Management of Urinary Tract Infections in Catalonia: adequacy of diagnostic and therapeutic management, predictors of complications and impact of suppressive therapies on the severity of potentially serious infections (PROJECT ITUCAT)

First published: 10/11/2022

Last updated: 17/09/2025

Study Planned

Administrative details

EU PAS number

EUPAS49724

Study ID

49725

DARWIN EU® study

No

Study countries

Spain

Study status

Planned

Research institutions and networks

Institutions

Fundació Institut Universitari per a la Recerca a l'Atenció Primària de Salut Jordi Gol i Gurina, IDIAPJGol

Spain

First published: 05/10/2012

Last updated: 23/05/2025

Institution | **Educational Institution** | **Laboratory/Research/Testing facility** | **Not-for-profit** | **ENCePP partner**

Contact details

Study institution contact

Silvia Fernández-García sfernandezg@idiapjgol.info

Study contact

sfernandezg@idiapjgol.info

Primary lead investigator

Ana Moragas 0000-0002-1307-0943

Primary lead investigator

ORCID number:

0000-0002-1307-0943

Study timelines

Date when funding contract was signed
Planned: 11/04/2022

Study start date
Planned: 01/12/2022

Date of final study report
Planned: 01/03/2024

Sources of funding

- Other

More details on funding

PERIS 2022-2024 grant (grants for the financing of research projects in the field of primary health care, of the Strategic Plan for Research and Innovation in Health), with the file code SLT021/21/000022.

Study protocol

Publicació_protocol.pdf (121.86 KB)

Regulatory

Was the study required by a regulatory body?

No

Is the study required by a Risk Management Plan (RMP)?

Not applicable

Methodological aspects

Study type

Study type list

Study topic:

Disease /health condition

Study topic, other:

Urinary tract infections

Study type:

Non-interventional study

Scope of the study:

Disease epidemiology

Drug utilisation

Main study objective:

- To know the epidemiology of the different types of UTI in Catalonia and their diagnostic and therapeutic management. - To evaluate the correlation between the total consumption and type of antibiotics for recurrent UTI with the

presence and severity of infectious complications of urological origin (pyelonephritis and sepsis), and two potentially serious infections (pneumonia and COVID-19

Study Design

Non-interventional study design

Cohort

Study drug and medical condition

Medical condition to be studied

Urinary tract infection

Population studied

Age groups

- Adults (18 to < 46 years)
- Adults (46 to < 65 years)
- Adults (65 to < 75 years)
- Adults (75 to < 85 years)
- Adults (85 years and over)

Special population of interest

Hepatic impaired

Immunocompromised

Pregnant women

Renal impaired

Estimated number of subjects

1500000

Study design details

Data analysis plan

Descriptive statistics will be carried out on the results obtained. Quantitative variables will be described as mean and standard deviation, while categorical variables will be described as the proportion of exposed and unexposed individuals. Univariate tests will be obtained from Student's t-test and the chi-square test as appropriate. For the primary outcome, marginal structural models will be fitted to estimate causal effects by correcting for confounding. Inverse probability weights will be estimated as a function of propensity score using age and socioeconomic deprivation score. The inverse probability weights will be used in the marginal structural model to estimate the odds ratio and confidence intervals purchasing the prevalence of each outcome among individuals exposed to antibiotics versus those not exposed to antimicrobials.

Documents

Study results

antibiotics-12-01611.pdf (291.73 KB)

BMJOpen2025.pdf (1.02 MB)

fphar-1-1593910 (1).pdf (1.28 MB)

Data management

ENCePP Seal

The use of the ENCePP Seal has been discontinued since February 2025. The ENCePP Seal fields are retained in the display mode for transparency but are no longer maintained.

Data sources

Data source(s)

The Information System for Research in Primary Care (SIDIAP)

Data sources (types)

Disease registry

Electronic healthcare records (EHR)

Use of a Common Data Model (CDM)

CDM mapping

No

Data quality specifications

Check conformance

Unknown

Check completeness

Unknown

Check stability

Unknown

Check logical consistency

Unknown

Data characterisation

Data characterisation conducted

No