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Points criteria:

Criteria	Under performance <3 points per criteria	Basic 3 - 3.9 points per criteria	Proficient 4.0 - 4.4 points per criteria	Distinguished 4.5 - 5 points per criteria
<b>Required content objectives</b>	Content objectives are missing or sparsely covered.	Content objectives are not consistently addressed. Demonstrates minimal understanding of content.	Content objectives consistently addressed. Demonstrates understanding of content.	Content objectives consistently addressed. Demonstrates mastery of content.
<b>Academic writing standards</b>	Writing lacks scholarly tone & focus. Sparse content. Multiple grammatical, spelling, & factual errors. Reliance on bullet points rather than effective writing in speaker notes. 4 or more direct quotes per project.	Writing is unclear and/or disorganized. Inconsistent scholarly tone. Inadequate depth of content. Grammatical and spelling errors. No more than 3 direct quote of less than 40 words per project.	Writing demonstrates general exploration of content. Responses are clearly written using scholarly tone. Few grammatical and/or spelling errors. No more than 2 direct quote of less than 40 words per project.	Writing demonstrates comprehensive exploration of content. Responses are clearly written using scholarly tone. Rare grammatical and/or spelling errors. No more than 1 direct quote of less than 40 words per project.
<b>APA formatting</b>	References and citations have multiple errors or are missing.	References and citations have errors.	References and citations have few errors.	References and citations have rare errors.

**See course syllabus for reference requirements**

Using academic writing standards and APA formatting of references and citations, respond to each of the following learning objectives. Using this document, **enter your responses directly next to each objective listed below.** Responses should be 150-350 words in length. Be sure to carefully review the assignment rubric on page one for specific details on how this assignment will be evaluated for points. Save the completed document as the assignment title with your name, and submit to the dropbox.

1. Describe the incidence and prevalence of catheter associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI).

The incidence of CAUTI is over 560,000 patients develop a CAUTI each year, which are the most reported hospital acquired condition. These numbers are worrisome because CAUTIs leads to extended hospital stays, increased health care costs, and increased patient morbidity and mortality. The overall prevalence of CAUTIs is unknown. But it is known that the prevalence of urinary catheter use in residents in long-term care facilities in the US is around 5%, representing approximately 50,000 residents with catheters at any given times. The partnership for patients and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have reported that the rates of CAUTI are rising. Around 75% of urinary tract infections acquired in the hospital are associated with urinary catheters. Therefore, it is evident that there is a correlation with utilizing urinary catheters and developing an infection. It is imperative that the use of urinary catheters be reduced and should be used based on evidenced-based protocols.

2. List factors associated with the development of CAUTI.

The main risk factor associated with the development of CAUTI include prolonged catheterization greater than 6 days. Other risk factors include female gender, catheter insertion outside the operating room, urology procedures, diagnosis of diabetes, presence of malnutrition, and azotemia.

Factors associated with the development of CAUTI include

3. Discuss nursing evidence-based interventions for CAUTI prevention and management.

Nursing evidence- based interventions for CAUTI prevention include

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Nursing evidence- based interventions for CAUTI management include

4. Identify selection criteria for appropriate indwelling catheter size.

It is imperative to select the appropriate indwelling catheter size for a patient as selecting the incorrect size can cause the patients an injury. The standard catheter size in a 14 Fr, whereas the larger catheter sizes such as a 16 Fr to 18 Fr. The large catheter sizes are often used post genitourinary surgery where bleeding is anticipated. It is vital to know that large catheters and balloons can increase the risk of bladder spasms, which are painful, cause leakage, and may result in the catheter being expelled. Persistent tension on the catheter and the increased weight of the large retention balloons can render the bladder neck and sphincter incompetent which can cause irreparable bladder neck damage that leaves the patient completely incontinent. This is why large catheters and balloons are of particular significance for women requiring long-term urethral catheters. The temptation to use a larger catheter and balloon to prevent catheter dislodgement must be prevented since a larger balloon can cause more damage such as irreparable bladder impairment that renders female patient completely incontinent. Routine use of a catheter-stabilizing device and routine use of a small catheter and balloon will minimize the risk of bladder spasms, leakage, and bladder neck/ urethral erosion.

5. Differentiate between a urinary tract infection and colonization.

Colonization, also known as asymptomatic bacteriuria, when then someone has confirmed bacteria in their urine but they are asymptomatic. This is quite common in the older population as around 20% of women aged 80 and older have it. In other words, the older the person more common this condition is. This is not the same situation as when someone has a UTI. A UTI is when someone has bacteria in their urine and is symptomatic. Colonization usually does not need to be treated and it would be likely considered inappropriate to prescribe antibiotics in this scenario. Whereas if someone has a UTI, which means they have signs of inflammation and/ or infection with a positive urine culture they absolutely need to be treated. It is imperative that we make a clear distinction between an UTI and colonization as we want to minimize the inappropriate use of antibiotics. If someone has a catheter it is likely they will develop significant microbial colonization within a few days, a condition known as ASB. It is important to know that ASB does not produce symptoms and does not require treatment, whereas a CAUTI produces symptoms and requires intervention.

List your references used for this assignment (*See the course syllabus for specific requirements on references for all assignments*).