



***Monitor infant during antibiotic treatment if chest/breastfeeding.** Consult if vomiting, diarrhea and/or rash. Consider infant probiotic administration **Macrobid (nitrofurantoin monohydrate macrocrystals) better tolerated than Macrochantin (macrocrystalline nitrofurantoin). Use with caution when chest/breastfeeding premature infants, infants with hyperbilirubinemia or any infant in the first week of life. Avoid when chest/breastfeeding infant with G6PD.

‡ *E. coli* (most common uropathogen in UTI) has high antimicrobial resistance to TMP/SMX (38.61%)

References

1. College of Midwives of Ontario Standard on Prescribing and Administering Drugs. Toronto: College of Midwives of Ontario; May 2008.
2. Anti-infective Review Panel. Anti-infective guidelines for community acquired infections 2010 ed. Toronto: MUMS Guidelines. 2010.
3. Stray-Pedersen B. Screening and treatment of bacteriuria in pregnancy and postpartum period. International Urogynecology Journal. 1990 Jun;1(2):100-3.
4. Marchand V. Using probiotics in the paediatric population. Paediatrics & Child Health. 2012 Dec 1;17(10):575. Updated June 2019. Retrieved from: <https://cps.ca/documents/position/probiotics-in-the-paediatric-population>