

Improving the Accuracy of Urinary Catheter Care Caregivers in Neurological Ward

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INTRODUCTION

- ◆ Implementation of infection control is one of the goals for patient safety in our country. Urinary tract infections rank second among healthcare-associated urinary tract infections (HAUTIs), with catheter-associated UTIs(CAUTIs) being the most common cause of HAUTIs.
- ◆ Studies have found that approximately 12-16% of hospitalized patients undergo urinary catheterization. Catheterization increases the risk of catheter-associated UTIs by 3-7%.
- ◆ Therefore, early removal of urinary catheters and proper catheter care are crucial.

AIM

- ◆ **Infection Rate Data:**
 - Neurology ward's urinary tract infection (UTI) rate: 1.9‰ (May to August 2021).
 - Hospital's overall UTI rate over the past three years: 0.8‰.
- ◆ **Case Analysis:**
 - 16 UTI cases analyzed.
 - 12 out of 16 cases involved catheterization.
- ◆ **Action Taken:**
 - Identify reasons for the high UTI rate.
 - Implement strategies to reduce the UTI rate.
 - Enhance patient safety and care quality.

RESULTS

- ◆ Following the implementation of improvement measures in January 2022.
- ◆ During the period from January to August 2023, the incidence rate of urinary tract infections decreased 1.7 to 1.2‰.
- ◆ The correct awareness of primary caregivers regarding catheter care increased significantly From 62.3% to 94.1%.
- ◆ The proficiency in catheter care skills among primary caregivers improved notably From 61.6% to 95.3%.

