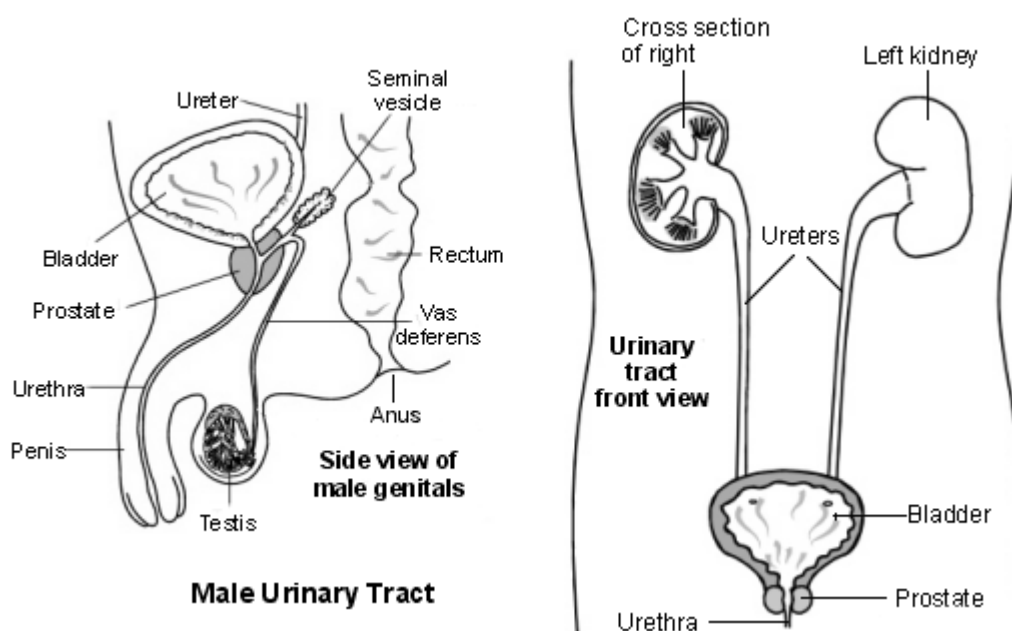


Urine infection in men

Most urine infections in men are caused by germs (bacteria) which come from your own bowel. They cause no harm in your bowel but can cause infection if they get into other parts of your body. Some bacteria lie around your back passage (anus) after you pass a stool (faeces).

These bacteria sometimes travel to the tube which passes urine from your bladder (the urethra) to the outside. Some bacteria thrive in urine and multiply quickly to cause infection.

A urine infection is often called a urinary tract infection (UTI) by doctors. When the infection is just in the bladder and urethra, this is called a lower UTI, or cystitis. If it travels up to affect one or both kidneys as well then it is called an upper UTI or pyelonephritis. This can be more serious than lower UTIs, as the kidneys can become damaged by the infection.



How common are urine infections in men?

UTIs are rare in men aged under 50. They become more common in older men. Urine infection is much more common in women.

What causes a urine infection in men?

In some cases an underlying problem can increase the risk of developing a UTI in men. These include the following:

- [An enlarged prostate gland.](#)
- **Bladder problems. For example conditions that make it difficult to completely empty the bladder.**
- **Kidney problems.** [For example, kidney stones.](#)
- **Having a urinary catheter.**
- [A poor immune system.](#)

In other cases the UTI occurs for no apparent reason.

Symptoms of a urine infection in men

Symptoms of a UTI in men will depend on where the infection occurs.

Infection in the bladder ([cystitis](#)) symptoms:

- Pain on emptying the bladder
- Passing urine more frequently.
- Passing small amounts of urine.
- Pain in the lower tummy (abdomen).
- Urine may become cloudy, bloody or smelly.
- A [high temperature \(fever\).](#)

[Infection in the kidneys](#) symptoms:

- Pain in a loin (the side of the lower back over the kidney).
- A high temperature (fever).
- Feeling or being sick (vomiting).
- Feeling generally unwell.

