

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE
EXCELLENCE**

NICE guidelines

**Equality and health inequalities assessment (EHIA)
template**

**Urinary tract infection in under 16s: diagnosis and
management**

The considerations and potential impact on equality and health inequalities have been considered throughout the guidance development, maintenance and update process according to the principles of the NICE equality policy and those outlined in [Developing NICE guidelines: the manual](#).

This EHIA relates to the cross-reference to child maltreatment: when to suspect maltreatment in under 18s (CG89)

Appendix A: equality and health inequalities assessment (EHIA)

[2023 exceptional surveillance of urinary tract infection in under 16s: diagnosis and management (NICE guideline NG224)]

STAGE 1. Surveillance review

Date of surveillance review: May 2023

Focus of surveillance review: cross-reference to child maltreatment: when to suspect maltreatment in under 18s (CG89)

Exceptional review

1.1 On reviewing the existing EIA or EHIA and issues log for the guideline(s), describe below any equality and health inequalities issues relevant to the current surveillance review

Equality issues identified during development of NG224 and reported on [equality impact assessment dated 05 July 2022](#)

- Age

Up to 50% of urinary tract infections (UTIs) in young children are missed in primary care. It can be difficult to recognise UTI in children because the presenting symptoms and signs are non-specific, particularly in infants and children younger than 3 years. Prompt diagnosis and treatment of UTI is important in order to prevent renal scarring, chronic kidney disease (CKD) and End-stage Renal Disease (ERD).

- Disability

In terms of identifying UTI signs and symptoms, specific consideration may need to be given to those:

- with learning disabilities.
- with physical or cognitive impairments that may affect development or communication.
- Girls who have undergone female genital mutilation

There is evidence that the prevalence of recurrent UTI's in women who underwent genital mutilation is between 10 and 30%.

1.2 Did you identify any equality and health inequalities issues through initial intelligence gathering (for example, national policy documents, topic expert/patient group feedback, evidence searches, implementation data)?

None identified

1.3 If you have consulted stakeholders or topic experts, what questions did you ask about equality and health inequalities issues?

None consulted

1.4 What equality and health inequalities issues have been identified during this surveillance review and what was the impact on the current review and outcome decision? [If an update is proposed, include information in the update and outcomes plan]

None identified

Completed by surveillance reviewer: RM, technical analyst

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Approved by NICE surveillance associate director: KN, associate director

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