



UTEP

Silver alloy-coated urinary catheters: Preventing Urinary Tract Infection

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The University of Texas at El Paso
DNP Program Symposium- Cohort X
May 11, 2022



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Disclosures

Funding

A grant was received from Paso Del Norte Community Foundation for this Quality Improvement Project. They had no role in data collection, proposal, analysis, management, interpretation, and overall conduct of Quality improvement



Overview

- Introduction
- Reflective Practice
- Clinical Decision
- Literature Review (Evidence-based)
- Project Design
- Findings
- Implication to Practice
- Acknowledgement



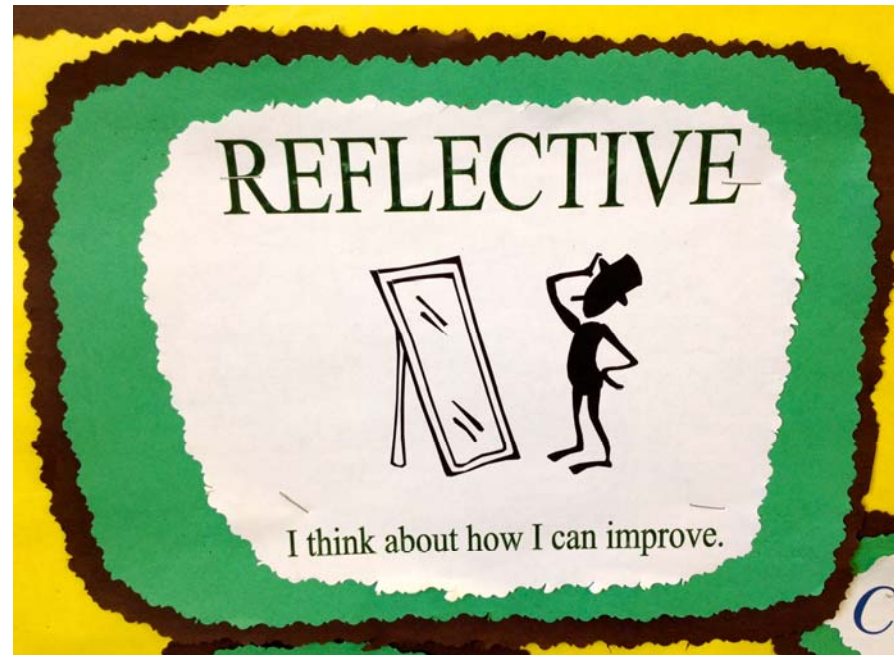
Introduction

DEFINITION OF TERMS:

- Catheter associated UTI
- Symptomatic vs Asymptomatic bacteriuria
- Non-UTI syndrome



Reflective Practice



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Image retrieved from
https://davidberrydotcom1.files.wordpress.com/2014/04/img_1432.jpg

Kurt Lewin's Change model



(Cummings et al., 2016)

Clinical Decision



No symptoms of UTI

- > Do not test urine
- > Do not treat if a urine test was done by someone else or for "routine"

Weakness, delirium, or fever without a focus

- > Individualize care
- > Be mindful of the prevalence of asymptomatic bacteriuria
- > Seek other causes

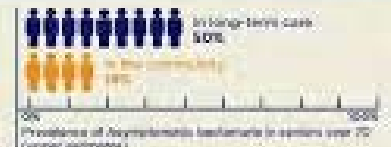
Specific UTI symptoms

- > Test or treat as usual

Treating Asymptomatic Bacteriuria: All harm, No Benefit

HIGH PREVALENCE OF ASYMPTOMATIC BACTERIURIA

- > The bladder is normally colonized in many elderly people & a positive urinalysis of urine in the absence of symptoms reveals colonization, which is the presence of bacteria without infection.
- > Treatment of asymptomatic bacteriuria is not recommended



IT'S HARD TO IGNORE A POSITIVE TEST

Habitual Testing + Prevalent Colonization = Unnecessary prescriptions & missing the real diagnosis



UNNECESSARY TREATMENT WITH ANTIBIOTICS HARMS PATIENTS

- > Drug-drug interactions
- > Resistant & other complications
- > Increase of multi-drug resistant bacteria
- > C. difficile infection
- > Nausea and vomiting
- > Drug allergies



Evidence

Aljohi, A. A., Hassan, H. E., & Gupta, R. K. (2016). The efficacy of noble metal alloy urinary catheters in reducing catheter-associated urinary tract infection. *Urology Annals*, 8(4), 423–429.

