**Appendix 1**. Definitions of infectious complications employed, based on Surviving Sepsis Campaign Guidelines, 2013 (6) and the Global Prevalence Study of Infections in Urology (GPIU) 2010 and 2011 (5).

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| **Complication** | **Definition** |
| Fever | Temperature above 38.3 with negative cultures. |
| Sepsis | Presence of probable or documented infection additional to systemic manifestation, it must at least have two of the following for its diagnosis:  Fever (>38.3°C) or Hypothermia (<36°C)  Heart rate>90/min  Tachypnea  Altered mental status  Significant edema or positive fluid balance (>20 mL/kg in 24 hours)  Hyperglycemia (plasma glucose>140 mg/dL or 7.7 mmol/L) in a patient without diabetes  Inflammatory variables:  Leukocytosis (>12,000) or Leukopenia (<4000)  Normal white blood cell count withy more than 10% immature forms  CRP greater than two standard deviations from the normal value  Procalcitonin more than two standard deviations from the normal value  Hemodynamic variables:  Arterial systolic blood pressure <90 mm Hg  Organ dysfunction variables:  Arterial Hypoxemia (PaO2/FiO2<300)  Acute oliguria (Urinary output<0.5 mL/kg/hour at least during 2 hours despite fluid resuscitation)  Increase of creatinine>0.5 mg/dL or 44.2 μmol/L  Blood clotting abnormalities (INR>1.5 or a PTT>60 s)  Ileus  Thrombocytopenia (platelet count<100,000)  Hyperbilirubinaemia (total plasmatic bilirubin >4 mg/dL)  Tissue perfusion variables:  Lactate >1 mmol/L  Slow capillary filling or mottled skin |
| Severe sepsis | Sepsis plus tissue hypo-perfusion or secondary organ dysfunction (any of the following criteria  Hypotension secondary to sepsis  Elevated lactate  Acute oliguria  Acute lung injury with Pao2/Fio2<250 in the absence of pneumonia as infectious focus  Acute lung injury with Pao2/Fio2<200 in the presence of pneumonia as infectious focus  Creatinine 2.0 mg/dL (176.8 μmol/L)  Bilirubin>2 mg/dL (34.2 μmol/L)  Platelet count<100,000 μL  Coagulopathy (INR>1.5) |
| Septic Shock | Hypotension secondary to sepsis, elevated lactate or oliguria. |
| Bacteremia | Positive blood culture taken in the first 7 days after the biopsy with or without evidence of sepsis. |
| UTI | Presence of dysuria, urgency or frequency and urine test suggestive of infection. |
| Prostatitis | Painful prostate and warm to the touch, sensitivity in perineal area accompanied by frequency, dysuria, weak stream. |
| Epididymitis | Usually unilateral testicular pain and edema, of acute onset. Sensitive and edematous spermatic cord. |