

URINARY CATHETER USE REDUCTION AND CAUTI PREVENTION BEST-PRACTICE

Decrease Catheter Use						
1. Do you have processes in place to decrease overall catheter use?						
 Require documented reasons for placement of indwelling catheter. If the documented reason is hourly urine measurement: How will you use the hourly urine output data to adjust care? Can the output be measured without an indwelling catheter? 						
NOTES						
2. Do you offer alternatives to indwelling catheters?						
 Coordinate with frontline staff to offer alternative products. (i.e. external male or female collection devices or intermittent catheterization). Educate staff on case use, appropriate procedure, where the products will be stocked and make products easily accessible. Ensure that new staff are trained on all products. Reduce catheterization in short-term stay locations. (i.e. operating room, emergency department). Review patient's probable long-term plan of care before insertion. NOTES						
3. Do you have a plan or process to ensure prompt catheter removal?						
 Conduct daily line review rounds. Which patients have a catheter? Note medical necessity with provider documentation for each line. Review date of insertion, necessity, and plan for removal. Work with medical staff and frontline caregivers to implement a nurse driven foley catheter removal protocol. 						
NOTES						



Catheter Insertion and Care						
1. Is your nursing staff competent in aseptic catheter insertion technique?						
 □ Update all protocols to meet best practices. □ Complete skills competency with all caregivers on a regular basis. □ Audit practices: clinical audit and infection prevention audit. □ Incorporate hand hygiene requirements into protocols. 						
2. Are all patient care staff trained and supported in best practice for catheter care?						
Educate and train regularly on appropriate peri-care: Correct bed bath procedure. Frequency of peri-care. Responsibility for completing peri-care. Appropriate peri-care materials. Evidence states that a foley should not be changed nor should a closed system be broken when feces is present in the peri-area. Have a standard procedure for specimen orders and collection: Do not break a closed system unless that is the last option for specimen retrieval. Take appropriate care of the specimen port. Care of the drainage bag. Secure indwelling catheter to patient with a stabilization device. Use appropriate bag placement on patient transfer. Do not allow dependent loops in tubing. NOTES						
Create a Culture of Safety and Advocacy						
1. Do you celebrate wins and address barriers on a regular basis?						
2. How does your organization view a hospital-acquired infection?						
☐ Link the infection to harming a patient.☐ Use storytelling to connect with purpose.☐ Implement transparency in reporting.						
3. Do you have a process in place to address when an infection occurs?						
Learn from an error or omission immediately after an infection occurs - link to a patient story.Complete a root-cause analysis.						
4. Do you have organizational champions - "Do NO Harm Team"?						
Providers, nurses, nurse support staff, environmental services, infection prevention, quality.						
NOTES						



Useful Protocols and Process Implementations					
1. Nurse-driven foley removal protocol					
2. Urine retention protocol					
☐ Intermittent catheterization protocol. ☐ Bladder scan use.					
3. Require necessary documentation of signs and symptoms prior to UA order for a patient that has a catheter in place or is going to have one placed.					
4. Stop pan and reflex culturing - require a separate culture order if warranted.					
5. Process for foley change or replacement:					
 Scheduled catheter changes should not be planned. Have a protocol for when a foley should be changed such as a need for fresh urine. sample after the foley has been in place for over 7 days. Patients with long-term foley use. Patients admitted with foley in place. 					
6. Understand process for documentation of present on admission.					
 Document if the patient is admitted with an indwelling catheter. Document if the patient has recently had an indwelling catheter in a different facility. Document if the patient presented to your facility with signs and symptoms of a UTI. 					
Progress Tracking and Data Sharing					
1. Does your organization share data often and with many?					
☐ Rates ☐ Number of days since an infection ☐ Run charts ☐ Number of catheter days since CAUTI ☐ Number of days since a foley					
2. Do you offer easy visualization with frontline staff and executive leaders?					
Understand how staff interpret information and data so that reports are useful.					
3. Do you note early infection v. late infection?					
This helps understand insertion issues v. maintenance issues.					
4. Do you use CDC/NHSN protocols to understand if the infection is a hospital acquired CAUTI?					
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