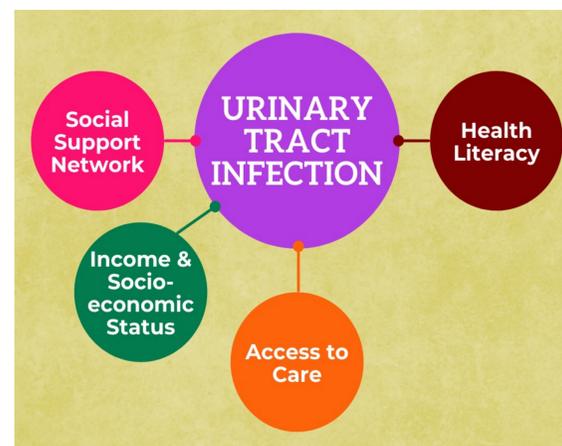


Purpose

Pediatric health is significantly affected by social determinants of health. Screening for and addressing social determinants of health helps to decrease negative effects on health outcomes. The purpose of this project is to determine if there is an association between addressing or not addressing Social Determinants of Health (SDoH) by healthcare providers and parents/caregiver adherence with treatment recommendations in children with urinary tract infections (UTI).

Methods

- Literature search took place from October 6, 2020-November 16, 2021
- PubMed, CINAHL, Medline, EBSCO were searched for peer reviewed literature published between 2015 and May, 2021
- PRISMA-SCR checklist was followed
- A combination of the following terms was used:
 1. Social determinants of health, SDoH, determinants of health
 2. Urinary tract infections, UTI, pyuria
 3. Providers, doctors, practitioners
 4. Medication adherence, medication compliance, treatment adherence, treatment compliance
- 10 articles underwent Rapid Critical Appraisal (RCA)
- Level of evidence synthesis table created
- Level of outcomes table created
- 13 articles were chosen from 22 identified for review



Implications for Practice

- The negative effects of social determinants of health on families can be mitigated by screening for and addressing them
- Equipping families with the knowledge to care for their children with urinary tract infections will also decrease negative effects of social determinants of health
- Addressing social determinants of health contributes to greater efficacy and lower cost of healthcare

Background

- Urinary tract infections (UTI) in the U.S. account for 10.5 million ambulatory visits
- UTIs account for 15% outpatient prescribed antibiotics annually
- Lower socioeconomic status is associated with higher prevalence of UTI and adverse childhood events
- UTIs are the most common bacterial infection in childhood and cost greater than 180 million dollars per year
- Race/ethnicity, low socioeconomic status, public health insurance are associated with poor adherence

Results

- Four articles show positive association between race/ethnicity, SES and risk of UTI
- One article showed that comprehensive parental education improves management, parental confidence and child health outcomes

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