

Careful UTI Evaluation (CUTIE) FAQ's

What is the CUTIE study?

The CUTIE study is an observational study in which children will be closely monitored for urinary tract infections and kidney health.

What is the specific goal of the study?

The specific aim of this study is to better understand why some children develop kidney scars after urinary tract infections. Is it because they have multiple urinary tract infections or is it because they have urinary reflux or maybe some other condition that we have not discovered yet?

How often will my child need to be seen during the study?

There are 13 scheduled study contacts (5 study clinic visits and 8 follow-up phone calls) over a period of 2 years. If a study test cannot be scheduled on the day of a study clinic visit, you may have to return between study contacts.

Will there be any tests done during the study?

A small amount of blood will be drawn from your child's vein at the beginning and end of the study. The amount of blood will be about 1 teaspoon at the baseline and 24-month study visits. The total amount of blood drawn for study research during the entire 2 years will be about 2 teaspoons or less.

In addition, your child will have a baseline and end-of-study ^{99m}Tc dimercaptosuccinic (DMSA) scan. For detailed information about what the DMSA scan involves, please speak to your Study Coordinator.

Will I have to pay for visits or tests?

Your health insurance or the CUTIE study will cover most expenses. You may be responsible for the co-pay on some tests. You will be reimbursed for your time and travel expenses.

What happens if my child becomes ill while enrolled in the study?

For all illnesses, please seek medical care as you would normally.

What causes a urinary tract infection (UTI)?

Most UTIs are caused when bacteria get into the urinary tract. Bacteria are NOT normally found in the urine. But, they can easily enter the urinary tract from the skin around the

anus. The bacteria *E. coli* is found in the bowel movement and around the anus. This bacteria is the most frequent cause of UTIs.

What are the symptoms of a UTI?

In older children, UTIs may cause obvious symptoms such as burning or pain with urination (peeing). In infants and young children, UTIs may be harder to detect because symptoms are less specific. In fact, fever is sometimes the only symptom.

How are UTIs treated?

UTIs are treated with antibiotics. The type of antibiotic used and how long it must be taken will depend on the type of bacteria that is causing the infection and how severe it is.

Are UTIs common in children?

UTIs are common in children. By 5 years of age, about 8% of girls and about 1% to 2% of boys have had at least one.