

URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS: Focus on CA-UTIs

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2026

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LECTURE TOPICS

- Prevalence
- Pathogenesis
- Etiology of UTIs
- Risk factors
- Prevention

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Sources of Healthcare-Associated Pathogens

Weinstein RA. Am J Med 1991;91 (suppl 3B):179S

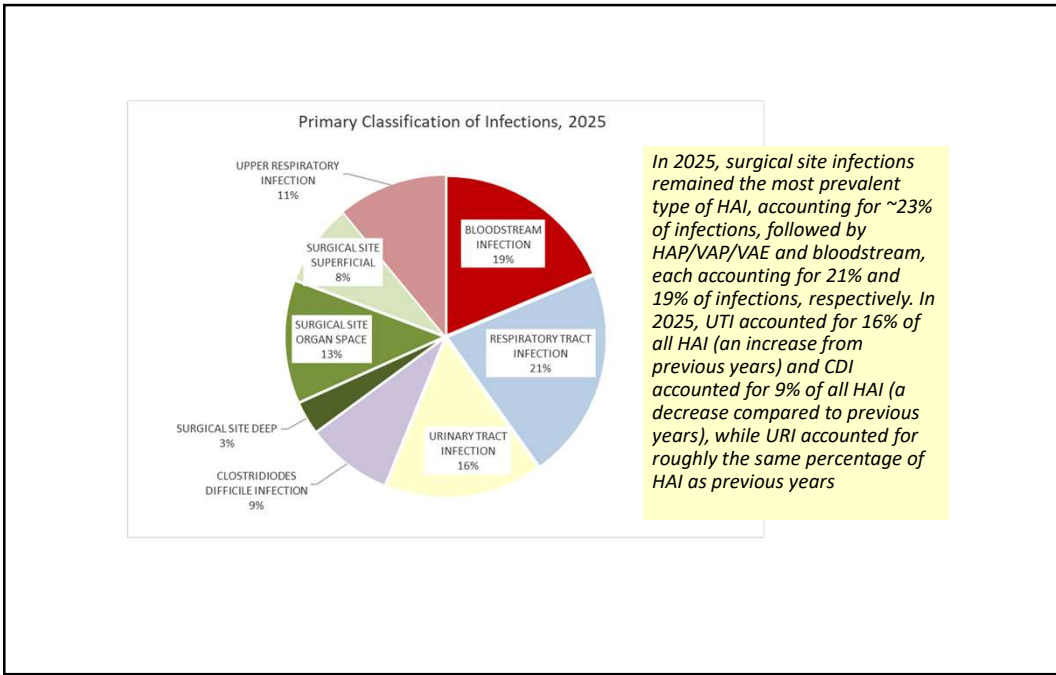
- Endogenous flora (SSI, UTI, CLABSI): 40-60%
- Exogenous: 20-40% (e.g., cross-infection via contaminated hands [staff, visitors])
- Other (environment): 20%
 - Medical devices
 - Contact with environmental surfaces (direct and indirect contact)

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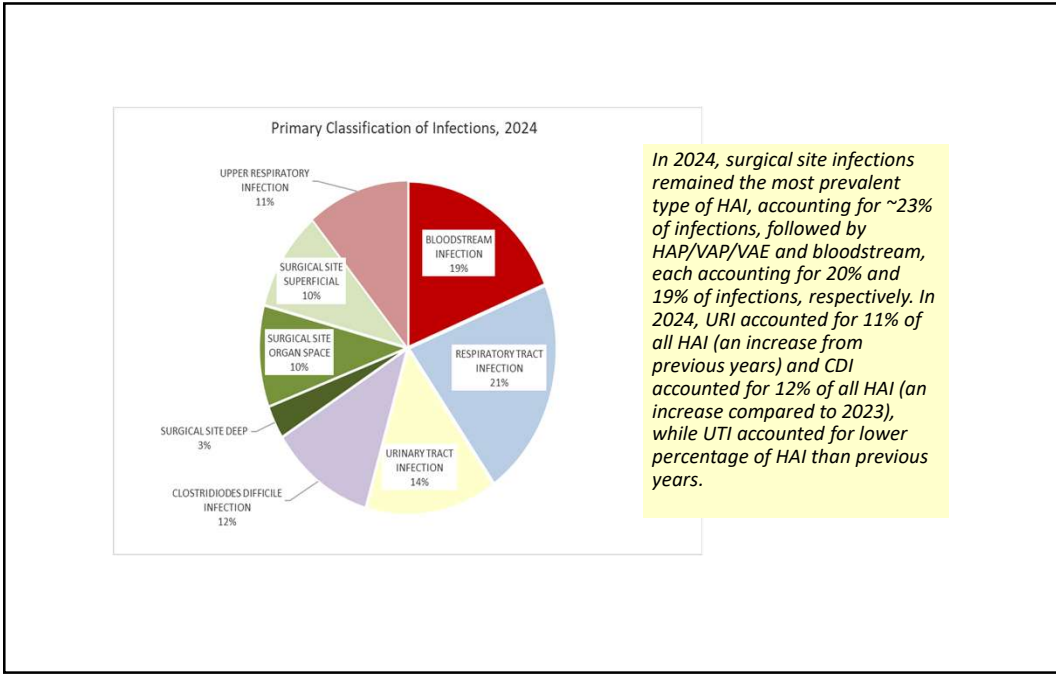
LECTURE TOPICS

- Prevalence
- Pathogenesis
- Etiology of UTIs
- Risk factors
- Prevention

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CA-UTIs

- Definitions
 - CA infection refers to infection occurring in a person whose urinary tract (UT) is currently catheterized or has been catheterized within the previous 48h
 - UTI refers to significant bacteriuria in a patient with **symptoms or signs attributable to the UT**
 - Asymptomatic bacteriuria refers to significant bacteriuria in a patient **without symptoms or signs attributable to UT. May be source of HA bacteremia.** Treatment not recommended.

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CATHETER-ASSOCIATED URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (CA-UTI)

- Prevalence, Incidence
 - Common site of HAI: Accounts for up to 30% of all reported HAIs by acute care hospitals
 - Approx. 75% of UTIs acquired in the hospital are associated with urinary catheters
 - Almost half of UTIs (45%) occurred among ICU patients
 - Estimated >560,000 healthcare-associated UTIs annually

Adapted from CDC: http://www.cdc.gov/HAI/pdfs/toolkits/CAUTItoolkit_3_10.pdf

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CATHETER-ASSOCIATED URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (CA-UTI)

- Prevalence, Incidence
 - 15-25% patients in hospitals have a urethral catheter
 - Most hospitalized patients are catheterized for only 2-4 days but many longer
 - Incidence of bacteriuria's associated with indwelling catheter is 3-8% per day
 - Almost all persons catheterized for a month or more will have catheter-associated bacteriuria

Adapted from CDC: http://www.cdc.gov/HAI/pdfs/toolkits/CAUTItoolkit_3_10.pdf; Trautner, Hooten, PPID 2020

