

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

Reference	Evidence level (I-VII)	Key findings, outcomes or recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A guide for nurses- Management and care of catheters and collection systems (2001). USA: Bard</li> </ul>	VII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health care workers need to be trained in how to insert urinary catheters</li> <li>To perform this procedure in a manner that minimises trauma and infection</li> <li>Indications for urinary catheterization</li> <li>Equipment required</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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: <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/hicpac/cauti/001_cauti.html">http://www.cdc.gov/hicpac/cauti/001_cauti.html</a></li> </ul>	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evidence based guidelines for insertion and ongoing management of urinary catheters to prevent UTIs</li> <li>Proper technique for insertion in aseptic manner</li> <li>Proper technique for ongoing urinary catheter management including hygiene, sampling, closed drainage systems and preventing obstruction</li> <li>Provision of guidelines, education auditing and feedback</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department of Health. (2001). Guidelines for preventing Infections associated with the Insertion and Maintenance of Short Term Catheters in Acute Care. Journal of Hospital Infection, 47(Suppl), S39 – S46</li> </ul>	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guideline for prevention of infection</li> <li>Limit catheter use-review need for catheter daily</li> <li>Develop care plans</li> <li>Surveillance and feedback on urinary infection rates</li> <li>Implementation of written guidelines for catheter use, insertion and maintenance</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Laker, C (1995). Urological Nursing. Great Britain, Alden Press Ltd.</li> </ul>	VII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collection of catheter specimens</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Royal Children's Hospital, Infection Control Dept. Antiseptic and Disinfectant Usage.</li> </ul>	VII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urinary tract infection guidelines</li> <li>Hand washing</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Association of Continence Advice, Notes on Good</li> </ul>	VII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Documentation/legal record and point of reference for</li> </ul>

Practice (2006) Urethral Catheterisation NO.6		<p>further interventions if required</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Record for investigation of complaints and/or litigation</li> <li>• What needs to be documented</li> <li>• Indications for catheterisation</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Robson, J (2001) Urethral Catheter Selection. Nursing Standard. 15 (25)</li> </ul>	VII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Catheter size and length of insertion</li> <li>• Catheterisation procedure</li> <li>• Technique for male and female catheterisation</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Royal College of Nursing Catheter Care RCN Guidance for Nurses ( 2007)</li> </ul>	VII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indications for catheterisation</li> <li>• Catheter care</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Australian and New Zealand Urological Nurses Society INC. (ANZUNS) Talbot, Kay (2006)</li> </ul>	VII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Catheter care guidelines</li> <li>• Indication for catheterisation</li> <li>• Balloon size and inflation</li> <li>• Infection control principles</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kids Health Info for Parents. The Royal Children's Hospital, Melbourne. Indwelling Urinary Catheter Fact Sheet. ( 2008)</li> </ul>	VII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trouble shooting</li> <li>• Parental understanding of catheters and their care</li> <li>• Catheter 'by-pass'</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simpson, L (2001) Indwelling Urethral Catheters. Nursing Standard. 15 (46) : 47 - 54</li> </ul>	VII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Importance of hand washing</li> <li>• Nursing considerations</li> <li>• Securing the catheter</li> <li>• Maintaining a closed system</li> </ul>

# 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

Melynyk, B. & Fineout-Overholt, E. (2011). *Evidence-based practice in nursing & healthcare: A guide to best practice (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.)*. Philadelphia: Wolters Kluwer, Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

National Health and Medical Research Council (2009). *NHMRC levels of evidence and grades for recommendations for developers of guidelines* (2009). Australian Government: NHMRC.

[http://www.nhmrc.gov.au/files\\_nhmrc/file/guidelines/evidence\\_statement\\_form.pdf](http://www.nhmrc.gov.au/files_nhmrc/file/guidelines/evidence_statement_form.pdf)

OCEBM Levels of Evidence Working Group Oxford (2011). *The Oxford 2011 Levels of Evidence*. Oxford Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine. <http://www.cebm.net/index.aspx?o=1025>