

Catheter associated UTI

Catheter associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is a common complication when using indwelling catheters, as the natural process of protecting the urinary tract against bacteria is compromised during catheterization. It is common that microbes adhere and form biofilm on the catheter surface which can lead to infection.

Common symptoms of CAUTI include:

- Fever
- Chills
- Urgency
- Pelvic pain
- Nausea
- Loss of appetite
- Bladder pain
- Urethral pain

Bactiguard coated catheters prevent microbial adhesion bacteria-related complicat– which decreases the risk of CAUTI and other ions.



Patient testimonial

Since he started to use Bactiguard's BIP Foley Catheter, Vincenzo Carta's quality of life has improved substantially. Vincenzo Carta suffered a serious injury at his workplace, that injured internal organs of his abdomen. Shortly after he underwent surgery and received his first indwelling urinary catheter.



Vincenzo Carta, Italy
Bactiguard Coated Foley
Catheter user

Sometimes I don't even feel that I am using an indwelling urinary catheter.

While recovering at the intensive care unit he was affected by multi-resistant bacteria. This led to painful recurring urinary tract infections, followed by treatment with very strong antibiotics. In the coming years Vincenzo had suffered several urinary tract infections time after time, which severely limited his daily life.

My quality of life has really improved.

Earlier, when Vincenzo used his old catheter, tests always showed the presence of bacteria causing catheter associated urinary tract infections (CAUTI). The reduction of infections is, according to Vincenzo, one of the biggest advantages in using Bactiguard coated Foley Catheter as well as being able to reduce the use of antibiotics.

1. Kai-Larsen Y et al. Foley catheter with noble metal alloy coating for preventing catheter-associated urinary tract infections: a large multi-center clinical trial. Antimicrob Resist Infect Control 2021;10(1):40. 2. Lederer JW et al. J WOCN 2014; 41(5):1-8.



BACTIGUARD INFECTION PROTECTION

Lubri-Sil™ I.C.
Silicone Foley Catheter



Lubri-Sil™ I.C. is an indwelling urinary catheter with a unique tissue-friendly coating which reduces bacterial adhesion. Fewer bacteria adhering on catheter surface, means reduced risk of urinary tract infections and other bacteria related problems.

It also has a hydrogel coating for less friction and increased comfort during insertion.



Lubri-Sil™ I.C. catheters are approved for both transurethral and suprapubic use for up to 28 days.

- **Reduces** the risk of catheter-associated UTIs^{1,2}
- **Prevents** odour, encrustation and catheter blockage
- **Reduces** antibiotic use²
- **Hydrogel** coating for less friction and increased comfort

Why do I need a catheter?

Having difficulties emptying the bladder is not uncommon. It may be due to neurological effects, damage to the urinary tract or diabetes. But there can also be other reasons, for example in men, an enlarged prostate is a common cause, as it can compress the urethra and make it difficult to urinate.

Always ask your health care provider/prescriber if you are unsure about the reason for your catheter treatment and for how long it is planned to last.



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Catheter insertion

Indwelling catheters can be used either through the urethra or by suprapubic catheterization.

Transurethral catheterization

The catheter is inserted into the bladder via the urethra and is held in place with a balloon inflated with liquid. It can be connected to an openable valve or a urine bag. The catheter is changed every few weeks to months and is most often inserted and handled by nurses in a hospital ward, primary care unit or home care.

Suprapubic catheterization

The catheter is inserted into the bladder by creating an artificial channel between the abdominal wall and the bladder. It is held in place with a balloon inflated with liquid and can be connected to an openable valve or a urine bag. The catheter is changed every few weeks to months. The first catheter is usually inserted in a hospital, while the subsequent changes often are made in primary care or equivalent.

Catheter removal

Before the catheter is pulled out, the balloon is emptied of fluid. Once the catheter has been removed, it is important to check that you can urinate, and that the bladder is emptied sufficiently.

Changing the catheter

The first time you get a catheter, it should be replaced after about a month to evaluate how you and your body have experienced the catheter. If everything works well, the next change can be made at longer intervals. How often you should change depends on how your body reacts to the catheter.



Catheter closure

Catheter valve

With a catheter valve you empty the urine by opening the valve into the toilet or a collection container when you feel the need to urinate. If you cannot feel when the bladder is full, the urine needs to be emptied regularly. It is good to fixate the catheter to avoid traction or pressure against the urethra. Use a piece of surgical tape to fixate the catheter on an adequate location where it feels comfortable for you.

Drainage bag

When using a drainable urinary bag, the urine flows constantly. A bag is used when you are not able to operate a catheter valve or when the urine should not be stored in the bladder. They are available in different sizes and tube lengths. Different models of bone pockets or fixation bands can be used to fixate the bag.

Hygiene

Hygiene is important to avoid complications, therefore daily cleaning of the genital area with a mild soap should be performed. The part of the catheter closest to the urethral opening should also be cleaned regularly to avoid irritations caused by secretions that are commonly formed. For men who have foreskin, be sure to bring the foreskin back to avoid stasis with painful swelling.

Always wash your hands before and after handling your catheter, catheter valve or urine bag. There is no problem to shower with your catheter.