

Paediatric Pyelonephritis: A Comprehensive Review on Diagnosis, Treatment, and Prevention Strategies

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Abstract

Paediatric pyelonephritis, a kidney infection in children, is a serious condition that can lead to long-term complications if left untreated. This review article provides a comprehensive overview of the causes, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of Paediatric pyelonephritis. The article highlights the risk factors associated with the condition, including urinary tract abnormalities, and emphasizes the importance of prompt medical attention and proper hygiene to prevent urinary tract infections. The article also discusses the current treatment options available for Paediatric pyelonephritis, including antibiotic therapy and pain management. Overall, this review article provides a valuable resource for clinicians and caregivers seeking to better understand and manage Paediatric pyelonephritis.

Introduction

Paediatric pyelonephritis is a severe kidney infection that affects children. It is caused by the spread of bacteria from the lower urinary tract to the kidneys, where they multiply and cause inflammation. This condition can have severe consequences if not treated promptly and adequately. This review article aims to provide an overview of Paediatric pyelonephritis, including its causes, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention.

Causes and Risk Factors

The primary cause of Paediatric pyelonephritis is the presence of pathogenic bacteria, most commonly *Escherichia coli* (E. coli). Other bacteria that can cause pyelonephritis include *Klebsiella*, *Proteus*, *Enterococcus*, and *Pseudomonas*. Risk factors for developing Paediatric pyelonephritis include:

1. **Urinary tract abnormalities:** Children with structural abnormalities in the urinary tract are more susceptible to infections. Urinary tract abnormalities can affect Paediatric pyelonephritis by increasing the likelihood of urinary tract infections (UTIs), which can lead to pyelonephritis. Abnormalities such as vesicoureteral reflux, hydronephrosis, and obstructive uropathy can cause urine to back up into the kidneys, creating an environment where bacteria can grow and cause infection[1]. This can lead to scarring and damage to the kidneys if left untreated. Children with urinary tract abnormalities may require surgical intervention to correct the underlying issue and prevent recurrent UTIs and pyelonephritis[2].
2. **Vesicoureteral reflux (VUR):** This condition causes urine to flow back from the bladder into the ureters and kidneys, increasing the risk of infection. Vesicoureteral reflux (VUR) is a condition where urine flows backward from the bladder into the ureters or kidneys. It is a common cause of pyelonephritis in children. When urine flows backward, it increases the likelihood of bacteria ascending to the kidneys, leading to infection. VUR can be diagnosed using imaging studies such as voiding cystourethrography (VCUG) or radionuclide cystography (RNC). Treatment options include antibiotics, surgery, or observation[2]. Children with VUR are also at risk of developing recurrent infections, so prevention strategies such as prophylactic antibiotics or surgical correction may be recommended.
3. **Urinary tract obstruction:** Obstructions can cause urine to stagnate, promoting bacterial growth. Urinary tract obstruction in Paediatric pyelonephritis can lead to the accumulation of urine in the urinary tract, which can increase the risk of urinary tract infections (UTIs). This can occur due to various reasons, such as anatomical abnormalities, tumors, or kidney stones[3]. The obstruction can also lead to vesicoureteral reflux (VUR), which can further increase the risk of UTIs. Imaging studies such as ultrasound or CT scans can help diagnose urinary tract obstruction, and treatment options may include surgery, catheterization, or medications to relieve the obstruction. Prompt treatment is crucial to prevent kidney damage and other complications.

4. Neurogenic bladder: Children with impaired bladder function due to nerve damage are at higher risk for developing infections. Neurogenic bladder is a condition where the bladder doesn't function properly due to nerve damage. It can cause incomplete emptying of the bladder, which leads to an increased risk of urinary tract infections (UTIs) and Paediatric pyelonephritis. Children with neurogenic bladder may also have trouble controlling their bladder and may require catheterization, which further increases the risk of UTIs. Treatment of neurogenic bladder in children with pyelonephritis often involves a combination of antibiotics, catheterization, and surgery to correct any underlying structural abnormalities. Early diagnosis and intervention are crucial to prevent kidney damage and other complications[4].
5. Infrequent or incomplete emptying of the bladder: Holding urine for extended periods or not emptying the bladder fully can increase the risk of infection. Infrequent or incomplete emptying of the bladder in Paediatric pyelonephritis can lead to urinary stasis, which is the accumulation of urine in the bladder. This can increase the risk of bacterial growth and increase the likelihood of infection. Incomplete emptying can also lead to urinary tract obstruction, which can further exacerbate the infection. It is important to address any issues with bladder emptying promptly to prevent complications and ensure proper urinary flow. Treatment may involve medication or surgery depending on the underlying cause of the bladder dysfunction[4].

Symptoms

Symptoms of Paediatric pyelonephritis can vary depending on the child's age and the severity of the infection. Common symptoms include:

