

Assessment of practices among staff nurses regarding indwelling urinary catheter care



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Bladder infections are most common in young women with 10% of women getting an infection yearly and 60% having an infection at some point in their life. It is estimated that 10-12% of hospital patients and 4% of patients in the community have urinary catheters in situ at any given time.

Background of the study

Health is not complete without prevention of urinary tract infection of the patients who are on indwelling urinary catheter. "Health for All by the year 2025" can only be achieved through the medium of primary health care approach.

Nosocomial UTIs develop in 5% of catheterized patients per day with associated bacteremia in 4% and mortality as 30% are a consequence of urinary catheters.

It is often stated with the health care professionals, except in special circumstances, all urinary catheters should be placed in a strict aseptic manner using aseptic technique or, in appropriate catheter care is much more likely to result in a urinary tract infection.

Statement of the problem

A study of practices of staff nurses among staff nurses in relation to

indwelling urinary catheter care to prevent catheter associated urinary tract infection in patients at a selected hospital with a view to prepare a protocol.

Objectives of the study

- To identify the incidence of urinary catheter associated infections.
- To assess the practices of nurses in relation to indwelling urinary catheter care.
- To prepare a protocol (Urinary catheter care pathway).
- To assess the effectiveness of protocol (Urinary catheter care pathway).

Research methodology

Approach : Research approach was quantitative approach.

Research design: Quasi experimental one group, pre test - post test research design.

Variables

Independent variable - Protocol (Urinary catheter care pathway).

Dependent variable - Practices of nurses in relation to urinary catheter care, incidence of UTI.

Setting of the study: This study was conducted at the patients' bed-

side in the medical surgical wards, intensive care units, in a selected hospital in a selected metropolitan city.

Sample size: In this study sample size was 30 patients with indwelling urinary catheter and 30 staff nurses caring for patients with indwelling urinary catheter.

Sampling technique: Non-probability convenient sampling technique.

Description of tool

Section A consisted of demographic variables of the patients who participated in the study e.g. age, gender, qualification, illness and type of catheter.

Section B consisted of 12 point checklist on symptoms of urinary tract infection in patients with indwelling urinary catheter.

Section C consisted of demographic variables of the staff nurses who participated in the study e.g. age, gender, qualification, no. of working area, area of working.

Section D consisted of 12 point observations regarding practice of staff nurses in relation to urinary catheter care.

Section E consisted of 6 questions (open ended and close ended) regarding opinion of staff nurses (i).

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garding catheter care pathway.

Data analysis and major findings

Section I: Comparison of prevalence of CAUTI in pre and post intervention phase

Prevalence	Mean	SD	T-Value (Calculated)	T-Value (Table value)
Pre-test	9.1	2.46	15.29	2.05 at 29 df at 0.05 significant level
Post-test	4.8	1.72		



This proved that CAUTI prevalence rate is reduced after implementation of intervention.

Section II: Comparison of nursing care practices in pre and post intervention phase

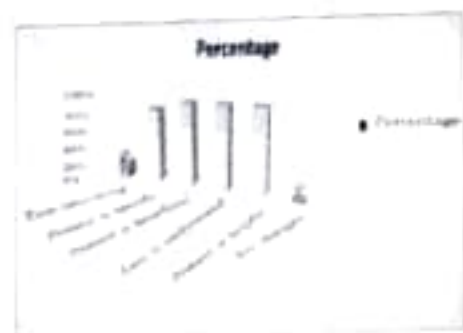
Observation	Mean	SD	T-Value (Calculated)	T-Value (Table value)
Pre-test	8.5	1.58	4.96	2.05 at 29 df at 0.05 significant level
Post-test	9.1	2.45		



This proved that nursing care practices improved after implementation of intervention.

Section III: Distribution of sample in relation to their opinion of nurses

The maximum sample 28 (93.33%) give response in protocol is beneficial, protocol is easy to understand, and protocol is helpful. The sample 25 (83.33%) gave response that protocol is specific to the objective, and



the sample 6 (20%) gave response that protocol is time consuming.

Conclusion

The study concludes that the incidence of CAUTI was considerably reduced with the use an of CAUTI prevention protocol. Thus it can be used as effective tool to improve nursing care standards and patient safety.

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