SMFM Preterm Birth Toolkit

Bacteriuria Algorithm

Society for Maternal • Fetal Medicine

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Identifying bacteriuria in pregnancy

Screening urine culture in all pregnant patients in the 1st trimester

Treat all positive culture results with antibiotics

Test of cure in all women who have had a positive urine culture

Re-screen high-risk women as needed (e.g. sickle cell trait or disease, history of pyelonephritis, recurrent UTI, spinal cord injury)

Prophylactic antibiotics for those with pyelonephritis or recurrent UTIs during pregnancy

Address barriers:
- Insufficient evidence for prophylactic antibiotics for history of pyelonephritis outside of pregnancy or recurrent UTI

Address barriers:
- Ensure late to care women receive screening Ucx
- Proper collection of culture
- Proper identification of positive results
Disclaimer

This algorithm and key driver material was written by a group of experts in the field of Preterm Birth. It was then reviewed by the Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine’s (SMFM’s) Publications Committee, Executive Committee and Risk Management.

Standardization of healthcare processes and reduced variation has been shown to improve outcomes and quality of care. SMFM developed these documents to help facilitate the standardization process. These algorithms and key driver documents are “tools” to assist clinicians and practices. The practice of medicine continues to evolve, and individual circumstances may vary. They reflect clinical and scientific advances as of the date issued and are subject to change. They are not intended to dictate a certain management or course of action. We encourage users to adapt them to their particular situation, environment and patient population.

This publication is not expected to reflect the opinions of all members of the Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine.