

Overview: NPSG 07.06.01 Implement evidence based practices to prevent indwelling catheter associated infections

Why is this standard important to patient safety?

Patients continue to acquire health care–associated infections at an alarming rate. Risks and patient populations however, differ between hospitals. Therefore, prevention and control strategies must be tailored to the specific needs of each hospital based on its risk assessment. CAUTI are the most common hospital-acquired infection worldwide and account for up to 40% of nosocomial infections in US hospitals each year.

Elements of Performance

1. Insert indwelling urinary catheters according to established evidence-based guidelines that address the following:
 - Limiting use and duration to situations necessary for patient care
 - Using aseptic techniques for site preparation, equipment and supplies
2. Manage indwelling urinary catheters according to established evidence-based guidelines that address the following:
 - Securing the catheter for unobstructed urine flow and drainage
 - Maintaining the sterility of the urine collection system
 - Replacing the urine collection system when required
 - Collecting urine samples
3. Measure and monitor catheter –associated urinary tract infection prevention processes and outcomes in high-volume areas by doing the following:
 - Selecting the measures using evidence-based guidelines
 - Monitoring compliance with evidence-based guidelines or best practices
 - Evaluating the effectiveness of prevention efforts

Note: Surveillance may be targeted to areas with high volume of patients using in-dwelling catheters. High-volume areas are identified through the hospital’s risk assessment as required in IC.01.03.01, EP2