Abstract

STEC strains can infect extra-intestinal sites such as the human urinary tract and sometimes cause severe complications. We report two cases of urinary tract infection caused by STEC in two elderly women with comorbidities. Although both strains belonged to the O157:H7 serotype and carried genes associated with severe illness, none of the patients developed hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS). These findings provide additional evidence for the presence of these agents in our country and in the region, and highlight the need to maintain an active surveillance system of HUS cases, placing special emphasis on the study of other sites of infection in patients with nondiarrheal HUS.

Keywords

E. coli O157:H7, STEC, urinary tract infection.