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CATHETER-ASSOCIATED URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (CA-UTI)

- Impact
 - About 15% of cases of nosocomial bacteremia are attributable to the UT
 - Bacteriuria is the most common source of gram-negative bacteremia among hospitalized patients
 - Bacteremia complicates CA-bacteriuria in 1-4% of cases
 - Estimated 13,000 attributable deaths annually
 - Leading cause of secondary BSI with ~10% mortality
 - Excess length of stay: 2-4 days
 - Increased cost: \$0.4-0.5 billion per year nationally

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URINARY CATHETER USE

- 15-25% of hospitalized patients
- 5-10% (75,000-150,000) of patients in extended care facilities
- Often placed for inappropriate purposes
- Physicians frequently unaware
 - In a survey of US hospitals:
 - ◆ >50% did not monitor which patients were catheterized
 - ◆ 75% did not monitor duration and/or discontinuation

Adapted from CDC: http://www.cdc.gov/HAI/pdfs/toolkits/CAUTItoolkit_3_10.pdf

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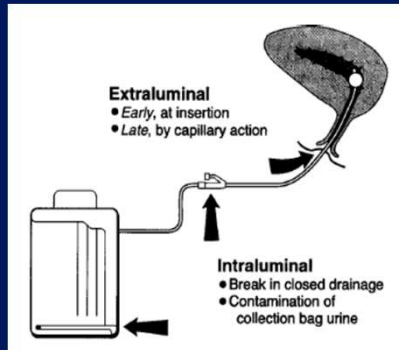
LECTURE TOPICS

- Prevalence
- Pathogenesis-mechanism of development
- Etiology of UTIs
- Risk factors
- Prevention

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PATHOGENESIS OF CA-UTI

- Source of microorganisms
 - Endogenous: meatal, rectal, vaginal colonization
 - Exogenous: via contaminated hands of HCP during catheter insertion or manipulation of the collecting system



Maki DG, Tambyah PA. Emerg Infect Dis 2001;7:1-6

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CA-UTIs

- Introduction of bacteria into the bladder at the time of catheter insertion
- Extraluminal migration of bacteria or perianal bacteria into the bladder along the outer surface of the catheter
- Intraluminal retrograde migration of bacteria into the bladder from the drainage bag along the inner surface of the catheter following a catheter care violation

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SOURCE OF CA-UTI PATHOGENS

Table 2. Mechanisms of catheter-associated urinary tract infection, based on a prospective study of 1,497 newly catheterized patients who had 235 new-onset infections (16)

Mechanism of CAUTI	Organisms causing CAUTI ^a			Overall (n=115)
	Gram-positive cocci (n=44)	Yeasts (n=34)	Gram-negative bacilli (n=37)	
Extraluminal	79%	69%	54%	66%
Intraluminal	21%	31%	46%	34%

^aPercentages refer to organisms in which the mechanism of infection could be determined. For comparison of gram-positive cocci and yeasts vs. gram-negative bacilli, $p = 0.007$.
CAUTI = catheter-associated urinary tract infection.

Maki DG, Tambyah PA. Emerg Infect Dis 2001;7:1-6

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PATHOGENESIS OF CA-UTI

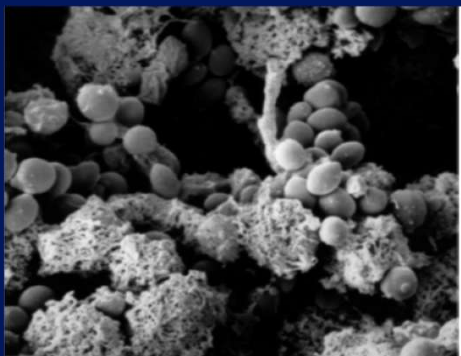


Figure 2. Scanning electron micrograph of an infected catheter showing dense and complex biofilm on the extraluminal surface. Urine culture at catheter removal yielded *Candida albicans* 10^4 CFU/mL and *C. glabrata* 10^4 CFU/mL (X 5000).

- Formation of biofilms by urinary pathogens common on surfaces of catheters and collecting systems
- Bacteria within biofilms resistant to antimicrobials and host defenses
- Some novel strategies in CA-UTI prevention have targeted biofilms

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Diagnosis

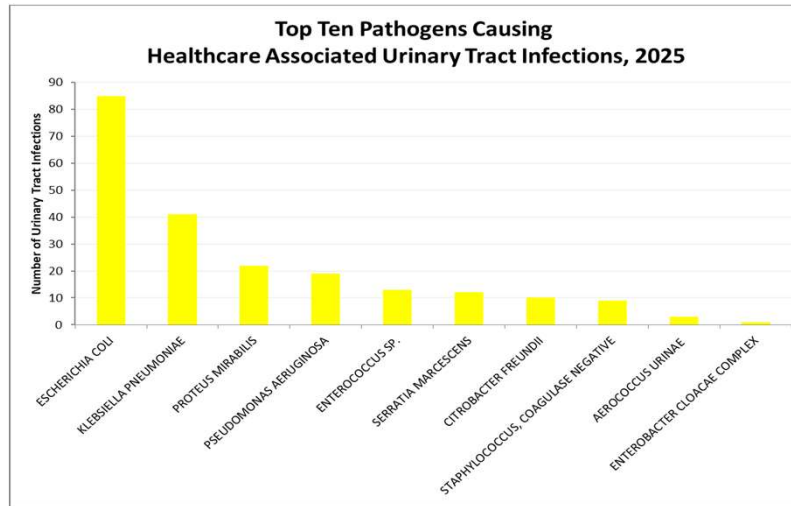
- NHSN
 - If the patient has a urinary catheter and a positive urine culture that meets NHSN criteria for a CAUTI on the same day as the fever, a CAUTI reported

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LECTURE TOPICS

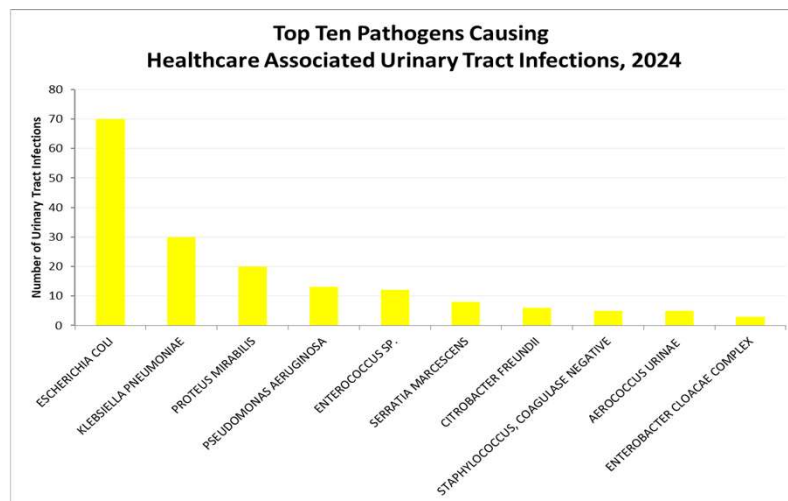
- Prevalence
- Pathogenesis
- Etiology of UTIs
- Risk factors
- Prevention

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Escherichia coli again accounted for >40% of all 2025 hospital-associated urinary tract infections. Proportions of these pathogens did not shift in 2025 compared to previous few years.

