

## Table 6 Recommended imaging schedule for children 3 years or older

Atypical Recurrent

UTIa

Yes

features are present:

poor urine flow

place within 6 weeks.

non-E. coli-infection

family history of VUR.

 $^{\circ}$  In an infant or child with a non-*E. coli*-UTI, responding well to antibiotics and with no other features of atypical infection, the ultrasound can be requested on a non-urgent basis to take

dilatation on ultrasound

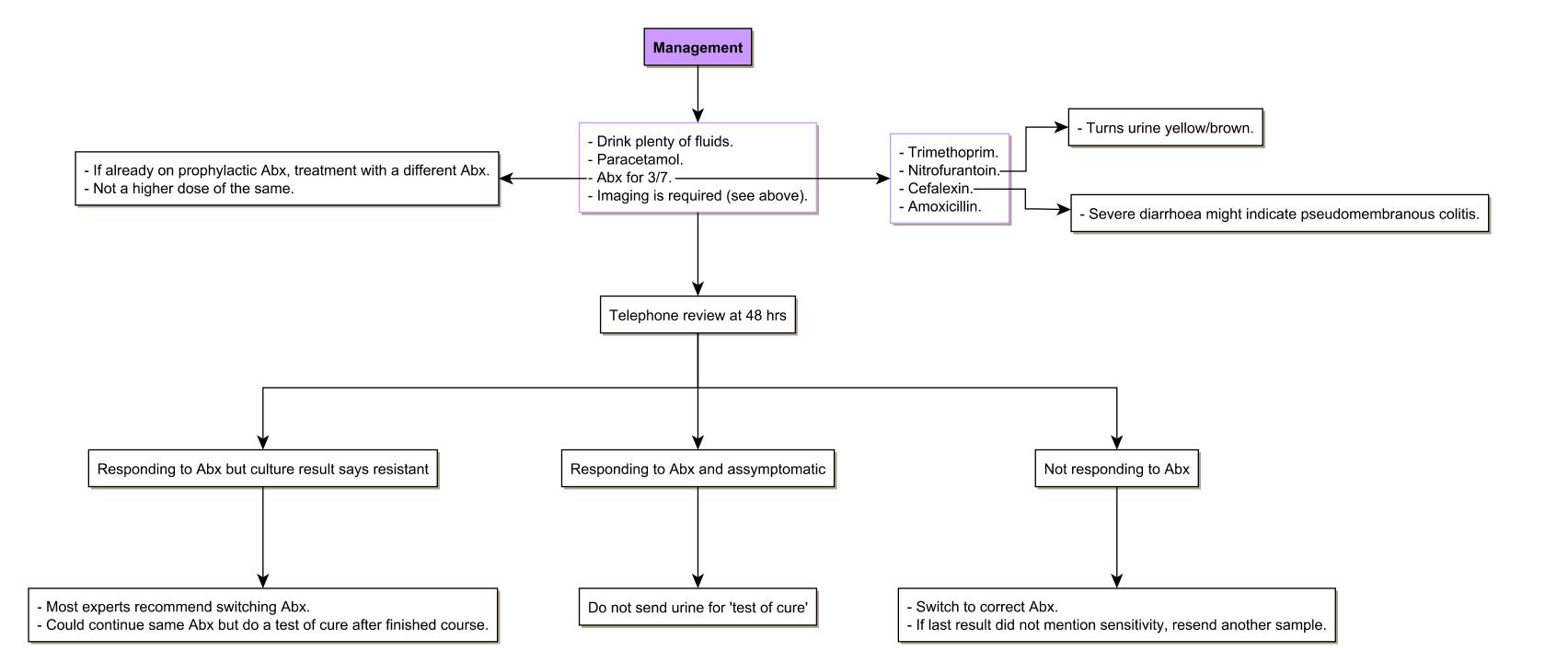
Test	Responds well to treatment within 48 hours	Atypical UTI <sup>a</sup>	Recurrent UTI <sup>a</sup>
Ultrasound during the acute infection	No	Yes <sup>bc</sup>	No
Ultrasound within 6 weeks	No	No	Yes <sup>b</sup>
DMSA 4-6 months following the acute infection	No	No	Yes
MCUG	No	No	No

of bladder volume before and after micturition. <sup>c</sup> In a child with a non-*E. coli*-UTI, responding well to antibiotics and with no other features of atypical infection, the ultrasound can be requested on a non-urgent basis to take place within 6 weeks.

• seriously ill (for more information refer to the NICE guideline on <u>fever in under 5s</u>) poor urine flow abdominal or bladder mass raised creatinine septicaemia • failure to respond to treatment with suitable antibiotics within 48 hours infection with non-E. coli organisms Recurrent UTI: • 2 or more episodes of UTI with acute pyelonephritis/upper urinary tract infection, or • 1 episode of UTI with acute pyelonephritis/upper urinary tract infection plus one or more episode of UTI with cystitis/lower urinary tract infection, or • 3 or more episodes of UTI with cystitis/lower urinary tract infection

Box 1 Definitions of atypical and recurrent UTI

Atypical UTI includes:



place within 6 weeks.