<https://doi.org/10.4103/0974-7796.192099>

Banaszek, D., Inglis, T., Ritchie, L., Belanger, L., Ailon, T., Charest-Morin, R., Dea, N., Kwon, B. K., Paquette, S., Fisher, C. G., Dvorak, M. F., & Street, J. T. (2020). Effectiveness of silver alloy-coated silicone urinary catheters in patients with acute traumatic cervical spinal cord injury: Results of a quality improvement initiative. *Journal of Clinical Neuroscience: Official Journal of the Neurosurgical Society of Australasia*, 78, 135–138.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jocn.2020.05.036>

Bonfill, X., Rigau, D., Jáuregui-Abrisqueta, M. L., Barrera Chacón, J. M., de la Barrera, S. S., Alemán-Sánchez, C. M., Bea-Muñoz, M., Moraleda Pérez, S., Borau Duran, A., Espinosa Quirós, J. R., Ledesma Romano, L., Fuertes, M. E., Araya, I., & Martínez-Zapata, M. J. (2013). A randomized controlled trial to assess the efficacy and cost-effectiveness of urinary catheters with silver alloy coating in spinal cord injured patients: Trial protocol. *BMC Urology*, 13, 38. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2490-13-38>

EVIDENCE (I)

Chung, P. H., Wong, C. W., Lai, C. K., Siu, H. K., Tsang, D. N., Yeung, K. Y., Ip, D. K., & Tam, P. K. (2017). A prospective interventional study to examine the effect of a silver alloy and hydrogel-coated catheter on the incidence of catheter-associated urinary tract infection. *Hong Kong medical journal = Xianggang yi xue za zhi*, 23(3), 239–245. <https://doi.org/10.12809/hkmj164906>

Davenport, K., & Keeley, F. X. (2005). Evidence for the use of silver-alloy-coated urethral catheters. *The Journal of Hospital Infection*, 60(4), 298–303. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhin.2005.01.026>

Kai-Larsen, Y., Grass, S., Mody, B., Upadhyay, S., Trivedi, H. L., Pal, D. K., Babu, S., Bawari, B., & Singh, S. K. (2021). Foley catheter with noble metal alloy coating for preventing catheter-associated urinary tract infections: A large, multi-center clinical trial. *Antimicrobial Resistance and Infection Control*, 10(1), 40. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13756-021-00907-w>

Practice Question

P: In elderly patients ages 55-99, with chronic catheter use and recurrent urinary tract infections (UTI)

