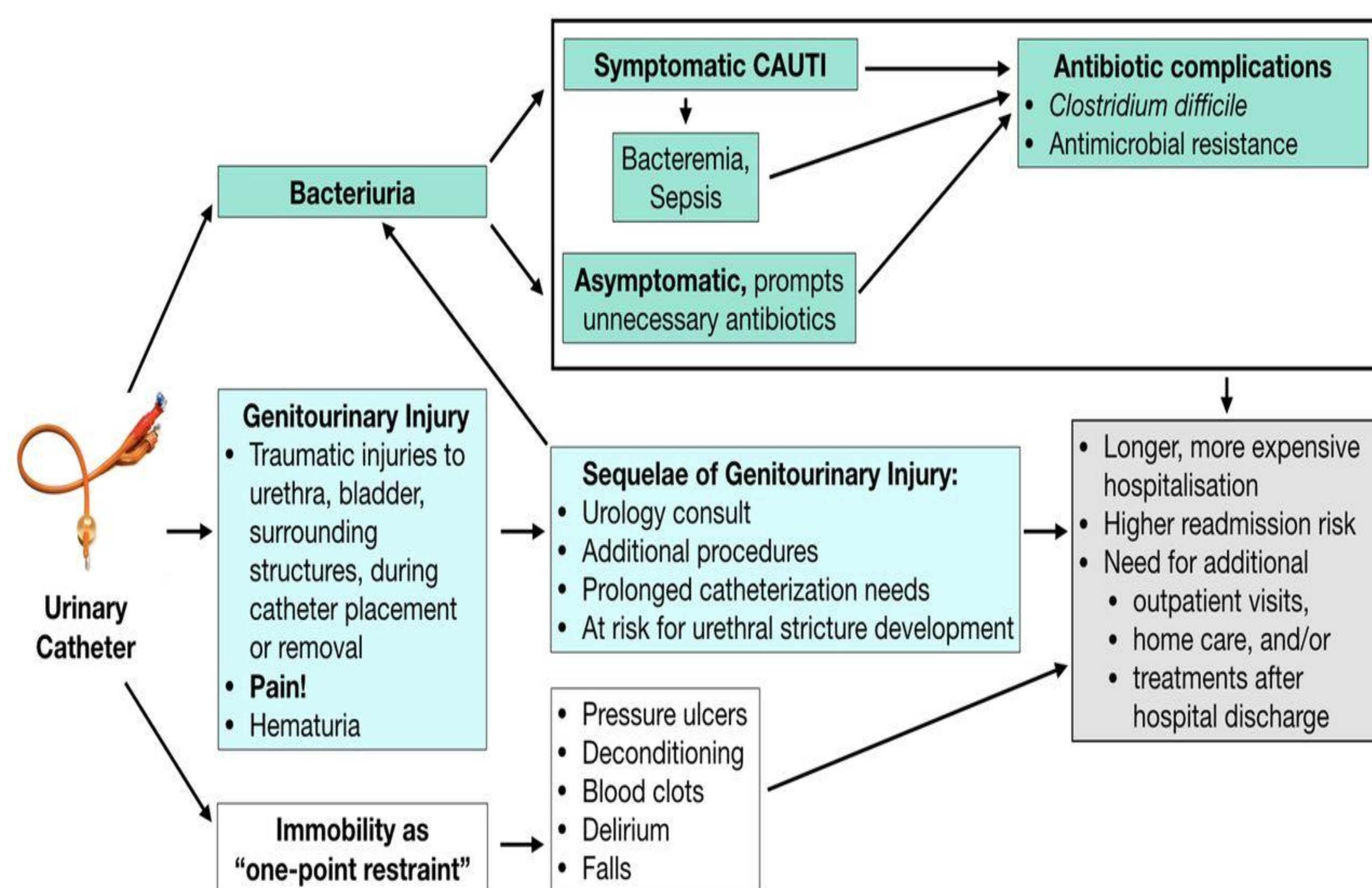


Decreasing the Incidence of CAUTIs

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)