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Escherichia coli again accounted for >40% of all 2024 hospital-associated urinary tract infections. Proportions of these pathogens did not shift in 2024 compared to previous few years.

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HAI PATHOGENS, NHSN, 2011-2014

TABLE 4. Distribution and Rank Order of Pathogens Frequently Reported to the National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN), by Type of Healthcare-Associated Infection (HAI), 2011–2014

Pathogen	Overall		CLABSI		CAUTI		VAP ^a		SSI	
	No. (%) of pathogens	Rank ^b	No. (%) of pathogens	Rank ^b	No. (%) of pathogens	Rank ^b	No. (%) of pathogens	Rank ^b	No. (%) of pathogens	Rank ^b
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	62,904 (15.4)	1	5,193 (5.4)	7	36,806 (23.9)	1	476 (5.4)	6	20,429 (13.7)	2
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	48,302 (11.8)	2	12,706 (13.2)	2	2,515 (1.6)	14	2,179 (24.7)	1	30,902 (20.7)	1
<i>Klebsiella (pneumoniae/oxytoca)</i>	31,498 (7.7)	3	8,062 (8.4)	4	15,471 (10.1)	4	898 (10.2)	3	7,067 (4.7)	6
Coagulase-negative staphylococci ^c	31,361 (7.7)	4	15,794 (16.4)	1	3,696 (2.4)	13	72 (0.8)	13	11,799 (7.9)	3
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> ^d	30,034 (7.4)	5	8,118 (8.4)	3	10,728 (7.0)	5	32 (0.4)	21	11,156 (7.5)	4
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	29,636 (7.3)	6	3,881 (4.0)	10	15,848 (10.3)	3	1,449 (16.5)	2	8,458 (5.7)	5
<i>Candida albicans</i> ^e	27,231 (6.7)	7	5,761 (6.0)	6	17,926 (11.7)	2	193 (2.2)	10	3,351 (2.2)	12
<i>Enterobacter spp</i> ^c	17,235 (4.2)	8	4,204 (4.4)	9	5,689 (3.7)	9	727 (8.3)	4	6,615 (4.4)	8
<i>Enterococcus faecium</i> ^d	14,942 (3.7)	9	6,567 (6.8)	5	4,212 (2.7)	11	23 (0.3)	24	4,140 (2.8)	11
Other <i>Enterococcus spp.</i> ^d	14,694 (3.6)	10	1,974 (2.0)	14	6,291 (4.1)	7	19 (0.2)	27	6,410 (4.3)	9
<i>Proteus spp.</i> ^c	11,249 (2.8)	11	820 (0.8)	17	6,108 (4.0)	8	125 (1.4)	12	4,196 (2.8)	10
Yeast NOS ^e	10,811 (2.6)	12	763 (0.8)	18	9,443 (6.1)	6	54 (0.6)	16	551 (0.4)	25
Other <i>Candida spp.</i> ^d	10,641 (2.6)	13	4,730 (4.9)	8	5,178 (3.4)	10	37 (0.4)	19	696 (0.5)	19
<i>Candida glabrata</i> ^d	8,121 (2.0)	14	3,314 (3.4)	11	4,121 (2.7)	12	12 (0.1)	33	674 (0.5)	20
<i>Bacteroides spp.</i>	7,560 (1.9)	15	515 (0.5)	19	2 (<0.1)	130	2 (<0.1)	72	7,041 (4.7)	7
Other pathogen	51,932 (12.7)		14,130 (14.6)		9,771 (6.4)		2,507 (28.5)		25,524 (17.1)	
Total	408,151 (100)		96,532 (100)		153,805 (100)		8,805 (100)		149,009 (100)	

^a%MRSA by site: CLABSI, 50.7% (2014); VAP, 42.4% (2012); SSI, 42.6% (2014); CAUTI, 52.0% (2014)

Weiner LM, et al. ICHE 2016;37:1288-1301

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HAI Pathogens, NHSN, 2011-2014

Weiner LM, et al. ICHE 2016;37:1288-1301

***Candida* excluded to enhance the clinical relevance and accuracy of surveillance as *Candida* in urine represents colonization rather than a true, actionable infection. The exclusion reduces falsely inflated *Candida* rates.**

Pathogen (UTI)	Number (%)
<i>E. coli</i>	36,806 (23.9)
<i>Candida albicans</i>	17,926 (11.7)
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	15,848 (10.3)
<i>K. pneumoniae/oxytoca</i>	15,471 (10.1)
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	10,728 (7.0)
Yeast	9,443 (6.1)
Other <i>Enterococcus spp</i>	6,291 (4.1)
<i>Proteus spp</i>	6,108 (4.0)
<i>Enterobacter spp.</i>	5,680 (3.7)

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HEALTHCARE-ASSOCIATED UTIs, UNC HOSPITALS, 2006-2009

	CA-UTI (N=1218)	UTI (N=459)
<i>E. coli</i>	23.6%	29.0%
<i>Enterococcus</i> spp.	15.4%	16.3%
<i>Candida</i> spp.	14.9%	6.1%
<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	9.2%	7.2%
<i>Klebsiella</i> spp.	9.1%	12.6%
<i>Proteus</i> spp.	6.2%	4.1%
<i>Enterobacter</i> spp.	4.7%	4.6%
Coag neg staph	2.9%	4.6%
<i>Torulopsis glabrata</i>	2.1%	0.7%
<i>Acinetobacter</i>	1.8%	0.0%
<i>S. aureus</i>	1.6%	2.4%
<i>Serratia marcescens</i>	1.3%	1.3%
<i>Citrobacter</i> spp.	1.2%	2.2%
Other	6.0%	8.9%

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CA-UTI: NHSN, 2006-2008

Edwards JR, et al. Am J Infect Control 2009;37:783-85

Unit	Infection Rate (pooled mean)	Infection Rate (10% - 90%)	Urinary Cath Utilization Ratio
Burn ICU	7.4	2.6 - 12.3	0.61
Medical cardiac ICU	4.8	0.0 - 9.4	0.56
Medical, major teaching ICU	4.7	1.0 - 8.9	0.72
Neurology ICU	7.4	NA	0.77
Neurosurgical ICU	6.9	1.6 - 10.8	0.76
Pediatric medical ICU	4.0	NA	0.21
Pediatric, med/surg ICU	4.2	0.0 - 7.2	0.29
Surgical ICU	4.3	0.7 - 9.1	0.81
Cardiothoracic ICU	3.6	0.7 - 7.0	0.77
Trauma ICU	5.4	0.2 - 8.1	0.89
Medicine floor	6.7	1.2 - 14.4	0.20
Surgical floor	6.5	0.0 - 11.8	0.26

