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यह दस्तावेज़ अनुरोध किए जाने पर अन्य भाषाओं और प्रारूपों में उपलब्ध है।

ਇਹ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣ ਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਰੂਪਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਪਲਬਧ ਹੈ।

در صورت درخواست این سند به زبانها و شکلهای مختلف در اختیار شما قرار می گیرد.

یہ دستاویز دیگر زبانوں اور مطلوبہ شکلوں (فارمیٹ) میں بھی دستیاب ہے

هذه الوثيقة متاحة بلغات أخرى وباشكال غير الكتابة المقروءة وذلك عند الطلب

You may also find our other Specialist Continence leaflet series useful.

You can view or download them from the Trust's website at:

www.nottinghamshirehealthcare.nhs.uk/continence-advisory-service

Specialist Continence Services/Community Nurse contact details:

www.nottinghamshirehealthcare.nhs.uk

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Specialist Continence Advisory Service

Local Partnerships



Patient Information Leaflet Number 5

To be given following a urine infection

Preventing lower urinary tract infections

Preventing lower urinary tract infections

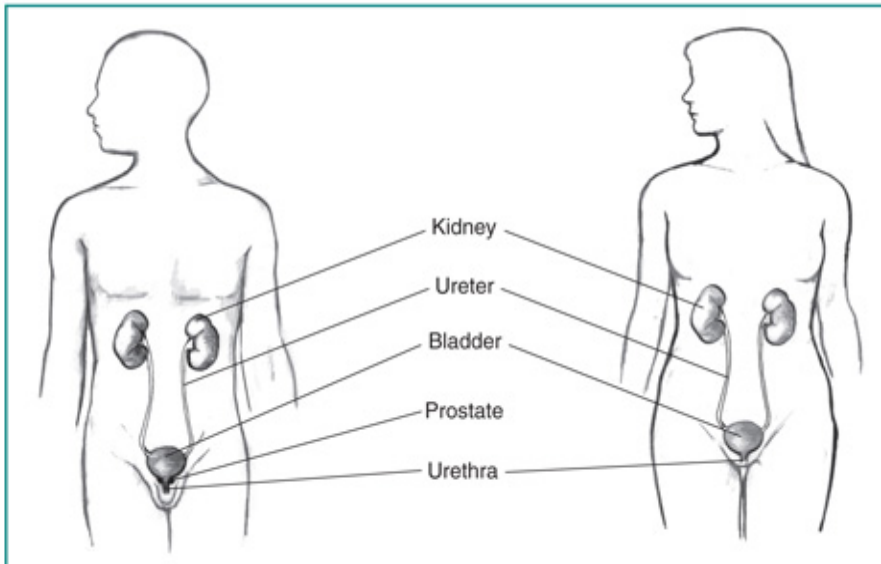
A urine infection is a bacterial infection affecting one or more parts of the urinary tract. Urinary tract infections can be painful and uncomfortable and can make people feel very unwell.

Repeated lower urinary tract infections can be difficult to treat and if the infection develops in the upper part of the urinary tract this is more serious as there is a risk of kidney damage.

This patient information leaflet has been given to you by your GP/ health practitioner because you have recently had a urinary tract infection and this will help you to understand what may have caused your infection and how you can reduce your risk of further infections.

The urinary tract consists of:

- the kidneys - two bean shaped organs that produce the urine
- the ureters - the tubes that run from the kidneys to the bladder
- the bladder - where urine is stored until we go to the toilet
- the urethra - the tube from your bladder that urine passes through when you empty it.



- Take time when emptying your bladder. Lean forward towards the end to encourage it to empty fully
- Do not use talcum powder, it can lead to soreness and thrush infections
- Change your underwear daily and if it gets soiled
- Preferably wear cotton underwear, avoid manmade fibres which may make you sweat
- Go to the toilet to pass urine before and after sex
- Always wash and dry the genital area before and after sex
- If urine infections are reoccurring after sex, discuss with your GP/health practitioner contraception options. Changing from a diaphragm to an alternative contraception and avoiding condoms with spermicidal lubricant may help
- See your GP/healthcare professional if you have gone through or going through menopause and you feel dry, itchy or uncomfortable in the vulva or vaginal area. You may have atrophic vaginitis caused by low hormones which is easily treated
- Treat constipation promptly as constipation can increase your chance of developing a urinary tract infection

Further Information

Further useful information can be accessed on the NHS website:
www.nhs.uk

Infections can develop when bacteria enters the urinary tract usually by the urethra.

Urine infections can occur in both men and women but are more common in women because the urethra is shorter and its opening is closer to the back passage.

What causes urine infections?

- Not drinking enough fluids including water
- Poor personal hygiene – not cleaning daily:
 - In women around the vaginal/urethral/back passage
 - In men around the penis and in particular under foreskin
- Over washing of the urethral area and using perfumed products (talc, creams, shower gel, shampoo) around this area can destroy the healthy bacteria
- Recurrent constipation and straining during bowel movement
- Bacteria/bugs that cause infection in faeces/poo coming into contact with the urethra which can then travel up into the bladder, this can happen as a result of:
 - Incorrect wiping after bowel movement
 - Soiling/smearing of stool/poo from back passage
 - Incorrect removal of continence pads, transferring stool/poo to urethra
- Infections can also occur if the bladder does not completely empty when going to the toilet
- Urine infections can occur after sexual intercourse:
 - Especially when sex is vigorous
 - Some spermicidal lubricants in condoms
 - Some contraceptive diaphragms
- After menopause women's oestrogen levels fall which can lead to a condition called atrophic vaginitis - this can increase the risk of urinary tract infection

Symptoms of a lower urinary tract infection

- Needing to pass urine more often during the day or night or both
- Pain or discomfort, burning, stinging whilst passing urine
- Cloudy urine
- An urgent need to go to the toilet
- Unpleasant smelling urine
- Blood in the urine
- Pain in the abdomen
- Discomfort in the lower abdomen or back
- A general sense of feeling unwell
- High temperature
- Uncontrollable shivering
- Sometimes nausea and vomiting
- Confusion and disorientation

If you suspect you have a urine infection it is important you contact your GP/Health Practitioner.

Reducing the risk of urine infections

Discuss the following with your GP/health practitioner and identify actions you can try to help reduce the risk of further urine infections.

- Aim to drink 1.5 - 2 litres per day or 3 - 4 pints including water
- Consider cranberry juice or cranberry capsules, this may help, higher strength cranberry capsules recommended for recurrent infections (from Pharmacists). Cranberry not suitable if you take Warfarin. Diabetics need to be aware of the high sugar content in the juice.
- Consider fruit barley drinks
- **Always wipe your bottom from front to back to prevent bacteria from the bowel coming into contact with the urethra**
- Practice good hand hygiene, wash hands after using the toilet and after changing continence products
- In women and men wash the genital area daily with water or non perfumed soap and water
- Consider washing using a disposable dry wipe, wetting with water
- If you prefer to wash with a flannel use a clean flannel each time
- Don't over wash as this will reduce the normal bacteria which keep your skin healthy
- Avoid allowing perfumed products including shower gel, shampoo, conditioner and creams to come in contact with the genital area as these products can reduce the normal bacteria which keeps this area healthy