Reduce CAUTI risk factors



A study analyzing basin sampling results of 1,103 basins from 88 hospitals across North America discovered that "almost

of the bath basins studied were found to harbor at least one pathogen commonly

associated with HAIs."1







62% of basins were contaminated

35% of basins were colonized with VRE **45%**

of basins were colonized with gram-negative bacilli

00%

of hospitals in this study had basins that tested positive for bacteria

Risk of acquiring a CAUTI increases 3%-7% each day that a patient remains catheterized²

The cost associated with CAUTIS

Length of stay (LOS) is increased and the average cost to treat is between

\$876 and \$10,197°

The leading cause of secondary hospital-associated bloodstream infections.4

The water system

More than **A** studies

incriminate the hospital water system as the source of serious waterborne hospitalacquired infections (HAIs).5

- Reports recommend minimizing exposure to tap water for all patients who are immunocompromised, have fresh surgical wounds, or are at higher risk for infections.^{5,6}
- Pathogens can create potent biofilms in hospital pipes, hot water tanks, sinks, and even touchless faucets, contaminating water on contact.6



A standardized approach to patient hygiene

Multiple products and steps associated with traditional bathing, incontinence care, and meatal cleansing often lead to inconsistencies in clinical process.



Removing basins reduces CAUTI risk factors

Basins were completely eliminated from two medical/surgical units and replaced with Comfort Bath. This reduced CAUTI rates to zero within one month and the rates remained at zero for five months.⁶ As part of a CAUTI reduction bundle, eliminating basins and replacing them with Comfort Bat helped reduce CAUTI rates to

O within 1 month

and the rates remained at

O for 5 months.



Hygienic bathing

Patient cleansing washcloths can help reduce the contamination risk from basins and waterborne hospital-acquired infections while providing comfortable, skin-friendly benefits to patients.

Incontinence care and skin protection

Comfort Shield® Barrier Cream Cloths with dimethicone can help you provide consistent patient care by applying an effective barrier every time. Each cloth delivers all-in-one skin cleansing, moisturizing, deodorizing, treatment, and barrier protection.

Meatal cleansing

Meatal cleansing M-Care® Meatal Cleansing Cloths provide a clean technique for your Foley catheterized patient. Traditional incontinence cleanup methods may increase the risk of infection from hospital tap water and cross contamination from basins.

Urine management

The PrimaFit® and PrimoFit+™ external urine management systems for both female and male patients, promote early catheter removal, addressing the #1 risk factor of catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTI).8

References 1. Marchaim, D.1., Taylor, A.R., Hayakawa, K., et al. (2012 Aug.). Hospital bath basins are frequently contaminated with multidrug-resistant human pathogens. Am J Infect Control, 40(6), 562-4. 2. Center for Disease Control (CDC), National Healthcare Safety Network, Urinary Tract Infection (Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) Events, January 2021, 7:1-18. 3. Hollenbeak, C. S., PhD, & Schilling, A. L., PharmD, MEd. (2018). The attributable cost of catheter-associated urinary tract infections in the United States: A systematic review. American Journal of Infection Control, 46(7), 751-757. 4. PEIC. (2014). APIC Implementation Guide-Guide to Preventing Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections. Retrieved from http://apic.org/Resource/EliminationGuideForm/0ff6ae59-0a3a-4640-97b5-eee38b8bed5b/File/CAUTI 06.pdf 5. Anaissie, E.J., Penzak, S.R. and Dignani, M.C. (2002 Jul. 8). The hospital water supply as a source of nosocomial infections: a plea for action. Arch Intern Med, 162(13), 1483-92. 6. Johnson D, Lineweaver L, Maze LLM, Patients Bath Basins as Potential Sources of Infection: A Multicenter Sampling Study, American Journal of Critical Care 2009 Jan;18(1):31-41. 7. Stone S, et al., Removal of bath basins to reduce catheter-associated urinary tract infections. Poster presented at APIC 2010, New Orleans, LA, July 2010. 8. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Catheter-associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTIS). Available at: https://www.cdc.gov/haica_uti/uti.html. Accessed August 24, 2017.

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