



Société de Gériatrie
de l'Ouest et du Centre

55^{es} JOURNÉES

de formation et de recherche
de **GÉRONTOLOGIE**
de l'Ouest et du Centre

Quelle prescription en
gériatrie pour l'infection
urinaire masculine du
sujet âgé ?

Dr Jérémie HUET - Nantes



Diagnostic difficile



Bactériurie



Leucocyturie



Symptômes
urinaires

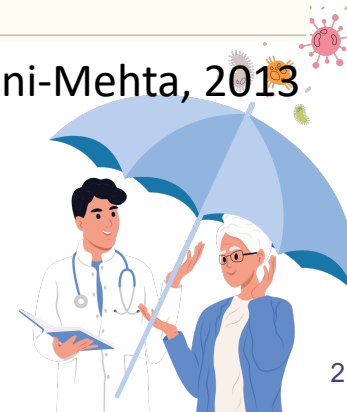


Symptômes
généraux

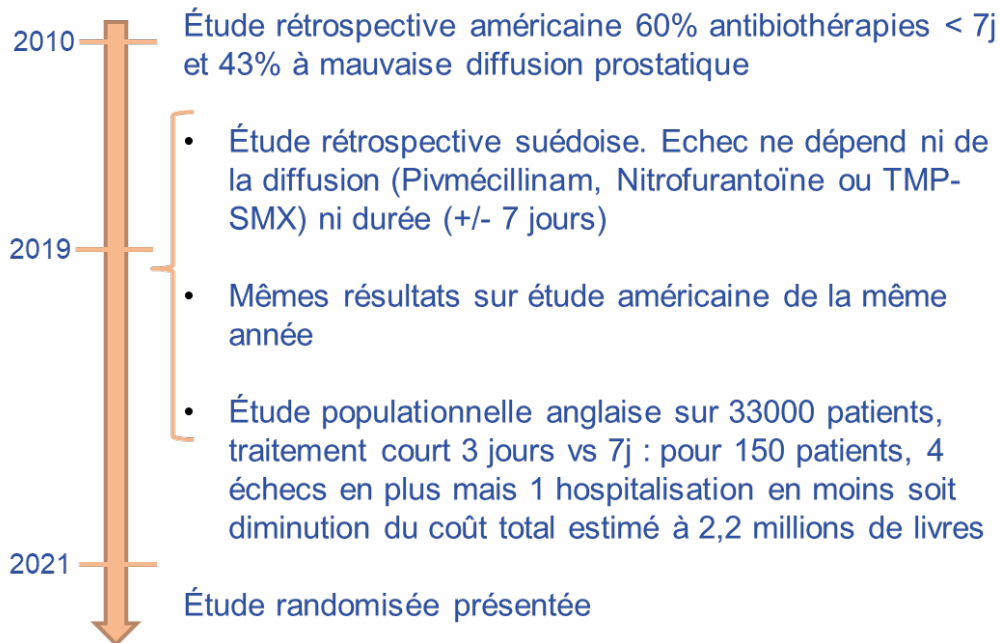
- Changement état cognitif : 40 %
- Modification du comportement : 19%
- Modification macroscopique des urines : 15%
- Fièvre ou frissons : 13%
- Chute : 9%

SHEA/CDC 2012 (revised McGeer criteria) [37]	McGeer criteria 1991 [†] [35]	Loeb criteria [34]
<i>Without an indwelling urinary catheter</i>		
Swelling or tenderness of the testes, epididymis or prostate or: Fever or leukocytosis and at least one of the following or: • Acute costovertebral angle pain or tenderness • Suprapubic pain • Gross hematuria • New or marked increase in incontinence • New or marked increase in urgency or frequency	Three of the following criteria: • Fever $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$ or chills • New or increased burning pain on urination, frequency, or urgency • New flank or suprapubic pain or tenderness • Change in character of urine [‡] • Worsening of mental or functional status (includes new or increased incontinence)	Acute dysuria alone or: Fever ($>37.9^{\circ}$ or 1.5°C increase in baseline) plus one of the following: • New or worsening urgency • Frequency • Suprapubic pain • Gross hematuria • Costovertebral angle tenderness • Urinary incontinence
In the absence of fever and leukocytosis at least two of the following: • Suprapubic pain • Gross hematuria • New or marked increase in incontinence • New or marked increase in urgency • New or marked increase in frequency		
Plus positive urine culture [§]		

