

## **SUMMARY**

Urinary tract infection (UTI) is one of the most commonly encountered infection in childhood. In the diagnosis of UTI, history, physical examination, urinalysis, urine culture and imaging methods are important. If UTI is not promptly diagnosed and treated it may lead to chronic renal failure and hypertension.

The aim of this study was to investigate the frequency of renal scars by DMSA scintigraphy and the relationship between renal scarring and vesicoureteral reflux in children with recurrent UTI (r-UTI).

A total of 110 children mean aged  $58,97 \pm 46,248$  months, followed-up with r-UTI between 2004-2006 years, were included. Tc-99m dimercaptosuccinic acid renal scintigraphy (DMSA) and MSUG were performed in all children.

The frequency of renal scarring was higher in children with VUR and especially VUR with high degree. And male sexuality and small age are another cause of renal scar.