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HEALTHCARE-ASSOCIATED UTIs, UNCHC, 2006-2009

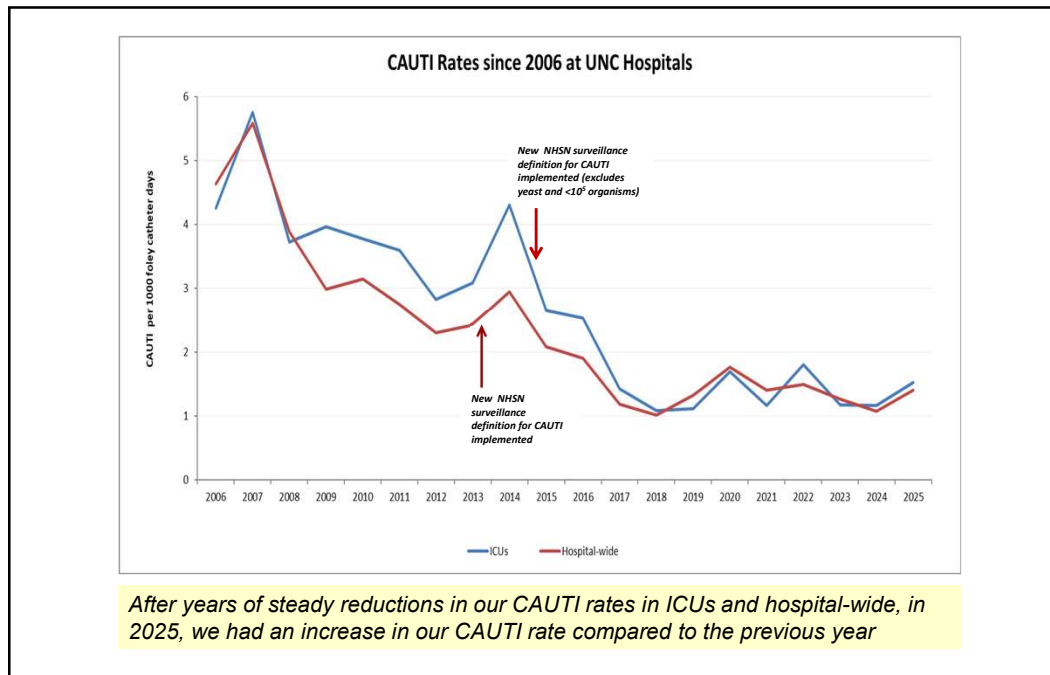
Weber, Sickbert-Bennett, Gould, Brown, Huslage, Rutala. ICHE. 2011;32:822

	CA-UTI Number	CA-UTI Rate*	UTI Number	UTI Rate^
Medicine ICU	133	3.75	6	0.16
Medicine Step Down	27	2.65	7	0.42
Medicine Ward	101	3.35	77	0.43
Surgery ICU	300	4.81	9	0.13
Surgery Step Down	31	2.90	3	0.30
Surgery Ward	358	4.59	108	0.42
Pediatric ICU	50	4.52	77	0.92
Pediatric Ward	25	4.83	38	0.32
Rehabilitation Ward	43	10.12	60	1.68
Psychiatric Ward			26	0.30
TOTAL	1068	4.32	411	0.48

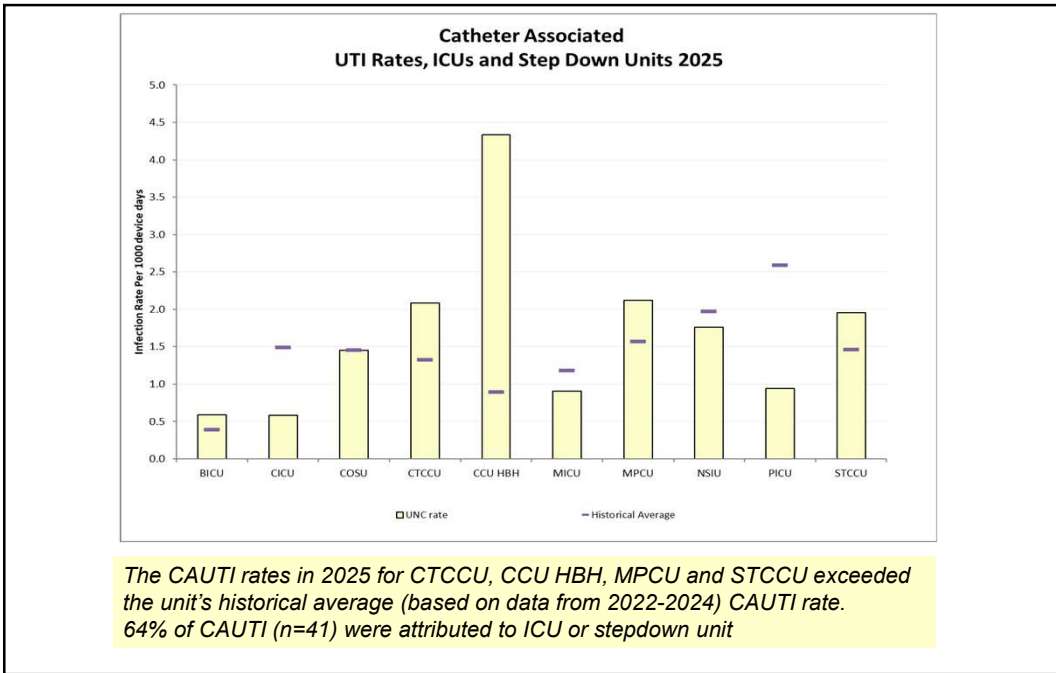
* Per 1,000 days catheterized

^ Per 1,000 days hospitalized

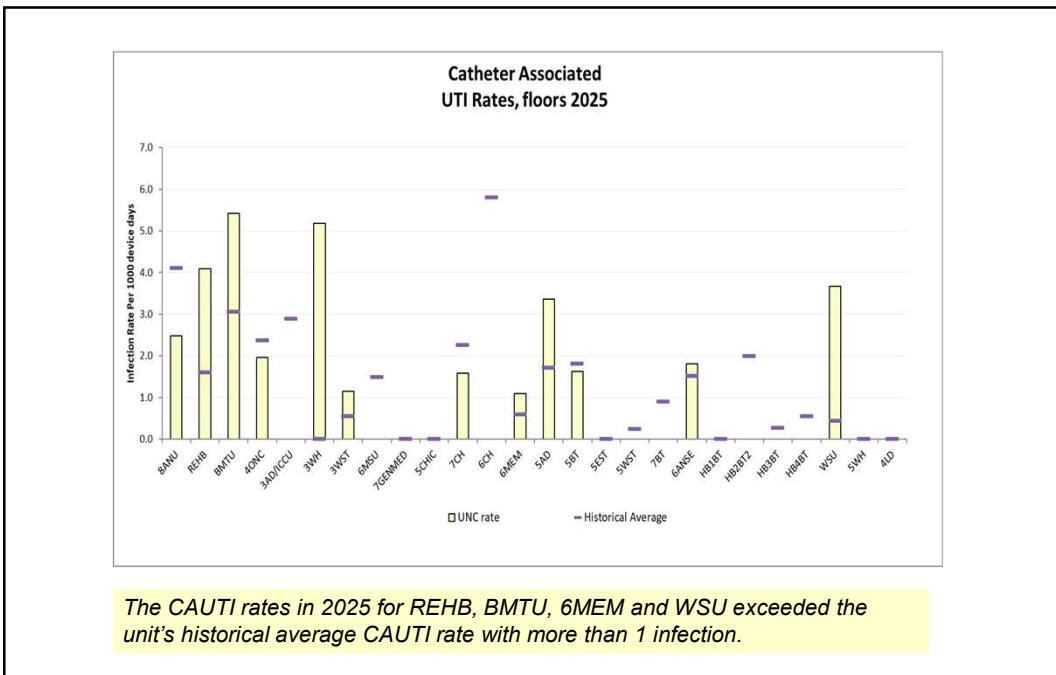
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LECTURE TOPICS

