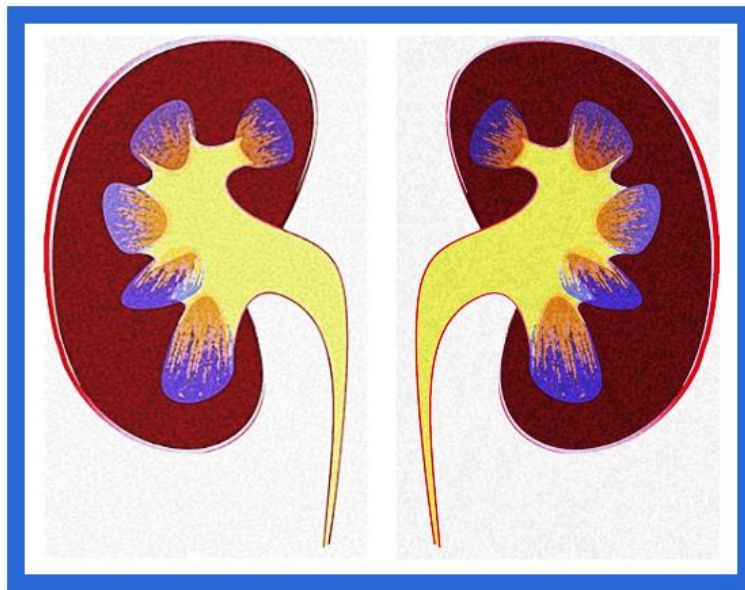




Jewish General Hospital Clinical Access Service Asymptomatic Microscopic Hematuria



**5767 Légaré Street
Pavilion K, S1-101
Monday to Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
514-340-8222, extension 22324**

Developed by:

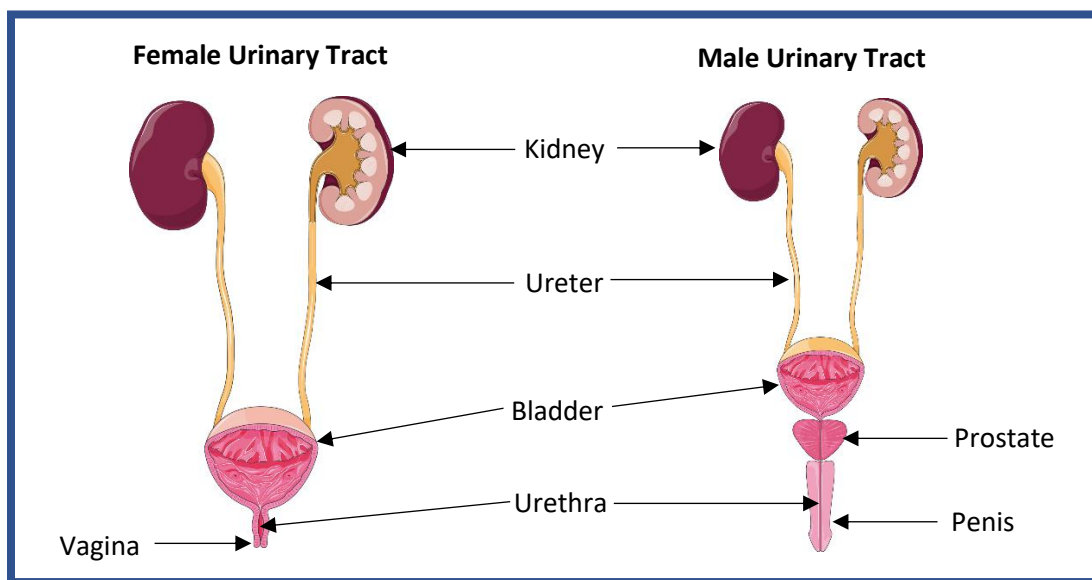
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You have been referred to the Clinical Access Service of the Jewish General Hospital (JGH) because you were found to have microscopic hematuria. The Clinical Access Service nurse will organize tests and, if needed, a consultation with a JGH specialist.

WHAT IS ASYMPTOMATIC MICROSCOPIC HEMATURIA?

- *Hematuria* means the presence of blood in the urine.
- *Microscopic* means that it is so small that it can only be seen with a tool called a microscope.
- *Asymptomatic* means that it is not causing symptoms, or your body is not showing any signs of it.
- If you have asymptomatic microscopic hematuria, you have red blood cells (blood) in your urine. They are so small that they cannot be seen with your eyes. These red blood cells can come from your kidneys (where urine is made), or from another part of your urinary tract.



SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

- Most of the time, you will not have any symptoms from microscopic hematuria.

TREATMENT

- If a cause is found, the cause will be treated.

GO TO THE EMERGENCY ROOM IF YOU HAVE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

- Fever over 38.0°C
- You see blood in your urine
- Serious pain in your belly, side, or pelvis

POSSIBLE CAUSES

- Some medications
- Urinary tract infection (UTI)
- A stone in the kidney or bladder
- Enlarged prostate (for males)

- Swelling in part of the kidney (called “glomerulonephritis”)
- Some diseases
- A tumor in the urinary tract (this may or may not be cancer)

YOUR APPOINTMENTS

- Please arrive 10 minutes before your appointment
- If you cannot come to your appointment, call the Clinical Access Service
- You may have some of the tests listed below to find the cause of your microscopic hematuria
- Most people do not need all the tests
- You may need to come back in a few days for more tests, or to see a specialist doctor (urologist or nephrologist)
- If no cause is found, you will go back to your doctor or your nurse practitioner (NP)

POSSIBLE TESTS

Urine test – Your urine is tested. The test looks closely to see if a cause of your microscopic hematuria can be found.

Blood test – Your blood is tested to look at your kidney health. The test will check for any kidney problems that can cause microscopic hematuria.

Ultrasound – A painless test used to take pictures of your organs – your kidneys, ureters and bladder.

IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS, YOU CAN CONTACT

- The nurse at the Clinical Access Service while we are looking into your condition
- Info-Santé 24/7 by phoning 811
- Your pharmacist for questions about medication
- Your doctor or your NP who will get the results of your tests and can answer questions

EXTRA RESOURCES

- JGH Patient and Family Resource Centre
 - <https://www.hgi.ca/patients-et-visiteurs/bibliotheque-du-centre-de-ressources-pour-les-patients-et-leur-famille/>
- Association des Urologues de Canada - Patient Information and Brochures
 - <https://www.cua.org/fr/patient-information-and-brochures>
- The Merck Manual – Kidney filtering disorders
 - <https://www.merckmanuals.com/en-ca/home/kidney-and-urinary-tract-disorders/kidney-filtering-disorders>
- National Kidney Foundation
 - www.kidney.org

This information should not be considered as medical advice. It is not to be used in place of a visit with a doctor, nurse or other healthcare professional. If you have questions about your individual medical situation, please consult with your healthcare professional.

