## Evidence table: Indwelling Urinary Catheter Insertion and Ongoing Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Evidence level (I-VII)</th>
<th>Key findings, outcomes or recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • A guide for nurses- Management and care of catheters and collection systems (2001). USA: Bard | VII                    | • Health care workers need to be trained in how to insert urinary catheters  
• To perform this procedure in a manner that minimises trauma and infection  
• Indications for urinary catheterization  
• Equipment required                                                                                                      |
| • Gould, C; Umscheid,C; Agarwal,R; Kuntz,G; Pegues, D; and the Healthcare Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee (HICPAC).(2009). Guideline For Prevention Of Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections. Centre for Disease Control. Downloaded from: [http://www.cdc.gov/hicpac/cauti/001_cauti.html](http://www.cdc.gov/hicpac/cauti/001_cauti.html) | V                      | • Evidence based guidelines for insertion and ongoing management of urinary catheters to prevent UTIs  
• Proper technique for insertion in aseptic manner  
• Proper technique for ongoing urinary catheter management including hygiene, sampling, closed drainage systems and preventing obstruction  
• Provision of guidelines, education auditing and feedback                                                                                                                           |
• Limit catheter use-review need for catheter daily  
• Develop care plans  
• Surveillance and feedback on urinary infection rates  
• Implementation of written guidelines for catheter use, insertion and maintenance                                                                                                 |
| • Royal Children’s Hospital, Infection Control Dept. Antiseptic and Disinfectant Usage.                                           | VII                   | • Urinary tract infection guidelines  
• Hand washing                                                                                                                                                                       |
| • Association of Continence Advice, Notes on Good                                                                         | VII                   | • Documentation/legal record and point of reference for                                                                                                                        |
| Practice (2006) Urethral Catheterisation NO.6 | further interventions if required  
- Record for investigation of complaints and/or litigation  
- What needs to be documented  
- Indications for catheterisation |
| --- | --- |
- Catheter size and length of insertion  
- Catheterisation procedure  
- Technique for male and female catheterisation |
| Royal College of Nursing Catheter Care RCN Guidance for Nurses (2007) | VII  
- Indications for catheterisation  
- Catheter care |
| The Australian and New Zealand Urological Nurses Society INC. (ANZUNS) Talbot, Kay (2006) | VII  
- Catheter care guidelines  
- Indication for catheterisation  
- Balloon size and inflation  
- Infection control principles |
| Kids Health Info for Parents. The Royal Children’s Hospital, Melbourne. Indwelling Urinary Catheter Fact Sheet. (2008) | VII  
- Trouble shooting  
- Parental understanding of catheters and their care  
- Catheter ‘by-pass’ |
- Importance of hand washing  
- Nursing considerations  
- Securing the catheter  
- Maintaining a closed system |
The Hierarchy of Evidence

The Hierarchy of evidence is based on summaries from the National Health and Medical Research Council (2009), the Oxford Centre for Evidence-based Medicine Levels of Evidence (2011) and Melynyk and Fineout-Overholt (2011).

I  Evidence obtained from a systematic review of all relevant randomised control trials.

II  Evidence obtained from at least one well designed randomised control trial.

III Evidence obtained from well-designed controlled trials without randomisation.

IV Evidence obtained from well designed cohort studies, case control studies, interrupted time series with a control group, historically controlled studies, interrupted time series without a control group or with case-series

V  Evidence obtained from systematic reviews of descriptive and qualitative studies

VI Evidence obtained from single descriptive and qualitative studies

VII  Expert opinion from clinicians, authorities and/or reports of expert committees or based on physiology

