

Catheter Associated Urinary Tract Infection

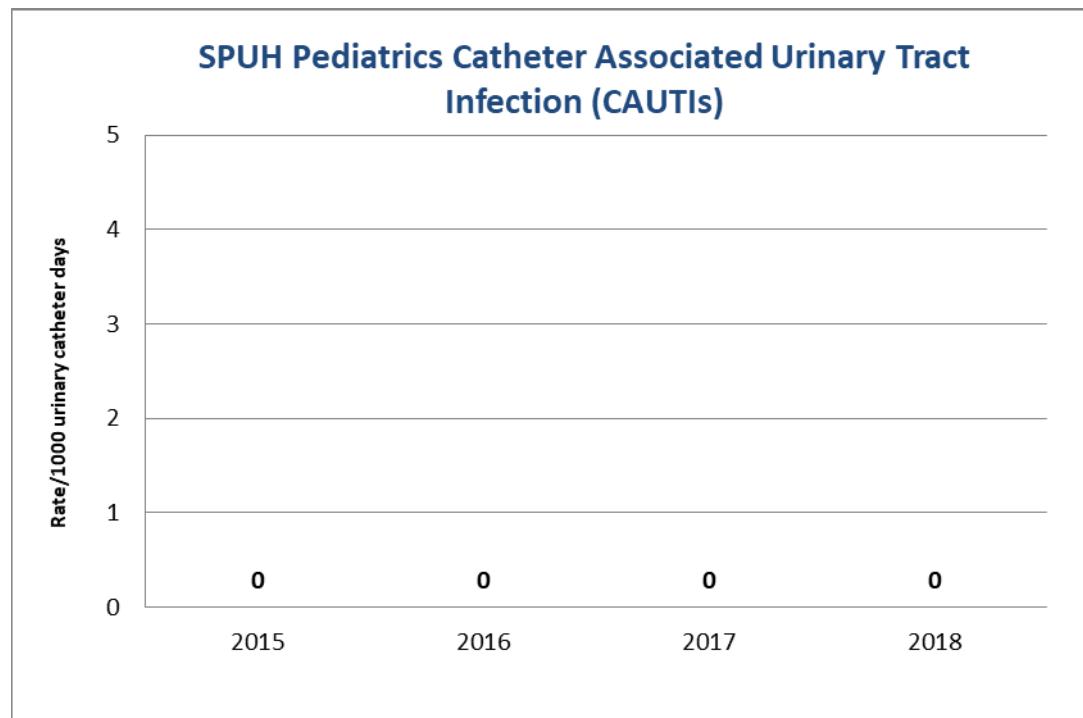
What is a Catheter Associated Urinary Tract Infection (CAUTI)?

Some children, when hospitalized, may require a urinary catheter to be placed into their bladder to help monitor their urine output. If the child develops an infection in their urine while the catheter is in place, this is considered a CAUTI.

How do we keep your child safe here at SPUH when they have a urinary catheter in place?

- Frequent hand hygiene is an easy but effective way to prevent infections.
- Urinary catheter insertions are done using a sterile technique.
- The need for the urinary catheter will be assessed daily and be removed as soon as it is no longer needed.

How often do catheter-associated urinary tract infections occur at SPUH?



Catheter Associated Urinary Tract Infection rates are reported as the number of CAUTI events per 1,000 urinary catheter days. There were zero catheter-associated urinary tract infections from 2015-2018.

Central Line Associated Bloodstream Infection

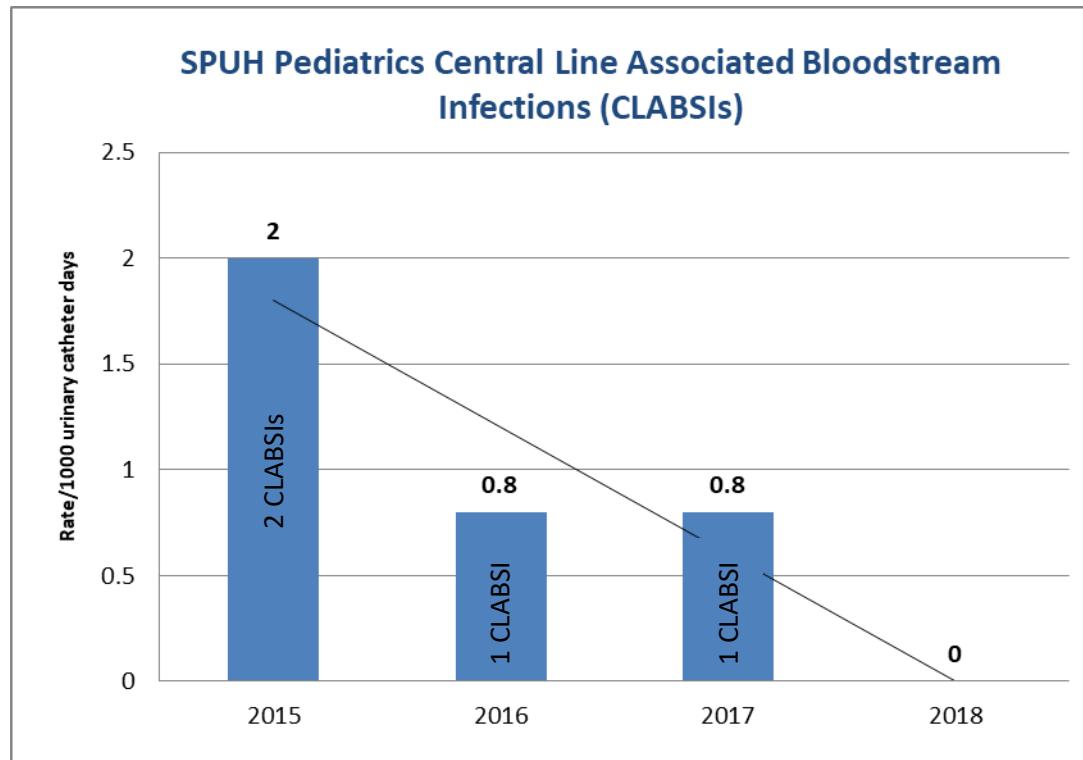
What is a Central Line Associated Bloodstream Infection (CLABSI)?

A Central Line Associated Bloodstream Infection (CLABSI) is an infection that occurs when germs enter the blood through the central line. A central line is a thin, flexible tube placed in a vein used to give medications, fluids and nutrition. These infections require treatment with antibiotics and usually require an increase in the length of the hospital stay.

How do we keep your child safe when they have a central venous catheter?

- Frequent hand hygiene is an easy but very effective way to prevent central line infections.
- Central lines are placed under sterile conditions.
- Changing central line dressings with two nurses who will be wearing masks, sterile gloves and gowns every week or more frequently if needed.
- The need for the central line will be assessed daily and be removed as soon as it is no longer needed.

How often do catheter-associated urinary tract infections occur at SPUH?



Central Line Associated Bloodstream Infection rates are reported as the number of CLABSI events per 1,000 central line days. There were zero central line associated bloodstream infections for 2018.