



Guidance on urinary tract infections (UTI) for domiciliary care staff

Usual symptoms of a UTI

Person complains of dysuria (pain on urination) alone is an indication that they have a UTI

OR person complains of, or carers recognise **2 or more** of the following:

- Temperature 1.5°C above normal twice in the last 12 hours
- New urgent or frequent need to urinate
- New or worsening urinary incontinence
- New onset or worsening of pre-existing confusion or agitation
- Shaking chills (rigors) or temperature over 37.9°C or 36°C or below
- New kidney pain/tenderness in back under ribs
- New suprapubic (lower abdominal) pain
- Frank haematuria (visible blood in urine)

Contact the clinician who is the usual point of access, e.g. GP, medicare/telemedicine

Encourage an increase of fluid intake, if able to do so safely

If any signs of sepsis or red flags symptoms dial 999 immediately OR follow the person's advanced plan for accessing urgent medical help

Red flag symptoms include:

- Person has collapsed or cannot be woken
- Unable to feel a pulse at the wrist
- Breathing very fast (more than one breath every 2 seconds)
- Has blue lips
- Has new red or purple rash all over or mottled skin
- Has not passed urine in the last 12 hours
- Recent chemotherapy (within last 6 weeks)

Sepsis symptoms in older adults (www.nhs.uk/conditions/sepsis)

Early symptoms of sepsis may include:

- A high temperature (fever) or low body temperature
- Chills and shivering
- A fast heartbeat
- Fast breathing

In some cases, symptoms of more severe sepsis or septic shock (when blood pressure drops to a dangerously low level) develop soon after.

These can include:

- Feeling dizzy or faint
- A change in mental state such as confusion or disorientation
- Diarrhoea
- Nausea and vomiting
- Slurred speech
- Severe muscle pain
- Severe breathlessness
- Less urine production than normal for example, not urinating for a day
- Cold, clammy and pale or mottled skin
- Loss of consciousness