Rowe & Juthani-Mehta, 2013



Traitement des IUM sans fièvre



Koeijers, Urology

Montelin, PlosOne

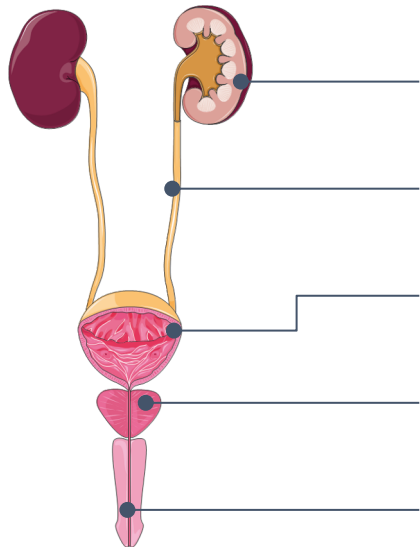
Germanos, Open forum Infect Dis

Ahmed, Pharmaco and Drug safety

Drekonja, JAMA



Méthodes



Questionnaire

● Création “Lime Survey”

Testing

● Amis

Diffusion

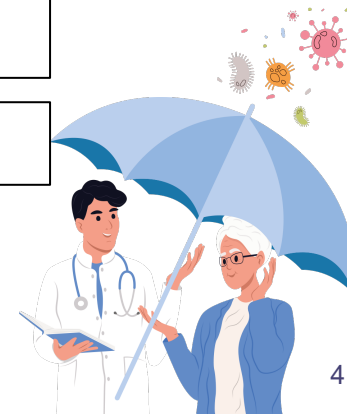
● Réseaux sociaux et mailing listes

Réponses

● Entre octobre et novembre 2023

Analyse

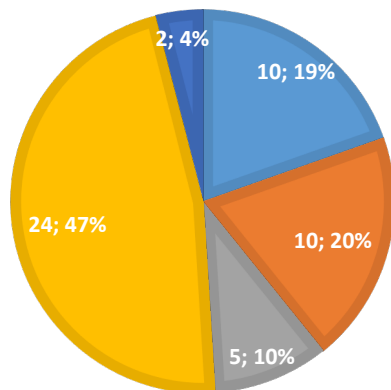
