

AHRQ Safety Program for Intensive Care Units: Preventing CLABSI and CAUTI

Learn From Defects Tool Worksheet: Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infection (CAUTI)

This worksheet is designed to be used near the bedside and is the shortened version of the <u>CAUTI Event Report Tool</u>: <u>Data for Event Analysis</u>. This worksheet will help your team learn what happened, identify the factors that may have contributed to the CAUTI, and discuss how to reduce the risk of it happening again with a different person.

Date an	nd Time:	Name: _			
Attende	ees:	Medical	Record Nun	nber:	
			Date of Birt	h:	
What H	lappened? The following questions will ask more of	letails about w	hat happene	ed with th	e patient
with do	ocumented CAUTI.				
Signific	ant Comorbidities:				
Patient	: Location:		Date:		
Patient	: Age	Sex: Male	Female	Other:	
Where	was the catheter inserted?	_			
Culture	e appropriate? Yes No		Reflex to	culture?	Yes No
Has the	e catheter been in less than 5 days? Yes	No			
If yes, v	was the catheter placed under sterile conditions?	Yes	No		
•	d the CAUTI happen? What factors contributed? Swering the following questions. Select Yes, No, or U		t happened	to cause t	the defect
1)	Did the patient meet clinical indications for insert If yes, list indication:	ion?	Yes	No	Uncertain



2)	Was there an unplanned catheter removal or change? If yes:	Yes	No	Uncertain		
	Need to culture?	Yes	No			
	Temperature indwelling urinary catheter required? Other (write in):	Yes	No			
3)	Was the catheter bag changed or seal unbroken? If yes:	Yes	No	Uncertain		
	Intra-abdominal pressure monitoring	Yes	No	Uncertain		
	Urometer required Other (write in):	Yes	No	Uncertain		
4)	Daily medical necessity documented?	Yes	No	Uncertain		
	If yes, which indications apply?					
	Critically ill (did patient require hourly urine output?	")				
	□ Comfort care					
	☐ Urological/perineal procedure					
	☐ Stage 3 or greater pressure ulcer in perineal area wit	-	ecai incon	tinence		
	☐ Immobility (such as spinal cord/pelvic/sacral trauma)				
	☐ Neurogenic bladder					
5)	Where was daily medical necessity discussed? Select all that apply.					
	 Multidisciplinary rounding 					
	□ Safety huddle					
	☐ CAUTI/CLABSI (central line-associated bloodstream infection) rounds					
	☐ Shift handoff					
	Other:					
٤١	 Medical necessity was not discussed daily Daily indwelling urinary catheter and perineal care performe 	vd2 Vos	No	Uncortain		
6) 7)	Why was the culture ordered?	ed? Yes	No	Uncertain		
,,	□ Panculture – What was the order date/time?					
	□ Patient febrile					
	☐ Urinary symptoms					
	☐ To rule out sepsis when source not obvious					
	☐ Urine clarity/odor					
	☐ Other:					
8)	Fecal incontinence?	Yes	No	Uncertain		
9)	High volume with bladder scanning (greater than 400ml)	Yes	Nο	Uncertain		

10) Catheter flushed?	Yes	No	Uncertain
If yes, how often?			
11) Patient on antibiotics prior to urine culture?	Yes	No	Uncertain
12) Other:			

What prevented the CAUTI from worsening? In a brief description, identify actions that prevented the CAUTI from getting worse.

What can we do to reduce the risk of the CAUTI happening with a different person? What will the team do differently next time to prevent another CAUTI? Identify key takeaways from this worksheet and develop a clear next step.

Action Plan	Action Plan Owner	Targeted Date	Evaluation Plan: How will we know risk is reduced?

With whom shall we share our learning? (Communication Plan) Now that you have more information about how and why this CAUTI occurred, how will the action plan be communicated?

Who should know about it?	When should they know?	How will they know?	Followup Items: Who should share the information? Any feedback?

This form was originally created by Saint Joseph Mercy Health System and the Trinity Health system of providers. This revised version is provided in the AHRQ Toolkit for Preventing CLABSI and CAUTI in ICUs with permission.

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