

# Urinary Tract Infection and Reconstructive Medical Surgery

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## DESCRIPTION

Urinary infection in the urinary system is referred to as a Urinary Tract Infection (UTI). The kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra are components of the urinary system. Most infections affect the bladder and urethra, which are parts of the lower urinary system. Compared to men, women are more likely to get a UTI. An infection that only affects the bladder can be uncomfortable and painful. A UTI, however, can spread to the kidneys and cause major health issues. Antibiotics are frequently used by medical professionals to treat urinary tract infections. Additionally, person can take measures to reduce your risk of developing a UTI in the first place. The most common cause of UTIs is when bacteria enter the urinary tract via the urethra and start to proliferate in the bladder. It is the purpose of the urinary system to keep bacteria out. But sometimes the defenses fall apart. If that occurs, germs may establish a foothold and develop into a serious infection in the urinary system. The bladder and urethra is the most commonly affected areas by UTIs, which mostly affect women.

A Bladder Infection *Escherichia coli* typically causes this type of UTI (*E. coli*). A prevalent form of bacteria in the Gastro Intestinal (GI) tract is *E. coli*. But occasionally, other microbes are to blame. Person doesn't have to be sexually active to get a bladder infection, having sex can certainly cause one. Due to the anatomy of women, they are all susceptible to bladder infections. The urethra is near the anus in females. Additionally, the bladder is close to the urethral entrance. This facilitates the entry of microorganisms around the anus into the urethra and subsequent passage to the bladder.

Urethral Infection is anus to urethra transmission of GI bacteria can result in this kind of UTI. Sexually transmitted infections can also result in an infection of the urethra. They include *mycoplasma*, chlamydia, gonorrhoea, and herpes. Women's urethras are located close to the vagina, which makes this possible.

Reconstructive urology surgeons at UT Southwestern Medical Center treat diseases and injuries to the urinary tract and several reproductive organs. Our urology team offers skilled care using the most recent technology to help patients regain function and

get back to their regular activities. Surgery to repair, reroute, or recreate parts of the upper and lower urinary tract and some reproductive organs is known as reconstructive urology. Reconstructive urology may be required by patients due to illnesses, birth deformities, traumas, complications from surgery, or other circumstances. Our urologists (specialists in the urinary tract) work in one of the top medical and scientific centres in the country and are regarded as leading authorities worldwide in reconstructive urology. The dual-console DaVinci Surgical System, which enables us to carry out minimally invasive procedures with even more precision, was initially used by UT Southwestern urologists in North Texas. In reconstructive urology, surgery may involve:

- Pelvic organ prolapse and urine incontinence treated with vaginal surgery.
- Complex female genital reconstruction for some intersex conditions may involve buccal mucosa grafting (grafting skin from the inner lining of the cheek) (people born with a combination of male and female biological characteristics, such as chromosomes or genitals)
- The birth abnormality hypospadias, in which the urethra opens on the bottom of the penis rather than the tip, is treated by penile surgery.
- Repair of a fistula to seal a gap between the bladder and another organ.
- Surgery to treat traumatic bladder, kidney, penis, or testicular injuries.
- In cases with bladder issues, urinary diversion can be used to provide a different outlet for urine.

An intricate and delicate process, urethral repair takes many hours in the operating room and requires a hospital stay for rehabilitation. Clinicians must first determine the precise size and location of the blockage before they can restore the urethra. Depending on the severity of the stricture, the patient's preferences, and their general health, a number of alternative surgical methods might be used. The urethra can be repaired in one of two ways, depending on the precise location and degree of damage: either the injured tissue is removed and then the urethral tube is connected, or the damaged tissue is removed and replaced with tissue from another area of the body.

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