In some elderly men, the only symptoms may be a recent onset of confusion or just feeling generally unwell or unsteady, even without any actual urinary symptoms.

Diagnosing a urine infection in men

A [urine test](#) can confirm the diagnosis and identify the germ (bacterium) causing the infection. Further tests are not usually necessary if otherwise well with a one-off infection. However, a doctor may advise tests of the kidney, prostate gland or bladder if an underlying problem is suspected.

An underlying problem is more likely if the infection does not clear with an antibiotic medicine, or if there are:

- Symptoms that suggest a kidney is infected (not just the bladder).
- Recurring urine infections, for example, two in a six-month period.
- Problems with the kidney in the past, such as [kidney stones](#) or a damaged kidney.
- Symptoms that suggest an obstruction to the flow of urine.
- Blood-stained urine which persists after treatment with antibiotics.

UTI tests may include:

- An examination of the prostate gland by examination of the back passage (rectum).

- Blood tests which may include kidney function tests and a [specific blood test to check on the prostate, called prostate specific antigen, or PSA](#).
- A scan of the kidneys or bladder such as an [ultrasound scan](#).
- An [X-ray](#) or CT scan to look for kidney stones.
- [A look inside the bladder with a special camera \(cystoscopy\)](#).
- Tests to see how well the bladder is working, called [urodynamic tests](#).

What is the treatment for a urine infection in men?

- **A short course of [antibiotics](#)** will usually clear the infection quickly. This is usually for seven days in men. Medical advice should be sought if the symptoms are not gone, or nearly gone, after the course of antibiotics is completed, or if the symptoms are getting worse whilst on the treatment.
- [Paracetamol](#) will usually ease any pain, discomfort, or high temperature (fever).
- **Have [plenty to drink](#)** to help prevent a lack of fluid in the body ([dehydration](#)).

Preventing a urine infection in men

The following can help prevent urine infections in men:

- Drinking enough fluids to avoid dehydration.
- Emptying the bladder when needed and not "holding on".
- Passing urine soon after sexual intercourse.

- Sometimes preventive antibiotics are recommended to prevent recurrent UTIs. These are usually given daily at a low dose for several months. The antibiotics are often rotated to prevent antibiotic resistance from occurring. The antibiotics used include: nitrofurantoin, trimethoprim, cefalexin and amoxicillin.

What is the outlook (prognosis)?

The vast majority of men improve within a few days of starting treatment. If symptoms do not improve despite taking an antibiotic medicine, then an alternative antibiotic might be needed. This is because some germs (bacteria) are resistant to some types of antibiotics. This can be identified from tests done on the urine sample.

Occasionally the infection may spread and cause you more significant symptoms. Infection in the bladder (cystitis) may spread to the kidney (pyelonephritis).

Infection may also spread to involve the prostate gland, causing [infection of the prostate gland \(prostatitis\)](#).

Recurring urine infection in men

Recurrent urine infections are defined as two or more infections in six months or three or more infections in a year. It is unusual for men to have recurring urine infections.

Men with recurring infections may be referred to a urology specialist for further tests to try and establish why they are occurring.

Blood tests to assess the kidney and prostate gland, and ultrasound scans to look at the kidneys, bladder and prostate gland, will often be organised before seeing the urology specialists.

Further reading

- [Urinary tract infection \(lower\): antimicrobial prescribing](#); NICE Guidance (October 2018)

- [Smithson A, Ramos J, Nino E, et al](#); Characteristics of febrile urinary tract infections in older male adults. BMC Geriatr. 2019 Nov 29;19(1):334. doi: 10.1186/s12877-019-1360-3.
- [Urological infections](#); European Association of Urology (2022 -updated 2024)
- [Urinary tract infection \(lower\) - men](#); NICE CKS, December 2024 (UK access only)

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