses per case and 4.1 courses per control (p < 0.05). In total 40 urine samples were requested from 1381 consultations for symptoms suggestive of infection (3%). No urine sample was requested on a child less than 1 year of age. The cases had more urine samples requested: 0.48 samples per case (37 in total for cases) were requested prior to the diagnosis of the first UTI, compared to 0.04 samples per control (three samples in total for controls) for the matched time

Table 2: Characteristics of cases (patients diagnosed with UTI) with and without renal scarring on DMSA scan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Scarred (n=37)</th>
<th>Non-scarred (n=40)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age at presentation of 1st UTI</td>
<td>29.4 months</td>
<td>27.9 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients (%) admitted to hospital with 1st UTI</td>
<td>20 (54)</td>
<td>23 (58)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients (%) presenting with fever</td>
<td>26 (70)</td>
<td>26 (65)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients (%) presenting with vomiting</td>
<td>13 (35)</td>
<td>13 (33)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VUR grade 3 or higher</td>
<td>9/40 renal units</td>
<td>1/30 renal units</td>
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of the urinary tract. Minor trauma visits were less frequent in these cases, in keeping with less social deprivation on Townsend scores, which suggest validity of our data. This also suggests that cases did not simply have a lower threshold for consulting overall. The GPs asked for a urine culture more frequently in the study group, but the number of urine cultures requested was smaller than guidelines suggest appropriate. A result could be traced for only half of the requests, suggesting that in some cases no sample was collected or that samples did not reach the laboratory. Earlier diagnosis of UTI could have been made and treatment given to two children with positive urine samples that were not acted on and who were later found to have renal scarring. Cases were prescribed more courses of antibiotics than controls. This may have treated some undiagnosed UTIs but hindered recognition of the true diagnosis. This study therefore supports our hypothesis that UTIs may not have been diagnosed in early childhood in our study population. Alternatively, a factor may be present that leads to increased susceptibility to infections in various anatomical systems, including the urinary tract.

The additional visits to the GP were no different between cases with and without renal scars. However, the presence of more severe reflux in this subgroup may have accounted for the development of renal scars in some of these children. Although bacterial virulence and host resistance factors may account for the development of scarring in children without VUR, we did not find evidence that the diagnosed first UTIs in the scarring group were more pyelonephritic in nature: age distribution, symptoms, and admission rates were equal among those cases with and without renal scars. The study therefore supports the hypothesis that UTIs may have been missed in early childhood in children with renal scarring, but that other unidentified factors play an additional role in scar formation. In addition, this study lends justification for a large prospective cohort study.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
This study was supported by a grant from Kidney Research Unit for Wales Foundation. We thank Mrs Jo Baker and Mrs Pat Griffiths for secretarial assistance and Prof. Chris Butler for excellent editorial assistance. We thank all participating GPs and practice managers for their help with the study.

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REFERENCE
IMAGES IN PAEDIATRICS

Toe deformity from prolonged pulse oximetry

We have seen toe deformities in three of our babies who needed prolonged pulse oximetry. The deformities started to manifest beyond the age of 3 months. They consisted of elevation of one or more of the second to fourth toes (see figs 1 and 2) and persisted in the three children at the ages of 12, 18, and 30 months respectively, though not while weight bearing in the latter.

There are well described complications of pulse oximetry, including burns1 and finger injury.2 We are, however, not aware of any previous documentation of toe deformity as a possible complication.

This deformity, although possibly transient, causes concern to the parents and health care staff. Some of the possible explanations for the deformities could include how firmly the probes are being applied or the frequency with which they are re-sited. The use of splints to support the toes during oximetry may help to prevent the deformities.

We have started placing the probes more proximally on the feet and are re-siting them at three hourly intervals instead of 4–6 hourly. This is a preventable consequence and we should therefore be cautious and vigilant in our use of pulse oximetry.

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References