- Prevalence
- Pathogenesis
- Etiology of UTIs
- Risk factors-characteristics/behaviors increase likelihood of developing a condition/infection
- Prevention

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RISK FACTORS FOR CA-UTI

Hooton, et al. IDSA Guidelines CID 2010:50:625

- Indwelling catheterization
- Not receiving systemic antimicrobial therapy
- Female sex
- Positive urethral meatal culture results
- Microbial colonization of the drainage bag
- Catheter insertion outside the OR
- Catheter care violations
- Older age
- Diabetes mellitus (high blood sugar, weakens immune response)
- Rapidly fatal underlying illness
- Elevated serum creatinine (poor kidney function) at the time of catheterization

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RISK FACTORS FOR CA-UTI

Maki DG Emerg Infect Dis 2001;7:1-6

Table 3. Risk factors for catheter-associated urinary tract infection, based on prospective studies and use of multivariable statistical modeling (27-30)

Factor	Relative risk
Prolonged catheterization >6 days	5.1-6.8
Female gender	2.5-3.7
Catheter insertion outside operating room	2.0-5.3
Urology service	2.0-4.0
Other active sites of infection	2.3-2.4
Diabetes	2.2-2.3
Malnutrition	2.4
Azotemia (creatinine >2.0 mg/dL)	2.1-2.6
Ureteral stent	2.5
Monitoring of urine output	2.0
Drainage tube below level of bladder and above collection bag	1.9
Antimicrobial-drug therapy	0.1-0.4

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EVIDENCE-BASED RISK FACTORS FOR CA-UTI

Symptomatic UTI	Bacteriuria
Prolonged catheterization*	Disconnection of drainage system*
Female gender [^]	Lower professional training of inserter*
Older age [^]	Placement of catheter outside of OR [^]
Impaired immunity [^]	Incontinence [^]
	Diabetes
	Meatal colonization
	Renal dysfunction
	Orthopaedic/neurology services

* Main modifiable risk factors

[^] Also inform recommendations

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ANTIBACTERIAL HOST DEFENSES IN THE URINARY TRACT

Urine (osmolality, pH, organic acids)
Urine flow and micturition
Urinary tract mucosa (bactericidal activity, cytokines)
Urinary inhibitors of bacterial adherence
 Tamm-Horsfall protein
 Bladder mucopolysaccharide
 Low-molecular-weight oligosaccharides
 Secretory immunoglobulin A (SIgA)
 Lactoferrin
Inflammatory response
 Polymorphonuclear neutrophils (PMNs)
 Cytokines
Immune system
 Humoral immunity
 Cell-mediated immunity
Miscellaneous
 Prostatic secretions

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CA-UTI DEFINITIONS

- UTI that occurs in a patient who has had an indwelling urethral catheter in place within the 48-hour period before the onset of the UTI
- Does not include in and out catheters or urinary catheters that are not placed in the urethra (e.g., suprapubic catheter)
- Do not include patients with asymptomatic bacteriuria

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Urinary Tract Infection Criteria

January 2023

Criterion	Urinary Tract Infection (UTI)
	Symptomatic UTI (SUTI) Must meet at least one of the following criteria:
SUTI 1a	Patient must meet 1, 2, and 3 below:
Catheter-associated Urinary Tract Infection (CAUTI) in any age patient	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Patient had an indwelling urinary catheter that had been in place for more than 2 consecutive days in an inpatient location on the date of event AND was either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present for any portion of the calendar day on the date of event[†], OR Removed the day before the date of event[‡] Patient has at least one of the following signs or symptoms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> fever (>38.0°C) suprapubic tenderness* costovertebral angle pain or tenderness* urinary urgency ^ urinary frequency ^ dysuria ^ Patient has a urine culture with no more than two species of organisms identified, at least one of which is a bacterium of $\geq 10^5$ CFU/ml (See Comments). All elements of the SUTI criterion must occur during the IWP (See IWP Definition Chapter 2 Identifying HAIs in NHSN).

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COMPLICATIONS OF SHORT-TERM CATHETERIZATION

- Less than 25% of hospitalized patients with CA-bacteriuria develop UTI symptoms
- ~15% of cases of nosocomial bacteremia are attributable to the urinary tract
- Bacteriuria is the most common source of Gram-negative bacteremia among hospitalized patients
- However, bacteremia complicates CA-bacteriuria in only <1% to 4% of cases
- The mortality of nosocomial bacteremic UTI is ~13%, but <1% of hospital deaths are due to bacteremic UTI

Hooton TM, et al. Clin Infect Dis 2010;50:625-663

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LECTURE TOPICS

- Prevalence
- Pathogenesis
- Etiology of UTIs
- Risk factors
- **Prevention**

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Core Prevention Strategies (CDC)

- Insert catheters only for appropriate indications
- Leave catheters in place only as long as needed
- Ensure that only properly trained persons insert and maintain catheters
- Following aseptic insertion, maintain a closed drainage system
- Maintain unobstructed urine flow
- Hand hygiene and standard precautions

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CA-UTI Prevention-IHI





- **Avoid** unnecessary catheters
- **Insert** urinary catheters using **aseptic** technique
- **Maintain** urinary catheters based on recommended guidelines
- Review urinary catheters necessity daily and **remove** promptly when not needed

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CA-UTI Prevention-IHI

- Avoid unnecessary urinary catheters
 - **Explicit criteria for appropriate insertion** should be in place and verification that criteria are met prior to insertion
 - **Indications**
 - ◆ Preoperative use for selected surgical patients
 - ◆ Urine output monitoring in critically ill patients
 - ◆ Management of acute urinary retention and urinary obstruction
 - ◆ Assistance in pressure ulcer healing for incontinent patients
 - ◆ As an exception, at patient request to improve comfort or for comfort during end-of-life care
 - **Avoid use for management of incontinence**
 - **Strategies:** require verification that criteria are met; **build criteria for catheter insertion into order entry systems and require documentation of need at time of order;** review cases of insertion that do not meet criteria