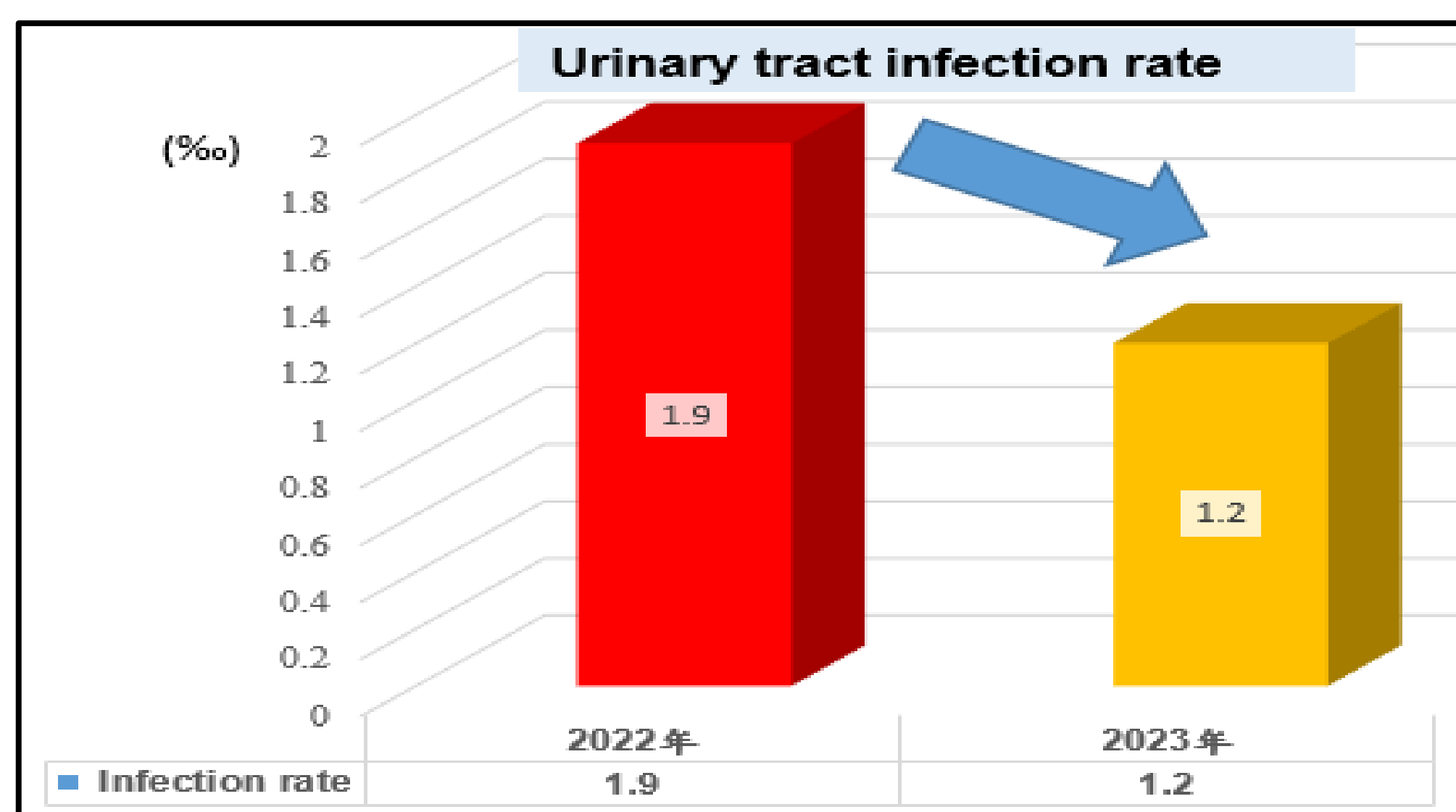


Table1.
The correct awareness of primary caregivers regarding catheter care

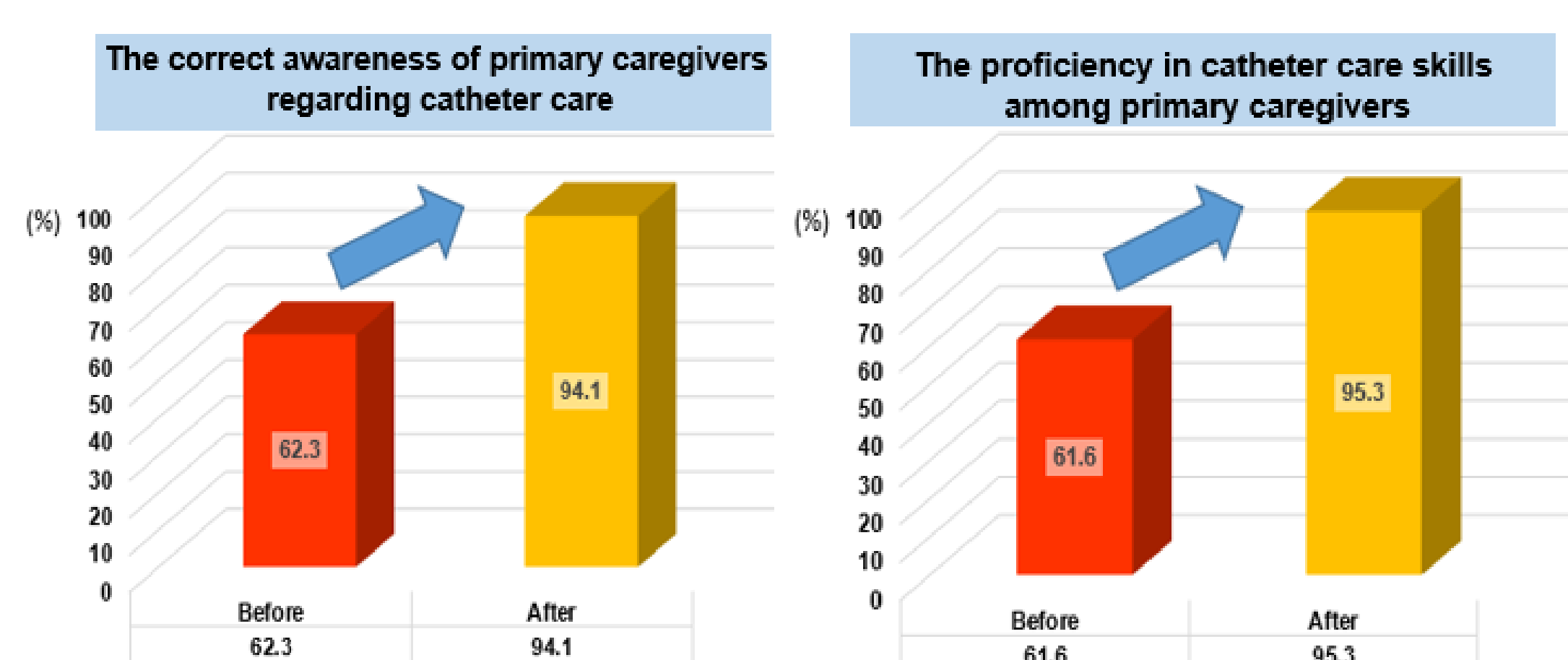


Table2.
The correct awareness of
primary caregivers regarding
catheter care

Table3.
The proficiency in catheter care skills among primary caregivers

METHOD

Through team meetings, a cause-and-effect system diagram was created to identify factors and propose improvement strategies:

Application of Combination Care for CAUTI:

- (a) Improvement of Sterile skills of Catheterization: Revised care standards implemented for preventing UTIs include mandatory perineal cleansing using a rinsing bottle before catheter insertion. This step aims to reduce dirt and bacteria, ensuring a clean environment prior to aseptic techniques.
- (b) Use "warning or reminder" slogans: Display slogans on computers to remind the team members of Catheterization measures and ensure daily assessment by physicians of the necessity for continued catheterization.

Enhancing Nursing Staff Awareness of Catheterization Care:

- (a) Conduct courses on hand and perineal hygiene, providing hands-on technical training with model simulations and feedback
- (b) Promote proper catheter care and correct methods for securing urinary drainage bags.
- (c) Implement rigorous audits:1.Ensure nursing staff adhere to catheter care protocols.2.Provide perineal hygiene and catheter insertion guidance to primary caregivers.

Enhancing Strategies for Primary Caregivers in Catheter Care:

- (a) Establish a Line@ interactive platform to allow patients and families to access and provide real-time feedback through social media, promoting more effective participation in catheter care and improving care quality.
- (b) Create bilingual multimedia on catheter care.
- (c) Develop key warning messages for effective reminder mechanisms.



Pic1. Warning or reminder slogans



Pic2. Establish a Line@ interactive platform

CONCLUSIONS

Therefore, the application of diverse strategies to enhance the correct implementation of catheter care by primary caregivers has shown excellent results. The use of a combination of measures for CAUTI care has also contributed to reducing catheter infection density, thereby enhancing the overall quality of medical care.