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Tetsuro Matsumoto is University Vice President, Director of University Hospital, and Professor and Chairman of the Department of Urology at the University of Occupational and Environmental Health (Kitakyushu, Japan). He is the one of the world leaders in the research field for urinary tract infections (UTIs) and sexually transmitted infections (STIs). He actively contributes to a number of international societies and research groups in infection research in urology. He is immediate past President of the Asian Association of UTI/STI, President of the Japanese Research group of UTI and Vice Chair of the UTI Commission of the International Society of Chemotherapy. He has been collaborating with European, American and Asian groups on clinical research of UTIs and STIs.

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Foreword

Novel insights into urinary tract infections and their management

Tetsuro Matsumoto

Urinary tract infections (UTIs) are common diseases and have a considerable impact on the quality of life of patients, and the social and economic burden is high. However, more evidence on basic and clinical aspects of UTIs is still needed.

Even now, there are a lot of issues in managing patients with UTIs. For a long time, the diagnosis of UTIs has been relying on quantitative bacterial culture of midstream urine. Consensus of the diagnostic criteria of UTIs has not yet been reached. Further agreement is also needed on the treatment and prevention of UTIs.

UTIs are classified into uncomplicated, complicated and/or healthcare-associated UTIs. Complicated UTIs are defined as UTIs that occurred in patients with underlying diseases or conditions, which include various anatomical and functional abnormalities in the urinary tract and other conditions that may induce infections such as diabetes mellitus, liver or renal dysfunction, pregnancy, cancer diseases, and organ transplantation, as well as various drugs that impair the immune system. One of the biggest problems is an increase in antimicrobial-resistant strains that are causative agents for UTIs, among which are fluoroquinolone resistance, carbapenem resistance, as well as β -lactam resistance mediated by various types of β -lactamases. Proper use of antimicrobials has a crucial role to prevent this increase of resistant bacteria.

In this book, problems in the diagnosis of UTIs, a new diagnostic approach and management of UTIs in pediatric UTIs, and the new concept of proper use of antimicrobials are reviewed and discussed.

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