1. Fever: Fever is a common symptom of Paediatric pyelonephritis, which is a bacterial infection of the kidneys. Fever occurs due to the body's response to the infection, and it may be accompanied by other symptoms like pain in the abdomen or back, nausea, vomiting, and frequent urination. In children, high fever can be a cause for concern as it can lead to dehydration and other complications. Therefore, it is important to seek medical attention promptly if your child has a fever along with any of the other symptoms of pyelonephritis.
2. Abdominal or flank pain: Abdominal or flank pain is a common symptom of Paediatric pyelonephritis, which is a kidney infection. The pain may be severe or mild and may be accompanied by fever, vomiting, and other symptoms. Incomplete or infrequent bladder emptying can lead to urinary stasis and increase the risk of infection[5]. The infection can then spread to the kidneys, causing inflammation and pain in the lower back or abdomen. Prompt treatment is important to prevent complications such as kidney damage or sepsis. The treatment for Paediatric pyelonephritis depends on the underlying cause and may involve medication, antibiotics, pain relievers, and hospitalization in severe cases.
3. Nausea and vomiting: Nausea and vomiting are common symptoms of Paediatric pyelonephritis, but they are not specific to this condition. They can be caused by a variety of factors, including dehydration, fever, and medication side effects. If a child with pyelonephritis is experiencing nausea and vomiting, it is important to ensure that they are staying hydrated and to monitor their symptoms closely. In severe cases, hospitalization may be necessary to provide intravenous fluids and anti-nausea medication. Prompt medical attention can help prevent complications and ensure a full recovery[5][6].
4. Frequent urination or urgency: Frequent urination or urgency is a common symptom of Paediatric pyelonephritis. This occurs because the kidneys are inflamed and may produce more urine than usual. The urine may also be cloudy, foul-smelling, or contain blood. The frequent urination can be painful for the child, and they may feel an urgent need to use the restroom. It is important to ensure that the child is drinking enough fluids to avoid dehydration. If left untreated, Paediatric pyelonephritis can cause serious complications, such as kidney damage or sepsis. Therefore, it is crucial to seek medical attention promptly if your child is experiencing any symptoms of pyelonephritis.

5. Painful urination (dysuria): Painful urination, or dysuria, can be a symptom of Paediatric pyelonephritis, which is a kidney infection that commonly affects children. When the kidneys are infected, they can cause inflammation, swelling, and irritation throughout the urinary tract, which leads to pain during urination. In addition to painful urination, other symptoms of Paediatric pyelonephritis can include abdominal or flank pain, fever, chills, and vomiting. If left untreated, Paediatric pyelonephritis can lead to kidney damage or sepsis, so it is important to seek prompt medical attention if your child is experiencing any of these symptoms.
6. Foul-smelling or cloudy urine: Foul-smelling or cloudy urine can be a symptom of Paediatric pyelonephritis, which is a kidney infection commonly caused by bacteria entering the urinary tract. The cloudy appearance is due to the presence of bacteria, white blood cells, and pus in the urine. This can also cause a strong odor. Prompt treatment is important to prevent complications such as kidney damage or sepsis. Incomplete or infrequent bladder emptying can increase the risk of infection. Other symptoms of Paediatric pyelonephritis can include fever, chills, abdominal or flank pain, and vomiting[7].
7. Lethargy or irritability: Lethargy or irritability is a common symptom of Paediatric pyelonephritis. This is because the infection can cause inflammation in the kidneys and lead to a build-up of toxins in the body, which can make a child feel tired and irritable. It is important to monitor the child's symptoms closely and ensure they are staying hydrated. Prompt medical attention is crucial to prevent complications such as kidney damage or sepsis. Treatment typically involves antibiotics and supportive care, such as pain management and hydration.

Diagnosis

To diagnose Paediatric pyelonephritis, healthcare providers will take a thorough medical history, perform a physical examination, and order laboratory tests. Diagnostic tests may include:

1. Urinalysis: To detect the presence of bacteria, white blood cells, and red blood cells in the urine.
2. Urine culture: To identify the specific type of bacteria causing the infection.
3. Blood tests: To assess for signs of systemic infection or inflammation.
4. Imaging studies: Ultrasound, CT scan, or MRI may be performed to evaluate the kidneys and urinary tract for abnormalities or obstructions.
5. Voiding cystourethrogram (VCUG): This test may be done to assess for vesicoureteral reflux and other structural abnormalities.

Treatment

The primary treatment for Paediatric pyelonephritis is antibiotic therapy. The choice of antibiotic will depend on the specific bacteria causing the infection, as determined by the urine culture. In severe cases or cases with complications, hospitalization and intravenous antibiotics may be necessary. Pain management and fever reduction with appropriate medications, such as acetaminophen or ibuprofen, are also essential for patient comfort. In cases with underlying urinary tract abnormalities, surgical intervention may be required. The treatment for Paediatric pyelonephritis depends on the underlying cause. In cases of urinary tract obstruction or incomplete bladder emptying, prompt treatment is crucial to prevent complications and ensure proper urinary flow. Treatment options may include surgery, catheterization, or medications[8]. Antibiotics are often prescribed to treat the infection. Pain relievers may also be given to alleviate discomfort. In severe cases, hospitalization may be necessary. It is important to follow the treatment plan as prescribed by the healthcare provider to ensure complete recovery and prevent future infections[9].

Prevention

Preventing Paediatric pyelonephritis involves reducing the risk factors associated with urinary tract infections. Some preventive measures include:

1. Encourage regular and complete bladder emptying.

2. Maintain proper hygiene, including wiping from front to back after bowel movements.
3. Encourage adequate fluid intake to promote regular urination[10].
4. Avoid irritants, such as bubble baths or harsh soaps, which can disrupt the normal bacterial balance in the genital area.
5. Seek prompt medical attention for any suspected urinary tract infection.

Conclusion

Paediatric pyelonephritis is a severe kidney infection that requires prompt diagnosis and treatment. Understanding the causes, risk factors, symptoms, and diagnosis can help healthcare providers and parents recognize and manage this condition effectively. Adequate treatment with appropriate antibiotics and supportive care, as well as preventive measures, can reduce the risk of complications and long-term kidney damage in affected children.

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