

Symptoms, Causes and Treatment in Febrile Urinary Tract Infection

Kylie Mettler *

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Autonomous University of Nuevo Leon, Monterrey, Mexico

DESCRIPTION

A febrile Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) is a type of bacterial infection that affects the urinary tract and causes fever. It is a common infection that can affect people of all ages and genders, but is more common in women.

Symptoms of febrile UTI

The symptoms of a febrile UTI can vary depending on the severity of the infection. If a person feel that they are experiencing any of these symptoms, it is important to see a healthcare professional. Some common symptoms include:

- A high fever (usually over 100.4°F or 38°C)
- Painful urination
- Increased frequency of urination
- Cloudy or strong-smelling urine
- Blood in the urine
- Pain or pressure in the lower abdomen or back

Causes of febrile UTI

Febrile UTIs are typically caused by bacteria that enter the urinary tract through the urethra. The urethra is the tube that transports urine from the bladder to the outside of the body. Bacteria can enter the urethra and cause an infection if the urethra becomes irritated or damaged, or if the immune system is weakened.

Some factors that can increase the risk of developing a febrile UTI include:

- Being female
- Being sexually active
- Using specific forms of birth control (such as diaphragms or spermicides)
- Having a history of UTIs
- Having a weakened immune system
- Having diabetes
- Being pregnant

Treatment of febrile UTI

The treatment of a febrile UTI typically involves a course of antibiotics to kill the bacteria causing the infection. The type of antibiotic prescribed will depend on the specific bacteria causing the infection and the severity of the infection. It is important to take the full course of antibiotics as prescribed, even the person start to feel better before the course is finished. In addition to antibiotics, there are some self-care measures that can help alleviate the symptoms of a febrile UTI and promote healing. These include:

- Drinking plenty of water to aid in the removal of bacteria
- Caffeine and alcohol, which can irritate the bladder, should be avoided.
- Applying a heating pad to the lower abdomen or back to help ease pain and discomfort
- Taking over-the-counter pain relievers such as ibuprofen or acetaminophen to relieve pain and reduce fever

Prevention of febrile UTI

There are some steps that can be taken to help prevent the development of febrile UTIs. These include:

- Drinking plenty of water and other fluids to help flush bacteria out of the urinary tract.
- After using the toilet, wipe from front to back to prevent bacteria from entering the urethra.
- Emptying the bladder completely when urinating.
- Urinating after sexual activity to help flush bacteria out of the urinary tract.
- Avoiding irritants such as bubble baths, harsh soaps, and scented feminine products.
- Taking probiotics or cranberry supplements, which may help prevent UTIs in some people.

CONCLUSION

A febrile UTI is a bacterial infection that affects the urinary tract and causes a fever. It is a common infection that can be treated

Correspondence to: Kylie Mettler, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Autonomous University of Nuevo Leon, Monterrey, Mexico, E-mail: mettkylie@yahoo.com

Received: 02-Jan-2023, Manuscript No. JFIV-23-22588; **Editor assigned:** 05-Jan-2023; PreQc No. JFIV-23-22588 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 19-Jan-2023, Qc No. JFIV-23-22588; **Revised:** 26-Jan-2023, Manuscript No. JFIV-23-22588 (R); **Published:** 02-Feb-2023. DOI: 10.35248/2375-4508.23.11.289

Citation: Mettler K (2023) Symptoms, Causes and Treatment in Febrile Urinary Tract Infection. *J Fertil In vitro IVF World w Reprod Med Genet Stem Cell Biol*.11:289.

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with antibiotics and self-care measures. It is important to see a healthcare professional if a person experiences the symptoms of a febrile UTI, as untreated UTIs can lead to more serious health

problems. Taking steps to prevent UTIs can also help reduce the risk of developing a febrile UTI in the future.