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CATHETER-ASSOCIATED URINARY TRACT INFECTION (CAUTI) PREVENTION BUNDLE			
INSERTION 	MAINTENANCE 	REMOVAL 	APPROPRIATE DIAGNOSIS 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Avoid unnecessary catheterization, following UNC insertion criteria <input type="checkbox"/> Follow aseptic technique and refer to policy for insertion procedure <input type="checkbox"/> Consider other methods for bladder management (external catheters for men and women, intermittent catheterization) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Maintain unobstructed downward flow of urine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Keep bag below level of bladder - free from kinking and dependent loop</i> • <i>Do not put bag in the bed during transfers</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Secure catheter properly <input type="checkbox"/> Maintain closed drainage system <input type="checkbox"/> Do not let bag touch the floor <input type="checkbox"/> Perform catheter and perineal care daily and as needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Review catheter indication and necessity daily <input type="checkbox"/> Remove catheter when it no longer meets insertion criteria <input type="checkbox"/> Avoid reinsertion by following Trial of Void protocol 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Order urinalysis (UA) for patients with appropriate urinary symptoms (frequency, burning, pain) <input type="checkbox"/> Interpret UA and order urine culture only if UA abnormal* <input type="checkbox"/> Treat patient based on culture results and following guideline* <p>* UTI diagnosis and treatment guideline</p>

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CA-UTI Prevention-IHI

- Insert urinary catheters using **aseptic technique**
 - Use appropriate **hand hygiene**
 - Insert catheter using **aseptic technique** and sterile equipment (gloves, drape, sponges, antiseptic solution for cleaning urethral meatus, sterile lubricant gel)
 - Use as **small a catheter as possible consistent with proper drainage**
 - **Strategies:** checklist for indications for catheter use and insertion; kits; education and training of staff; competency assessment





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CA-UTI Prevention-IHI

- Maintain catheters based on recommended guidelines
 - Maintain **sterile**, continuously closed drainage system
 - Keep catheter **properly secured** to prevent movement and urethral traction
 - Keep **collection bag below** the level of the **bladder**
 - Maintain **unobstructed urine flow** (keep catheter and collecting tube free from kinking)
 - Empty collection bag regularly using a separate clean container for each patient. Ensure drainage spigot does not contact nonsterile container.
- **Strategies:** verify and document five items at least once per shift; avoid irrigating catheters, disconnecting the catheter from the drainage bag, and replacing catheters routinely

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CATHETER-ASSOCIATED URINARY TRACT INFECTION (CAUTI) PREVENTION BUNDLE

INSERTION	MAINTENANCE	REMOVAL	APPROPRIATE DIAGNOSIS
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Avoid unnecessary catheterization, following UNC insertion criteria ❑ Follow aseptic technique and refer to policy for insertion procedure ❑ Consider other methods for bladder management (external catheters for men and women, intermittent catheterization) 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Maintain unobstructed downward flow of urine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Keep bag below level of bladder - free from kinking and dependent loop</i> • <i>Do not put bag in the bed during transfers</i> ❑ Secure catheter properly ❑ Maintain closed drainage system ❑ Do not let bag touch the floor ❑ Perform catheter and perineal care daily and as needed 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Review catheter indication and necessity daily ❑ Remove catheter when it no longer meets insertion criteria ❑ Avoid reinsertion by following Trial of Void protocol 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Order urinalysis (UA) for patients with appropriate urinary symptoms (frequency, burning, pain) ❑ Interpret UA and order urine culture only if UA abnormal* ❑ Treat patient based on culture results and following guideline* <p>* UTI diagnosis and treatment guideline</p>





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CA-UTI Prevention-Removal-IHI

- Review urinary catheter necessity daily and remove promptly (duration of catheterization is the most important risk factor for development of infection)
 - Daily review of catheter necessity is recommended
- **Strategies:** automatic stop orders; daily reminders by nurses to physicians; alerts in computerized ordering systems; daily assessment at the start of every shift with the requirement to contact physician if criteria are not met
- Implement quality improvement programs

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CATHETER-ASSOCIATED URINARY TRACT INFECTION (CAUTI) PREVENTION BUNDLE

INSERTION	MAINTENANCE	REMOVAL	APPROPRIATE DIAGNOSIS
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Avoid unnecessary catheterization, following UNC insertion criteria ❑ Follow aseptic technique and refer to policy for insertion procedure ❑ Consider other methods for bladder management (external catheters for men and women, intermittent catheterization) 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Maintain unobstructed downward flow of urine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Keep bag below level of bladder - free from kinking and dependent loop</i> • <i>Do not put bag in the bed during transfers</i> ❑ Secure catheter properly ❑ Maintain closed drainage system ❑ Do not let bag touch the floor ❑ Perform catheter and perineal care daily and as needed 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Review catheter indication and necessity daily ❑ Remove catheter when it no longer meets insertion criteria ❑ Avoid reinsertion by following Trial of Void protocol 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Order urinalysis (UA) for patients with appropriate urinary symptoms (frequency, burning, pain) ❑ Interpret UA and order urine culture only if UA abnormal* ❑ Treat patient based on culture results and following guideline* <p>* UTI diagnosis and treatment guideline</p>

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CA-UTI Prevention-IHI

- Process Measures-what a provider does to improve infection prevention
 - Unnecessary urinary catheters (inserted without appropriate indication documented at the time of insertion)
 - Number of patient records or forms with documentation of aseptic technique
 - Urinary catheters maintained according to recommended practices (sterile, closed drainage; bag below bladder, etc.)
 - Unnecessary urinary catheter days (number of days with no documentation of indication for continued necessity)

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Foley Catheter Peer Audits CY2025 Percentage of Compliance

	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25
Unobstructed urine flow	97	97	98	97	99	99	98	98	98	100	97	98
Catheter properly secured	97	95	96	94	97	96	93	94	94	95	94	94
Collection bag lower than the bladder	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100
Collection bag not touching the floor	100	98	99	99	99	100	99	99	99	100	99	98
Absence of dependent loop	89	90	86	90	94	92	89	89	90	93	92	90
Daily foley care charted last 24 hours	87	83	82	85	80	82	77	76	79	81	86	84
Feedback provided	97	97	98	97	99	99	89	90	87	86	88	91
Total Number of Audits	321	340	340	316	273	304	348	454	355	290	236	362
Unique Observers	47	49	50	47	46	42	40	54	44	46	38	54

Daily foley care charted in last 24 hours consistently <90%. Work needed on maintaining feedback provided and absence of dependent loop compliance above 90%.
All other components assessed are consistently above 90% compliant.

