



Preventing and Managing CAUTI

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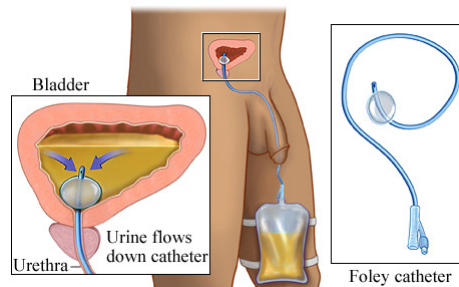
Objectives

- Define CAUTI
- Discuss the economic and personal impact of CAUTI
- Discuss Risk Factors associated with developing CAUTI
- Identify common myths concerning indwelling urinary catheter care
- Discuss prevention, diagnosis and treatment of CAUTI



CDC Definition of CAUTI

- A urinary tract infection (UTI) that occurs in a patient who has had an indwelling urethral urinary catheter in place within the 48 hour period before the onset of the UTI.



CAUTI Background



- Prevalence and Incidence
- Economic Implications
- Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)
- Joint Commission



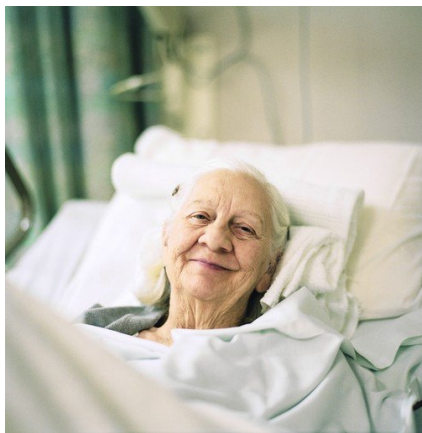
Risks Factors

- Catheter Associated
 - Time
 - Technique
 - Purpose
 - Position
 - Open versus Closed system



Risk Factors Continued...

- Individual Factors
 - Female
 - Pregnant
 - Malnourished/Frail/ill
 - Other infections
 - Diabete Mellitus
 - Azotemia
 - Ureteral Stents
 - Previous fractured hip
 - Nursing Home Resident





Common Catheter Myths

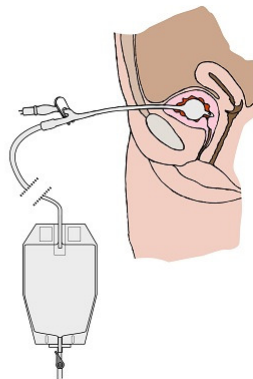
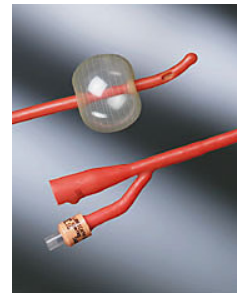


- If the catheter leaks, use a bigger size
- Long term catheter should be changed every 4 weeks
- Routine cultures should be done on patients with chronic catheters
- Routine irrigations are necessary
- Adding an antiseptic to the drainage bag decreases UTI
- The meatus should be cleaned with an antimicrobial agent.



Prevention

- Non-traumatic placement
- Decreasing/eliminating catheter risk factors
- Daily perineal care
- *Antibiotic prophylaxis
- Antibacterial catheters (<7days).
- Suprapubic tube for chronic indwelling
- Additional therapies





Diagnosis

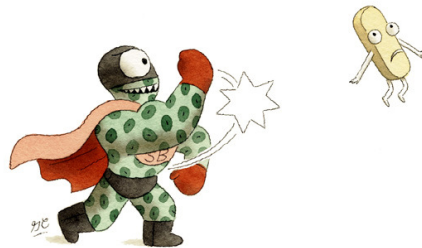


- Signs and Symptoms
 - Classic
 - Atypical (Chronic UTI)
- UTI versus asymptomatic bacteriuria
- Urine Culture
 - Temporary
 - Chronic Indwelling
- Pyelonephritis



Treatment

- Discontinue/exchange catheter
- Antibiotics for 7-21 days
 - Bactrim/Trimethoprim
 - Cipro
 - Macrobid
 - Keflex
- Hospital admission
- Antibiotic suppression



Summary

- CAUTI is an expensive and reasonably preventable complication
- Prevention is the key to controlling CAUTI
- Diagnosis of CAUTI should be carefully made based on symptomatic presentation
- Treatment of CAUTI should be aimed at preventing resistance.

Any Questions?

