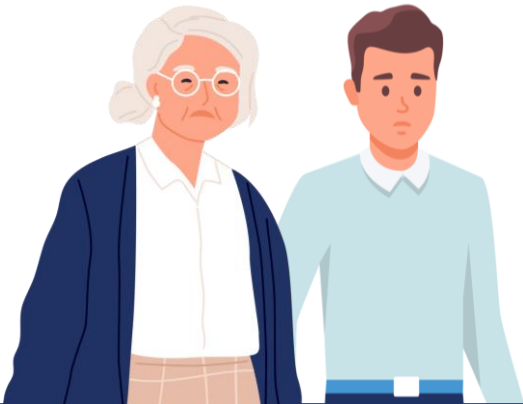


Assuming a Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) isn't playing it safe



Meet Linus – a family caregiver to Peggy, a long-term care resident.

Recently, Peggy has been reluctant to get out of bed and has been eating less. Linus **suspects a urine infection** and asks Peggy’s healthcare provider about treatment.



Hmm... Peggy doesn't have UTI symptoms.





Older adults’ urine often contains harmless bacteria

"Positive" urine culture results don't prove it's a UTI.

- ☑ Test for a UTI if a resident has painful urination **or 2 other symptoms** such as fever, urgent urination, or blood found in the urine or incontinent product.

Antibiotics are helpful if they are needed. Treating without symptoms can cause nausea, diarrhea, C. diff infection, and allergic reactions.

Assuming Peggy has a UTI can cause us to overlook other important health changes.



Peggy is back to her normal appetite, but now she has diarrhea...

To find the real issue, watch and report changes in:

☑ fluid intake (drinking)	☑ daily routine
☑ wellbeing (physical/emotional/social)	☑ bowel movement regularity
	☑ medications



7 out of every 10 antibiotic prescriptions for UTIs are not needed

It might not be a UTI. Talk to your healthcare provider about changes in your resident’s health.