● Statistiques descriptives



Population

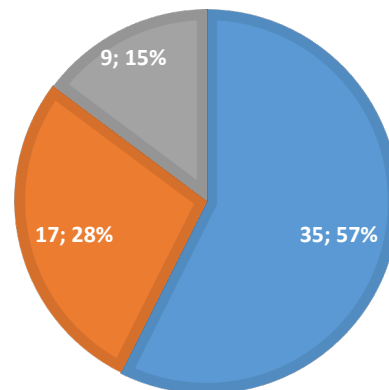
QUALITÉ DU RÉPONDANT

■ Interne ■ Assistant ■ PHC ■ PH ■ Médecin coordonnateur

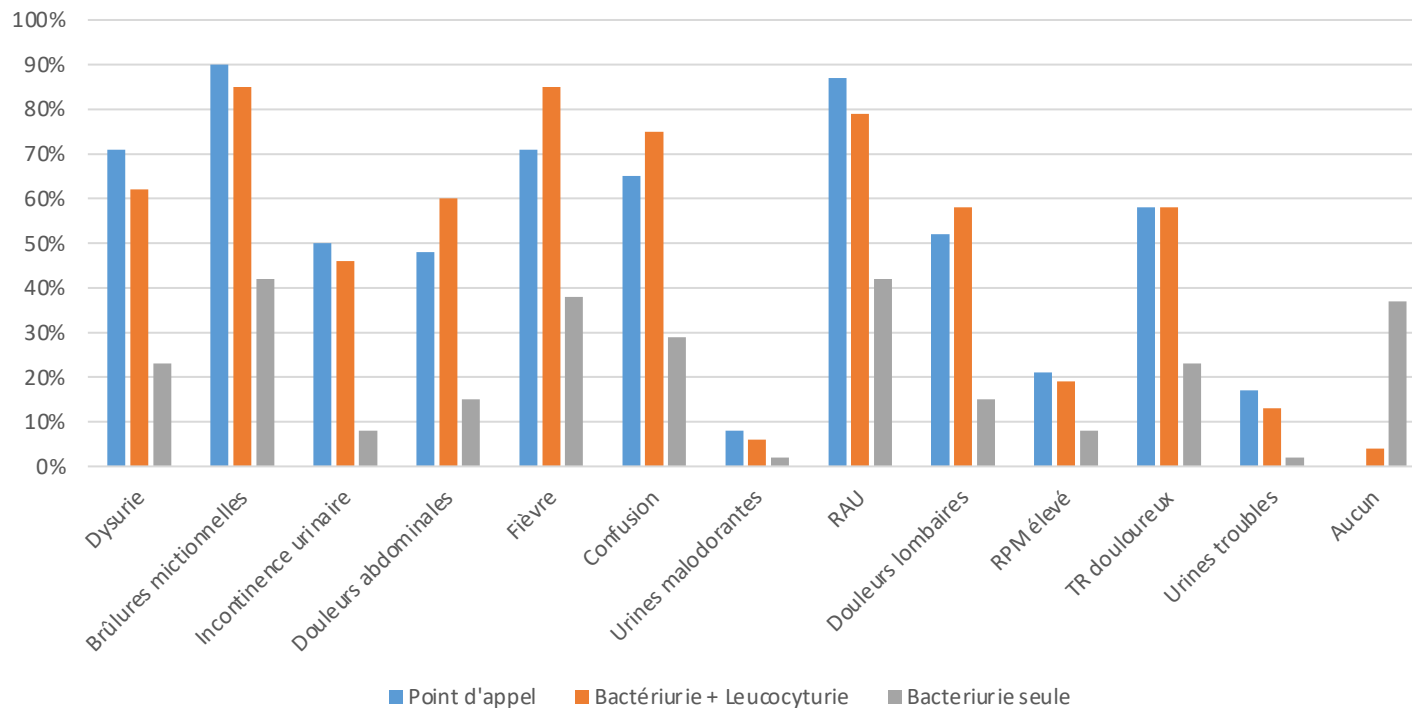


LIEU D'EXERCICE

■ Court séjour ■ SSR ■ EHPAD/USLD

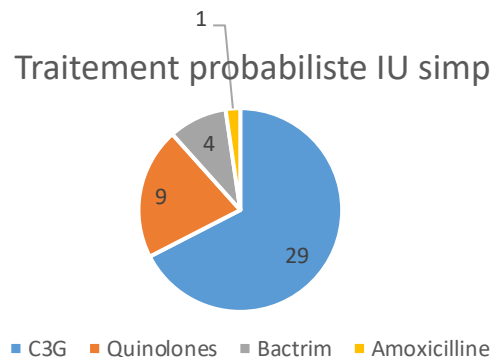


Habitudes de diagnostic

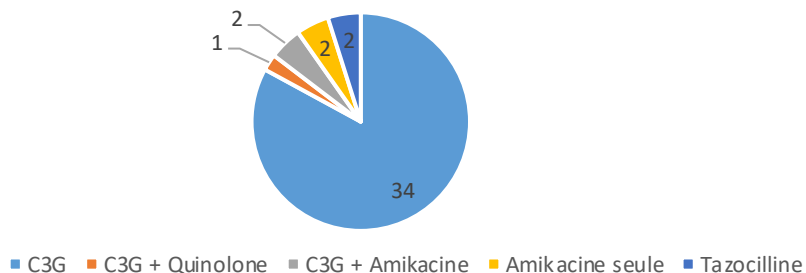


Habitudes de traitement

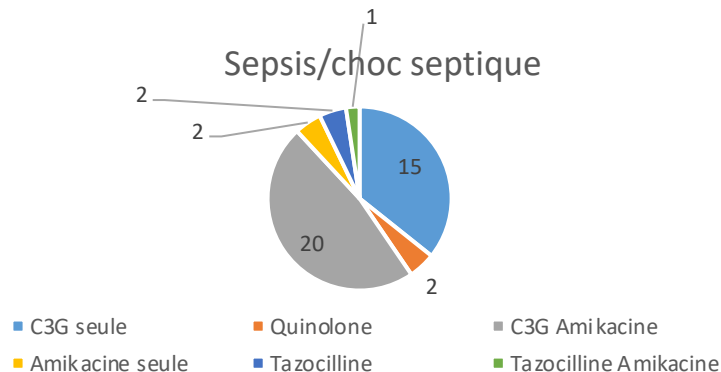
Traitement probabiliste IU simple



