

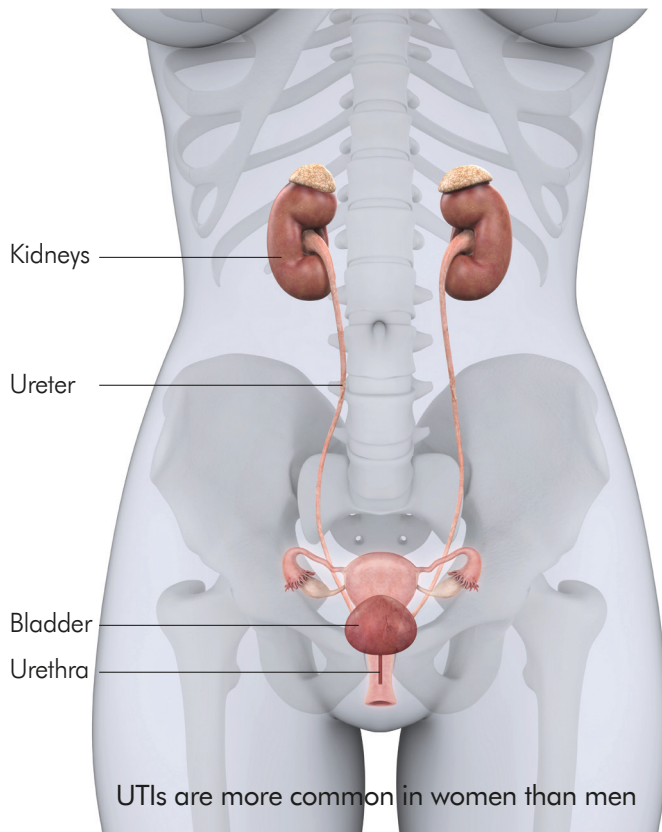


PATHOLOGY TESTS EXPLAINED

Information about pathology tests to help everyone take control of their health and make the right decisions about their care.

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT YOUR UTI TESTS

Urine tests can help find out if you have a urinary tract infection.



Urinary Tract Infections (UTIs) affect either the bladder or the kidneys.

Bladder infections are more common and are known as **uncomplicated** UTIs or cystitis. They occur when bacteria get into the urethra and travel up into the bladder.

A **complicated** UTI is when the infection travels beyond the bladder up to the kidneys. This is more serious.

Symptoms include a burning feeling when you pass urine, needing to urinate often, or finding blood in your urine. Sometimes urine can be cloudy and strong smelling. Kidney infections cause similar symptoms but also can cause fever, back pain, nausea and vomiting.

If you are a woman and have symptoms that are typical for bladder infection, your doctor might prescribe antibiotics for a UTI without ordering tests. You'll be offered an antibiotic which is known to work for most UTIs. By far the most common bacterium found in a UTI is *E. coli* and it can be treated by several different antibiotics. If your doctor thinks tests are needed, they will ask you to collect a urine sample.

It's important that you provide a mid-stream (clean catch) urine sample. This is to reduce the chance of the sample being contaminated by bacteria on your skin. **See the other side of this sheet for how to collect a sample.**

Your doctor will start with a urinalysis that looks for signs that an infection is present. This is often done in the doctor's rooms with a dipstick test. If there are signs of infection, your urine sample may be sent to the lab for a urine culture (also known as urine MCS).

In the lab, your urine sample will be checked under the microscope to count the number of white blood cells (pus cells), red blood cells and skin cells. A high number of white blood cells is found in UTI. The presence of lots of skin cells would suggest that the sample is contaminated and you may need to provide another one.

Next, the urine is streaked onto an agar plate and incubated for 24 – 48 hours at just the right temperature for bacteria to grow. Usually, if you have a UTI, the lab will see a lot of only one type of bacterium growing on the plate which is then identified and given a name (such as *E. coli*).

The lab will then perform susceptibility testing to see which antibiotics will be effective for treating the infection.

If you have a bladder infection you'll probably need to take antibiotics for 3 to 7 days. With a kidney infection you'll need to take them for longer and it is possible you'll need to be treated in hospital.

How to collect a mid-stream urine sample

A mid-stream urine sample means you don't collect the first or last part of the urine that comes out. This reduces the risk of your sample being contaminated. The first part of the stream flushes away the bacteria around your urethral opening.

Further tests

If your doctor suspects that the urine infection has spread to your bloodstream you may need to have a blood test to look for bacteria. Normally, blood is sterile. Most urinary bacteria that also cause bloodstream infections will be detected within 24-48 hours.

If it's possible that you have a sexually transmitted infection (STI) such as chlamydia or gonorrhoea, then specific tests for STIs will be ordered on the urine sample.

In the case of recurrent or chronic urinary tract infections, laboratory tests such as glucose (to check for diabetes) or urea and creatinine (to check kidney function) may also be done.



5 questions to ask your doctor

Why does this test need to be done?

Do I need to prepare (such as fast or avoid medications) for the sample collection?

Will an abnormal result mean I need further tests?

How could it change the course of my care?

Your doctor/collection centre will have given you a sterile pot with a lid and a bag in which to put it.

Here are a few steps:



Wash your hands



Remove the lid from the pot.
Don't touch the inner surfaces.



Clean or wipe your genital area

Male - retract the foreskin (if uncircumcised) while peeing



Female - sit on the toilet seat and keep your legs apart

Pass a small amount of urine into the toilet –
to a count of three



Then fill the pot to about half full



Pass the rest into the toilet bowl



Replace the lid and tighten



Wash your hands



Label the pot as per instructions

Place the pot in the bag



If you can't hand your sample in within an hour
you need to put it in the fridge. Make sure you
don't freeze it.

For more detailed information on these and many other tests go to
pathologytestsexplained.org.au

Please use this QR code to
access more information



www.pathologytestsexplained.org.au

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Pathology Tests Explained is managed by a consortium of medical and scientific organisations representing pathology practice in Australia. More details at:

www.pathologytestsexplained.org.au/about

When you have pathology tests you can have your results sent directly to your My Health Record.

You'll find a direct link to the Pathology Tests Explained website embedded in the pathology results pages of your record.

Click on the link to find information about what your tests are investigating or measuring and what your results can tell your doctor.