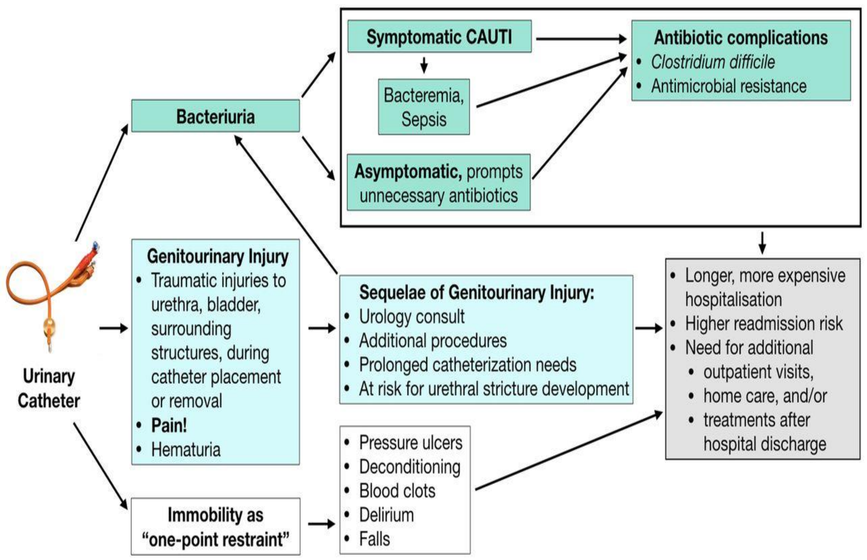
Decreasing the Incidence of CAUTIs

Annie Patriarca: Nursing

Stop Catheter Associated Urinary Tract Infections Catheter Associated Urinary Tract Infections:

The most common hospital acquired infection, they are attributed to the use of indwelling catheters.



Increased chance of recurrent infection

•Recurring infections are usually caused by the same bacteria, but can be any type and could

•Can be antibiotic resistant due to type of bacteria, frequency of infection, or sterility of procedures

•Biofilms can contribute to pathogenicity of CAUTI causing bacteria and may lead to recurrent infections *(Werneberg, 2022)*

Increased patient mortality rate

- Increased rate of infection and comorbidities increases risk of sepsis and death

- 10% mortality rate from hospital acquired bacteremia - of which CAUTIs are a leading cause *(Karthikeya et al., 2022)*

Economic Effects on the Hospital

- Intensive care patients who develop this infection, hospitals pay an estimate of $10,197 *(Schilling et al., 2018)*

- Hospitals in the United States pay an estimated $1,764 for each non-intensive care patient who develops a CAUTI *(Schilling et al., 2018)*

- Medicare follows a "nonpayment policy regarding reimbursement for preventable hospital acquired infection, like CAUTI" *(Lee et al., 2018)*

- Decreases hospital ratings, patient comfort, patient satisfaction, along with family member satisfaction

Longer patient hospital stays

- CAUTIs, treated with any range in strength of antibiotics, impact normal flora, homeostasis, and prohibit patients from returning to baseline

- CAUTIs lengthen stay on average from 3-14 days, with 75% of all indwelling catheters causing urinary tract infections. *(Karthikeya et al., 2022)*