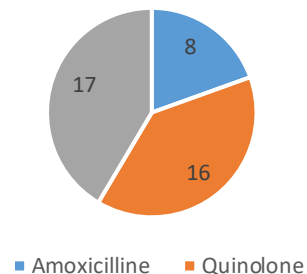
Bactériémie



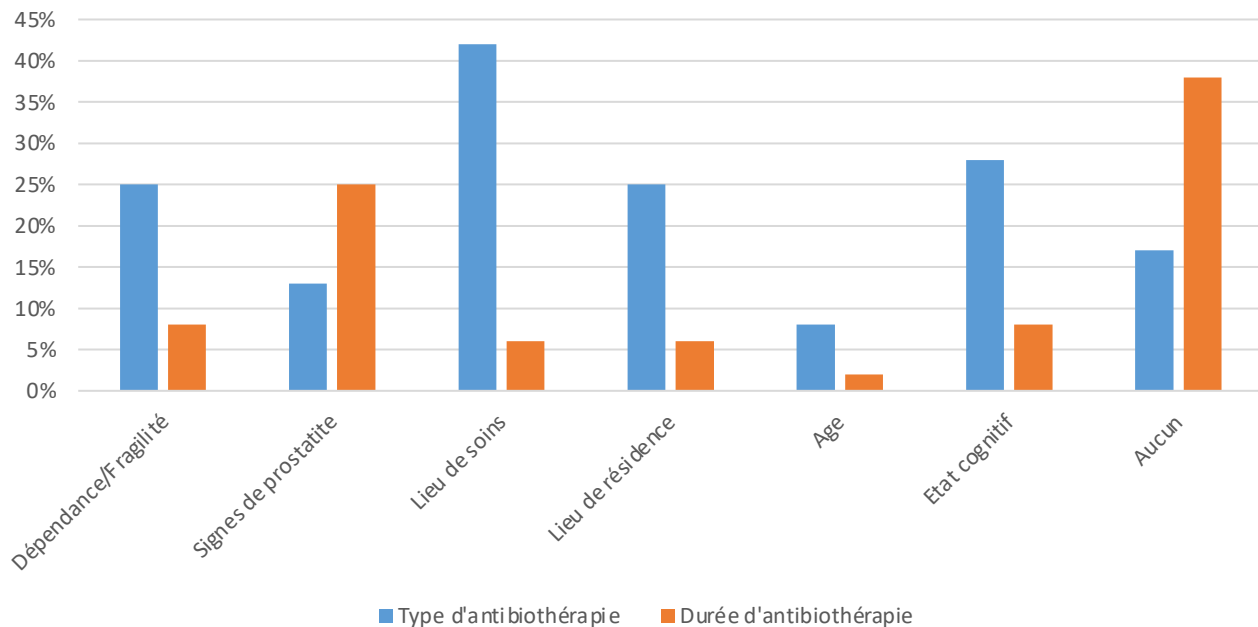
Sepsis/choc septique



Antibiogramme sensible



Influenceurs de prescription



Conclusion

- Diagnostic variable, symptômes d'emprunt
- La plupart des gériatres suivent les recommandations françaises
- Pas de différence entre formes fébriles ou cystite-like
- Progression possible sur la réduction du spectre et durée
- Besoin de nouvelles recommandations

