

CAUTI Prevention and Nurse Protocols



Brief Overview-Megan



- A urinary tract infection (UTI) encompasses any infection affecting the kidney, uterus, and bladder. A urinary catheter, or tube positioned into the bladder via the urethra to let out urine, is associated with nearly 75% of UTIs acquired in healthcare organizations (Singha et al., 2017, P.21).
- The most acquired hospital-acquired infection is catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTI). Its rates continue to rise. Each year, over 560,000 patients acquire a CAUTI, which upsurges medical expenses, hospital stays, patient morbidity, and mortality. To save lives and avoid injury, RNs can significantly reduce CAUTI rates. Bacteria or yeast can move along a urinary catheter and infect a patient's bladder or kidney if they have one. Professionals should only use urinary catheters when necessary and take them out as soon as possible.
- The most prevalent infections connected with healthcare in the US continue to be catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTI). According to estimates, there were two CAUTI cases per 1000 days with an indwelling catheter in US acute care hospitals in 2011 (Podkovic et al., 2019). Catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTIs) are thought to be responsible for about 10% of hospital-acquired infections, 100,000 fatalities annually and can result in more severe complications like sepsis and endocarditis (Podkovic et al., 2019). This shows how significant this issue is.

Assist with the nurse profession

-Megan



- This type of infection can affect patient outcomes significantly, whether they are inserted for the short or the long term. Fever, bacteremia, acute pyelonephritis, and mortality are consequences in short-term catheterized patients. Chronic pyelonephritis, catheter blockage, local periurinary infections, urinary stones, chronic renal inflammation, and, over time, bladder cancer are all risks for individuals with long-term catheters.
- When bacteria enter and contaminate the urinary system through the urine catheter, CAUTIs happen. Inadequate insertion, if the drainage sack is not adequately emptied, insufficient cleaning, contamination from bowel movement and urine from the catheter bag flowing backward into the bladder are all scenarios where this might occur. Therefore, nursing processes and protocols must be geared toward solving these issues.

Additionally, lengthy urinary catheter usage is the leading risk factor for getting a catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI). Therefore, nursing processes that can be employed include policies such as that catheters should only be used for the appropriate. These protocols and practices must be comprehensive to effectively answer the question and help solve the issue in the long term.