COULD A DIAGNOSIS OF URINARY TRACT INFECTION (UTI) BE A SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTION (STI)?

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BACKGROUND:

Urinary tract infection (UTI) and Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) are common pathologies whose symptomatology often overlaps complicating a correct diagnosis. The aim of this study was to detect STI causative microorganisms and urethritis pathogens in urines from urine cultures with more than 50 leukocytes/field.

METHODS

The period of study was from 7th of February to 15th of March of 2018.

A total of 3218 urine cultures were processed. Before culture, all urines were tested for urinalysis. Based on pathologic urinalysis or clinical criteria, urine was cultured on chromID CPS Elite (bioMérieux) and was incubated 24-48h, 37°C.

All urine with negative urine culture result with more than 50 leukocytes/field were centrifugated (2 ml, 10 min., 1200 rpm) and tested for STI by real-time PCR (Anyplex II STI-7, Seegene) which detects seven microorganisms:

<i>C.trachomatis</i> CT	<i>N.gonorrhoeae</i> NG	<i>M.genitalium</i> MG	<i>U.urealyticum</i> UU	<i>U.parvum</i> UP	<i>M.hominis</i> MH	<i>T.vaginalis</i> TV
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MH, UU and UP results were confirmed by culture using Mycofast ® to provide a quantitative interpretation. Counting of >10.000 Color Changing Units (CCU/ml) was considered positive.

RESULTS

A total of 32 urines were tested for STI.

The age of patients was between 23 and 90 years.
Average age: 56.

10 (31%) of them were positive for STI as it is shown in graph.

CT, NG or TV were NOT detected.

CONCLUSIONS

In this study we found 2 cases of MG. It is a sexually transmitted bacterium that causes nongonococcal urethritis and requires antibiotic treatment. Moreover, we found UP, UU and MH which have also been related to nongonococcal urethritis. The diagnosis of sexually transmitted bacterium and *Mycoplasma/Ureaplasma* sp from patients with UTI diagnosis improves the antibiotic treatment and decreases the STI transmission.