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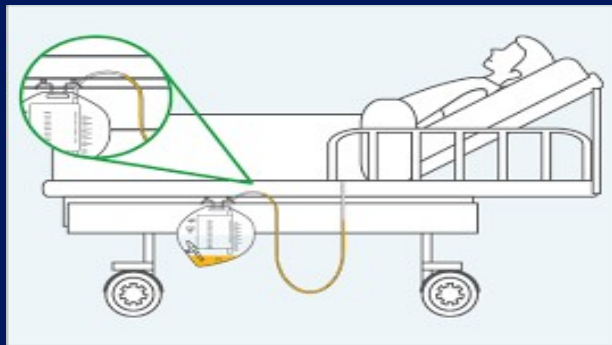
Foley Catheter Peer Audits CY2024 Percentage of Compliance

	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24
Unobstructed urine flow	94	96	98	96	98	98	95	95	98	91	97	96
Catheter properly secured	96	96	96	98	96	92	95	91	96	95	96	91
Collection bag lower than the bladder	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Collection bag not touching the floor	96	97	100	100	98	98	99	99	99	100	99	100
Absence of dependent loop	89	87	92	88	87	89	87	82	87	88	89	91
Daily foley care charted last 24 hours	83	79	88	84	88	85	89	74	80	82	86	86
Feedback provided	94	96	98	96	98	98	95	95	98	91	97	96





Audit components consistently <90% include absence of dependent loop and daily foley care charted in last 24 hours. All other components assessed are consistently above 90% compliant.

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Dependent Loop-Drainage tubing dips below the entry point into the drainage bag, potentially hindering urine flow and increasing risk of CA-UTI



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CATHETER-ASSOCIATED URINARY TRACT INFECTION (CAUTI) PREVENTION BUNDLE			
INSERTION 	MAINTENANCE 	REMOVAL 	APPROPRIATE DIAGNOSIS 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Avoid unnecessary catheterization, following UNC insertion criteria <input type="checkbox"/> Follow aseptic technique and refer to policy for insertion procedure <input type="checkbox"/> Consider other methods for bladder management (external catheters for men and women, intermittent catheterization) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Maintain unobstructed downward flow of urine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Keep bag below level of bladder - free from kinking and dependent loop</i> • <i>Do not put bag in the bed during transfers</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Secure catheter properly <input type="checkbox"/> Maintain closed drainage system <input type="checkbox"/> Do not let bag touch the floor <input type="checkbox"/> Perform catheter and perineal care daily and as needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Review catheter indication and necessity daily <input type="checkbox"/> Remove catheter when it no longer meets insertion criteria <input type="checkbox"/> Avoid reinsertion by following Trial of Void protocol 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Order urinalysis (UA) for patients with appropriate urinary symptoms (frequency, burning, pain) <input type="checkbox"/> Interpret UA and order urine culture only if UA abnormal* <input type="checkbox"/> Treat patient based on culture results and following guideline* <p>* UTI diagnosis and treatment guideline</p>

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CA-UTI Prevention-IHI

- Forming the Team
- Champions-person supports a cause
- Setting Aims
 - **Decrease the rate of CA-UTI by 5% within one year** by achieving high levels of performance in the preventive measures
- Assess where we stand presently

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CA-UTI Prevention-IHI Questions

- Do we require verification that catheter indications are met
- Do we conduct a daily review of catheter necessity
- Are we measuring unnecessary catheters
- Is there a process in place for daily review of inserted catheters
- Are we using an insertion checklist
- Do we follow daily maintenance procedures
- Are all supplies for compliance with appropriate insertion available at point of care
- Do we teach core principles of prevention of CA-UTI
- Where are urinary catheters used most frequently
- What is our CA-UTI rate

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CDC/HICPAC AND IDSA SCORING SYSTEMS

Category IA	A strong recommendation supported by high to moderate quality† evidence suggesting net clinical benefits or harms
Category IB	A strong recommendation supported by low quality evidence suggesting net clinical benefits or harms or an accepted practice (e.g., aseptic technique) supported by low to very low quality evidence
Category IC	A strong recommendation required by state or federal regulation.
Category II	A weak recommendation supported by any quality evidence suggesting a trade off between clinical benefits and harms
No recommendation/ unresolved issue	Unresolved issue for which there is low to very low quality evidence with uncertain trade offs between benefits and harms

Category/grade	Definition
Strength of recommendation	
A	Good evidence to support a recommendation for or against use.
B	Moderate evidence to support a recommendation for or against use.
C	Poor evidence to support a recommendation for or against use.
Quality of evidence	
I	Evidence from >1 properly randomized, controlled trial.
II	Evidence from >1 well-designed clinical trial, without randomization, from cohort or case-controlled analytic studies (preferably from >1 center), from multiple time-series, or from dramatic results from uncontrolled experiments.
III	Evidence from opinions of respected authorities, based on clinical experience, descriptive studies, or reports of expert committees.

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PREVENTION

- Appropriate catheter use
 - Insert urinary catheters only for **appropriate indications** and leave in place only as long as needed (IB)
 - **Avoid urinary catheters** in patients for management of incontinence (IB)
 - **Use urinary catheters in operative patients only as necessary**, rather than routinely (IB)
 - **For operative patients who require a catheter, remove it as rapidly as possible, preferably within 24 hours (IB)**

CDC. <http://www.cdc.gov/hicpac/pdf/CAUTI/CAUTIguideline2009final.pdf>

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PREVENTION: APPROPRIATE INDICATIONS FOR A CATHETER

- Patient has acute urinary retention or bladder obstruction
- Need for accurate measurement of urinary output in critically ill patients
- **Perioperative use for selected surgical patients**
 - Urological surgery or other surgery on contiguous structures of GU tract
 - Anticipated prolonged duration of surgery (remove in PACU)
 - Patient anticipated to receive large volume infusions or diuretics during surgery
 - Need for intraoperative monitoring of urinary output
- To assist in healing of open sacral or perineal wounds in incontinent patients

Adapted from CDC: http://www.cdc.gov/HAI/pdfs/toolkits/CAUTI/toolkit_3_10.pdf

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PREVENTION: APPROPRIATE INDICATIONS FOR A CATHETER

Table 2. Acceptable Indications for Indwelling Urinary Catheter Use

Indication	Comment(s)
Clinically significant urinary retention	Temporary relief or longer-term drainage if medical therapy is not effective and surgical correction is not indicated.
Urinary incontinence	For comfort in a terminally ill patient; if less invasive measures (eg, behavioral and pharmacological interventions or incontinence pads) fail and external collecting devices are not an acceptable alternative.
Accurate urine output monitoring required	Frequent or urgent monitoring needed, such as with critically ill patients.
Patient unable or unwilling to collect urine	During prolonged surgical procedures with general or spinal anesthesia; selected urological and gynecological procedures in the perioperative period.

