Update on uncomplicated urinary tract infection (UTI) in women: diagnosis

PATRICIA DE ROSSI, WANDERLEY MARQUES BERNARDO

1. Which of the following is correct regarding the clinical picture of cystitis in women?
   a. Dysuria and polyuria with no vaginitis symptoms results in a diagnostic probability > 90%.
   b. Dysuria and polyuria exclude the risk of urethritis by chlamydia.
   c. Cystitis in pregnant women is not considered complicated.
   d. Urinary urgency and polyuria correlate with a 30% probability of cystitis.

2. What is the importance of urinalysis to diagnose UTI in women?
   a. Identifies 90% to 100% of UTI cases
   b. A positive result for nitrites yields 80% of probability
   c. A negative result for leukocytes excludes the probability of UTI
   d. A value of 5 leukocytes/field has high reproducibility

3. When is urinalysis indicated for women with a clinical picture of cystitis?
   a. By the assistant physician in cases where he or she considered necessary
   b. For women with isolated T > 38°C
   c. With a clinical picture of complicated cystitis
   d. To confirm the presence of Trichomonas vaginalis

4. What is the importance of the clinical history and physical examination in the differential diagnosis between high and low UTI?
   a. T ≥ 37.8°C associated with symptoms of high UTI has a PPV of 75%
   b. T ≥ 37.8°C increases the probability of high UTI to 75%
   c. Absence of fever, in spite of symptoms, rule out high UTI
   d. Nausea and vomiting are symptoms of pyelonephritis

5. What is the role of imaging assessment in women with uncomplicated cystitis?
   a. Uncomplicated low UTI does not require radiologic assessment
   b. Imaging assessment request must be reserved for cases of treatment failure
   c. To differentiate high UTI from low UTI
   d. All above are correct

RESPONSES TO CLINICAL SCENARIO: TRANSTROCHANTERIC FRACTURE UPDATE

1. It is contraindicated (Alternative C).
2. Regarding the type of anesthesia, there is no difference in mortality (Alternative A).
3. Fixation failure rates are similar (Alternative A).
4. The clockwise rotational torque tends to result in deviation of transtrochanteric fractures of the left femur (Alternative A).
5. It is indicated for fractures type A1 and A2 (Alternative C).