## **Common Urinary Histories**



Presenting complaint	Exploding symptom	Relevant system reviews	Commones	st differentials	Clues to differential	
			Grouping	Differentials		
Frequency/	Timing	General	Urological	Cystitis	•Dysuria ("burning pain on urination")	
dysuria/ nocturia	<ul> <li>When started</li> <li>Acute/ gradual onset</li> </ul>	•Fever, sweats <u>Urological</u> •Storage: frequency, volume, urgency, nocturia •Infection: dysuria, haematuria •Prostatic/voiding (if male): hesitancy, poor flow/dribbling, feeling of incomplete emptying		Urethritis	•Frequency and urgency     •Dvsuria	
	•Duration     •Progression     •Intermittent or continuous <u>Urination</u> •Try to quantify urinary     volume and frequency			Orechnicis	•Purulent urethral discharge	
				Pyelonephritis	•Dysuria	
					•Loin pain	
					•Fever/chills/rigors •Vomiting	
				Benign prostatic	Poor flow and terminal dribbling	
				hyperplasia	•Hesitancy	
	•Any catheter				•Overflow incontinence	
			Other	Anviotu	•Elderly male	
			differentials	Anxiety Detrusor instability		
				Bladder/ lower ureth	ral calculus	
				Prostatitis		
				Pregnancy Drugs (e.g. diuretics)		
				Diugs (e.g. diuretics)		
Haematuria	Timing	General	Urological	Bladder transitional	Painless haematuria	
	When started     Fer     Acute/ gradual onset     Duration     Progression     Uro     Intermittent or continuous <u>Uro     Uro     Uro     Try to quantify bleeding     Progression     Progression </u>	•Fever, sweats, rashes, joint pain/swelling <u>Urological</u> •Storage: frequency, volume, urgency, nocturia •Infection: dysuria •Prostatic/voiding (if male): hesitancy, poor flow/dribbling, feeling of incomplete emptying	ereiegieur	cell carcinoma	•History of aromatic amine exposure (e.g.	
					dye washers, painters, decorators)	
				Urethral trauma	<ul> <li>History of catheter use or trauma</li> </ul>	
				e.g. by catheter UTI	•Frequency/dysuria/urgency	
				Urethritis	•Dysuria	
				or connector	•Purulent urethral discharge	
				Calculi	•Loin to groin pain	
			Other	Urological		
			differentials	Glomerulonephritis	vrolacia ( prostato cancor	
				Benign prostatic hyperplasia/ prostate cancer Renal cell carcinoma		
	tiredness, breathlessness on			Polycystic kidney dise	ase	
	exertion			Schistosomiasis		
				Renal TB		
				Misc Upperstalagical e.g. a	nticongulation, sields call, congulation disords	
				Strenuous exercise	nticoagulation, sickle cell, coagulation disorder	
				Infective endocarditis		
					nides, cyclophosphamide, NSAIDs)	
			Mensturation			
Polyuria	Timing	General	Endocrine	Diabetes mellitus	Polydipsia/ thirst	
Polyuna	•When started	continuous Urinary <u>Urological</u> •Storage: urgency, nocturia •Infection: dysuria, haematuria •Prostatic/voiding (if male): hesitancy, poor flow/dribbling,	Linderine	Diabetes menitus	•Polyuria	
	<ul> <li>Acute/ gradual onset</li> </ul>				•Weight loss and tiredness	
	•Duration				Visual disturbance	
	Intermittent or continuous     Storage: urgency,     Infection: dysuria,     Polyuria     Prostatic/voiding			Diabetes insipidus	Polydipsia/ thirst     Polyuria	
			Urological	Chronic kidney	•Non-specific symptoms e.g. fatigue,	
				disease	weakness, puritis, dyspnoea	
			Other	Cushing's syndrome	1	
		feeling of incomplete emptying	differentials	Psychogenic polydips		
	•Other symptoms			Drugs (e.g. diuretics,	alcohol, lithium, tetracyclines)	
					-	
Incontinence	Timing	<u>Urological</u>	Stress	<ul> <li>Incompetent</li> </ul>	•Small losses with effort e.g. coughing,	
	When started     Acuto (gradual opset)	•Storage: frequency, volume, urgency, nocturia •Infection: dysuria, haematuria	incontinence	sphincter	bending, exertion Pick factors: multiple programming part	
	<ul> <li>Acute/ gradual onset</li> <li>Duration</li> </ul>				<ul> <li>Risk factors: multiple pregnancies, post- menopause</li> </ul>	
	•Progression	•Prostatic/voiding (if male):	Urge	<ul> <li>Detrusor instability</li> </ul>	•Urge to pass urine followed by	
	<ul> <li>Intermittent or continuous</li> </ul>	hesitancy, poor flow/dribbling,	incontinence	(e.g. idiopathic,	uncontrollable bladder emptying	
	Incontinon	feeling of incomplete emptying		cystitis, stone)		
	<ul> <li>Incontinence</li> <li>Pattern of incontinence e.g.</li> </ul>			<ul> <li>Hyperreflexia (e.g. MS, CVA, spinal cord</li> </ul>		
	loss with effort or no control			injury)		
	at all		Overflow	•Prostatic	•Dribbling & poor stream	
	Can they feel when they need to urinate Try to quantify urinary volume and frequency •Bowel habit (any		incontinence	hypertrophy	•Hesitancy	
		True	Stricture or stone     Firstula between	•Elderly male or history of obstruction		
			True incontinence	<ul> <li>Fistula between</li> <li>bladder and vagina</li> </ul>	•Continuous urine leak	
				or urethra		
	constipation?)		Mixed	-	•Mix of above types	
			incontinence			
			Other	Post-prostatectomy or	other pelvic surgery	
				Bladder stone/ tumou		
			differentials	Diauuel stolle/ million		
			differentials	Fistula		
			differentials			

Retention	Timing       Urological         •When started       •Storage: frequency, volume, urgency, nocturia         •Duration       •Infection: dysuria, haematuria         •Progression       •Intermittent or continuous         •Any constipation       •Any constipation	•Storage: frequency, volume, urgency, nocturia •Infection: dysuria, haematuria •Prostatic/voiding (if male): hesitancy, poor flow/dribbling,	Urological	Prostatic hypertrophy Urethral stricture Bladder neck obstruction (e.g. tumour, calculus)	<ul> <li>History of hesitancy, poor flow and terminal dribbling</li> <li>Elderly male</li> <li>History of trauma or recurrent catheterisation</li> <li>May be haematuria</li> </ul>
		Other differentials	UTI •Dysuria <u>Urinary</u> Constipation (common)		
				Prostatifis Pelvic mass Genital herpes Clot retention (after bleed e.g. from tumour) Phimosis <u>Neurological</u> MS Spinal cord compression <u>Drugs</u>	
				<u>Drugs</u> Anticholinergic drug	S