Dysuria (Pain with Urination)

Dysuria is the medical term for pain with urination. There are many causes for dysuria, but urinary tract infection is the most common. If a urinalysis was performed it can show that there is a urinary tract infection. A urine culture confirms that you or your child are sick. You will need to follow-up with a healthcare provider because:

- If a urine culture was done you will need to know the culture results and treatment recommendations.
- If the urine culture was positive, you or your child will need to be put on antibiotics or know if the antibiotics prescribed are the right antibiotics for your urinary tract infection.
- If the urine culture is negative (no urinary tract infection), then other causes may need to be explored or antibiotics need to be stopped.

- Today laboratory work may have been done and there does not seem to be a an infection. If cultures were done they will take at least 24 to 48 hours to be completed.

- Today x-rays may have been taken and they read as normal. No cause can be found for the problems. The x-rays may be re-read by a radiologist and you will be contacted if additional findings are made.

- You or your child may have been put on medications to help with this problem until you can see your primary caregiver. If the problems get better, see your primary caregiver if the problems return. If you were given antibiotics (medications which kill germs), take all of the mediations as directed for the full course of treatment.

If laboratory work was done, you need to find the results. Leave a telephone number where you can be reached. If this is not possible, make sure you find out how you are to get test results.

HOME CARE INSTRUCTIONS

- Drink lots of fluids. For adults, drink eight, 8 ounce glasses of clear juice or water a day. For children, replace fluids as suggested by your caregiver.
- Empty the bladder often. Avoid holding urine for long periods of time.
- After a bowel movement, women should cleanse front to back, using each tissue only once.
- Empty your bladder before and after sexual intercourse.
- Take all the medicine given to you until it is gone. You may feel better in a few days, but **TAKE ALL MEDICINE.**
- Avoid caffeine, tea, alcohol and carbonated beverages, because they tend to irritate the bladder.
- In men, alcohol may irritate the prostate.
- Only take over-the-counter or prescription medicines for pain, discomfort, or fever as directed by your caregiver.
- If your caregiver has given you a follow-up appointment, it is very important to keep that appointment. Not keeping the appointment could result in a chronic or permanent injury, pain, and disability. If there is any problem keeping the appointment, you must call back to this facility for assistance.

SEEK IMMEDIATE MEDICAL CARE IF:

- Back pain develops.
- A fever develops.
- There is *nausea* (feeling sick to your stomach) or *vomiting* (throwing up).
- Problems are no better with medications or are getting worse.

MAKE SURE YOU:

- Understand these instructions.
- Will watch your condition.

- Will get help right away if you are not doing well or get worse.

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