I: Silver alloy-coated urinary catheter

C: Regular indwelling urinary Catheter

O: Prevention of frequent urinary tract infection

T: 5 weeks



Project design

Proposal and Work Letter



Institutional Review Board

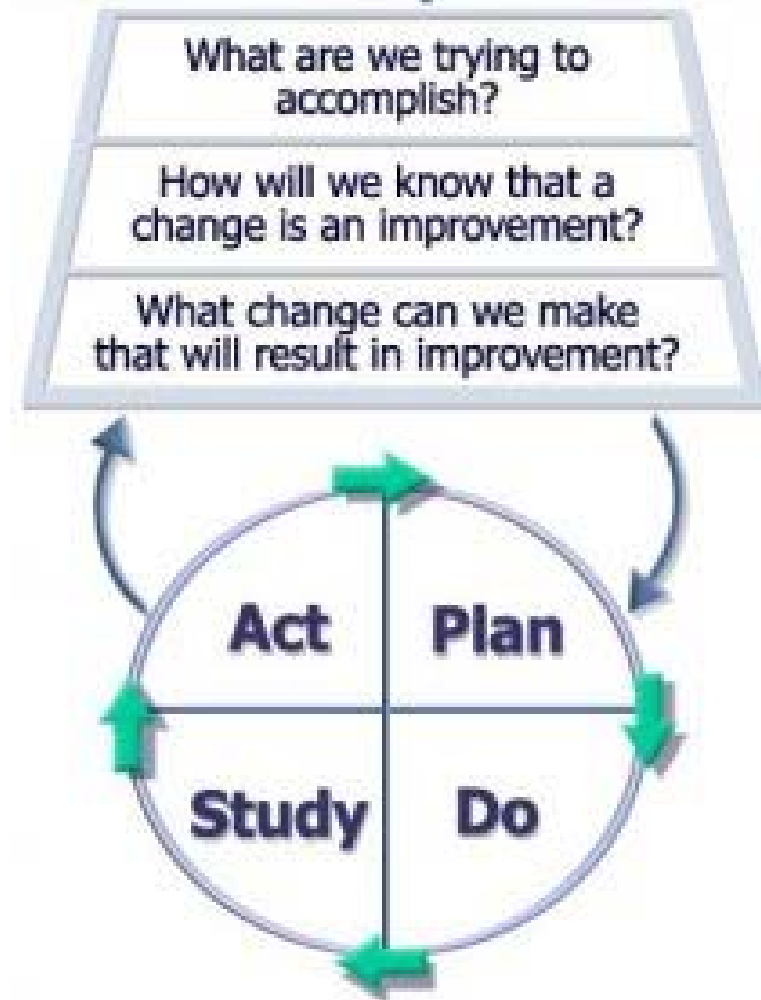


Work Setting and demographics

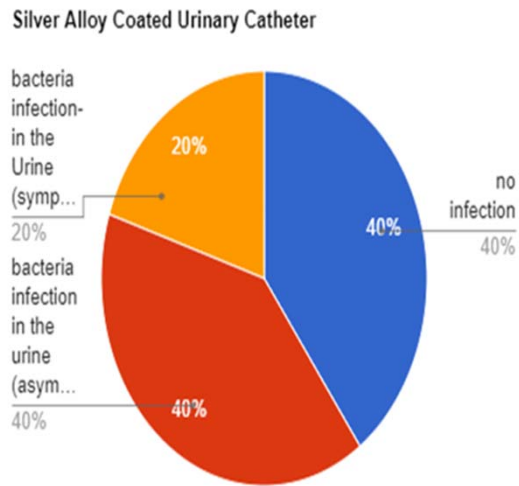
Plan- Do-Study-Act

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Aim | Aim—Prevention of Urinary tract infection |
| Goal/Measure | Goal/Measure: No catheter-associated UTI |
| Use | Intervention: Use of silver alloy-coated urinary catheter |

Model for Improvement



Findings



Type Of Bacteria

| # | No Infection | Bacteria Infection in the Urine (Asymptomatic) | Bacteria Infection in the Urine (Symptomatic w/ UTI) |
|---|---------------------|--|--|
| 1 | Negative Urinalysis | | |
| 2 | Negative Urinalysis | | |
| 3 | | Klebsiela Pneumonia | |
| 4 | - | E. Coli, ESBL, Pseudomonas Aeriginosa | |
| 5 | - | | Enterococcus Fecalis, Candida Albicans |

Implication To Practice

RELEVANCE

Effectiveness of Silver alloy-coated urinary catheter

Less mortality and morbidity

Less medical costs associated with CAUTI.

LIMITATION

Cost

Patient size

Duration

Acknowledgement

My gratitude to Paso DeL Norte Health Foundation Graduate fellows at The University of Texas at El Paso for partially sponsoring this Quality Improvement Project.

Thank you, Dr. Morales, my CHAIR, for your guidance and sincere support.

My sincerest gratitude to the Executive Director at Regal Estates Assisted Living facility League City, the most wonderful care staff and nurses.



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END



THANK YOU



QUESTIONS



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