COMPUTATIONAL EPIDEMIOLOGY OF CATHETER-ASSOCIATED URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (CAUTIS) IN A TERTIARY CARE CENTER: IS FOLEY RE-INSERTION A NOVEL RISK FACTOR?

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Abstract

Background: CAUTIs are one of the most common causes of hospital-acquired infections. We report on a retrospective analysis performed on prospectively collected CAUTI surveillance data from 2014 to 2018 at a large tertiary care academic hospital.

Methods: We reviewed data from all hospital units excluding the intensive care units and surgical patients. We calculated the CAUTI rate as the number of infections per 1000 patient days. The study was based on the CAUTI surveillance rounds performed in the hospital.

Results: The study included 181 patients. 167 out of the 181 patients were enrolled in the study. The CAUTI rate was 114 per 1000 patient days. The most common organisms causing CAUTIs were E. coli, P. aeruginosa, and K. pneumoniae.

Conclusions: CAUTIs are a significant problem in our hospital. Further studies are needed to determine if any further interventions may decrease the CAUTI rate. It is important to continue to monitor and control CAUTIs in order to reduce hospital-acquired infections.

Discussion

CAUTIs are a significant problem in our hospital. Further studies are needed to determine if any further interventions may decrease the CAUTI rate. It is important to continue to monitor and control CAUTIs in order to reduce hospital-acquired infections.

References
