

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

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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

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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**).