Hooton TM, et al. Clin Infect Dis 2010;50:626-663

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ALTERNATIVES TO INDWELLING URETHRAL CATHETERIZATION IN SELECTED PATIENTS

- Consider an external catheter in cooperative male patients without urinary retention or bladder outlet obstruction (II)
- Consider intermittent catheterization in spinal cord injury patients (II)
- Consider intermittent catheterization in children with myelomeningocele and neurogenic bladder (II)
- Intermittent catheterization is preferable to an indwelling urethral or suprapubic catheter in patients with bladder or emptying dysfunction (II)

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PREVENTION

- Use Standard Precautions during manipulation of the catheter or collection system (IB)

Not recommended:

- **Changing indwelling catheters or drainage bags at routine, fixed intervals is not recommended.** Change based on clinical indications such as infection, obstruction or whether the system is compromised (II)
- **Do not clean the periurethral area with antiseptics** to prevent CAUTI while the catheter is in place (IB)
- Unless obstruction is anticipated, **bladder irrigation** is not recommended (II)

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PREVENTION

- Urinary catheter insertion
 - **Perform hand hygiene** before and after insertion (IB)
 - **Insert catheters using aseptic technique and sterile equipment** (IB)
 - ◆ Use sterile gloves, drape, sponges, an appropriate antiseptic for periurethral cleaning, and a single-use packet of lubricant jelly for insertion
 - ◆ Routine use of antiseptic lubricants is not necessary
 - **Properly secure indwelling catheters after insertion** (IB)
 - If intermittent catheterization is used, perform it at regular intervals (IB)
- Catheter maintenance
 - **Following aseptic insertion, maintain a closed drainage system** (IB)
 - **Maintain unobstructed urine flow** (IB)

Adapted from CDC: http://www.cdc.gov/HAI/pdfs/toolkits/CAUTItoolkit_3_10.pdf

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PREVENTION

- Screening for and treatment of CA-ASB are not recommended to reduce subsequent CA-bacteriuria or CA-UTI in patients with short or long-term indwelling urethral catheters
- Screening for and treatment of CA-ASB are not recommended to reduce subsequent CA-bacteriuria or CA-UTI in patients with neurogenic bladders managed with intermittent catheterization
- Screening for and treatment of CA-ASB are not recommended to reduce subsequent CA-bacteriuria or CA-UTI in other patients, except in pregnant women and patients who undergo urologic procedures for which visible mucosal bleeding is anticipated

Hooton TM, et al. Clin Infect Dis 2010;50:626-663

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PREVENTION

- Routine instillation of antiseptic or antimicrobial solutions into the urinary drainage bags is not recommended (II)
- Further research is needed on the effect of antimicrobial/antiseptic-impregnated catheters in reducing the risk of symptomatic UTI (no recommendation)
- Further research is needed on the benefit of spatial separation of patients with urinary catheters (no recommendation)

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PREVENTION

- Quality Improvement Programs
 - Assure appropriate utilization of catheters
 - Remove catheters when no longer needed
 - Education and performance feedback regarding appropriate use, hand hygiene, and catheter care
 - Algorithms for perioperative management (removal, urinary retention)

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SUMMARY OF PREVENTION MEASURES

CORE MEASURES

- Insert catheters only for appropriate indications
- Leave catheters in place only as long as needed
- Only properly trained persons insert and maintain catheters
- Maintain a closed drainage system
- Maintain unobstructed urine flow
- Hand hygiene and standard (or appropriate isolation precautions)

SUPPLEMENTAL MEASURES

- Alternatives to indwelling urinary catheterization
- Portable ultrasound devices to reduce unnecessary catheterizations
- Antimicrobial/antiseptic impregnated catheters (consider if CAUTI rates not decreasing after implementing comprehensive strategy)

Adapted from CDC: http://www.cdc.gov/HAI/pdfs/toolkits/CAUTItoolkit_3_10.pdf

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STRATEGIES NOT RECOMMENDED FOR CA-UTI PREVENTION

- Complex urinary drainage systems (e.g., antiseptic-releasing cartridges in drain port)
- Changing catheters or drainage bags at routine, fixed intervals (clinical indications include infection, obstruction, or compromise of closed system)
- Routine antimicrobial prophylaxis
- Cleaning of periurethral area with antiseptics while catheter is in place (use routine hygiene)
- Irrigation of bladder with antimicrobials
- Cranberry products
- Instillation of antiseptic or antimicrobial solutions into drainage bags
- Routine screening for asymptomatic bacteriuria

Adapted from CDC: http://www.cdc.gov/HAI/pdfs/toolkits/CAUTItoolkit_3_10.pdf

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PREVENTION STRATEGIES WITH POSSIBLE BENEFIT

- Antiseptic and antimicrobial-coated catheters-available data do not support routine use
- Prophylaxis with antimicrobial agents-routine use discouraged
- Methenamine salts-overall, the data are unconvincing in reducing risks in patients managed with long-term indwelling catheterization

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LECTURE TOPICS

- Prevalence
- Pathogenesis
- Etiology of UTIs
- Risk factors
- Prevention

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Prevention of Catheter-Associated UTI

- Changing indwelling catheters or drainage bags at routine, fixed intervals is not recommended.
- Rather, it is suggested to change catheters and drainage bags based on clinical indications such as:
 - Infection,
 - Obstruction, or
 - When the closed system is compromised.
- Urine samples should be obtained aseptically.¹
- If an indwelling catheter has been in place for >2 weeks at the onset of CA-UTI and is still indicated, the catheter should be replaced to hasten resolution of symptoms and to reduce the risk of subsequent CA-bacteriuria and CA-UTI
 - The urine culture should be obtained from the freshly placed catheter ²

¹<https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/guidelines/cauti/index.html>

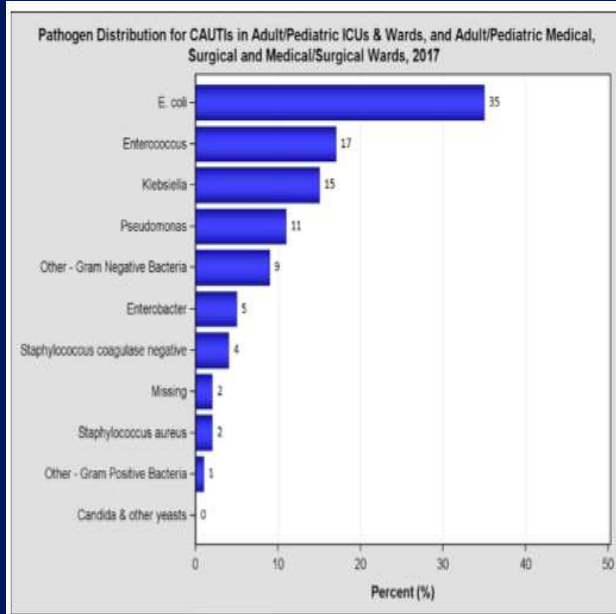
²<https://www.idsociety.org/practice-guideline/catheter-associated-urinary-tract-infection/>

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Detect CA-UTI in Non-Responsive Patient

- Signs and symptoms (at least one)-fever (>38°C), suprapubic tenderness, urinary urgency, urinary frequency, dysuria, costovertebral angle pain or tenderness
- For purposes of NHSN surveillance for CA-UTI must be documented in the medical record

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How to Understand Figure 11:

- *E. coli* (35%) and *Enterococcus* (17%) were the most commonly identified pathogens among reported CAUTI infections in 2017
- *Candida* species and other yeasts are considered excluded organisms and cannot be used to meet the UTI definition