A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF THE RISK FACTORS FOR CATHETER-ASSOCIATED BACTERIURIA IN A MEDICAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT OF ADESH GROUP HOSPITAL, BATHINDA & MUKTSAR (PB)

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ABSTRACT
Catheter-associated bacteriuria (CAB) is the most common nosocomial infection acquired in medical ICUs. The objective of this study was to examine the independent risk factors for CAB in medical ICU patients. The study included 110 adult catheterized patients who were admitted to the Adesh Group Hospital, Bathinda & Muktsar (Pb) intensive care unit in a one-year period between Feb. 2011-12. The selected patients were required to have a negative urine culture at the time of admission and duration of catheterization >48 hours. The following variables were analyzed as possible risk factors for CAB, defined as a quantitative culture with > or=105 organisms/ml: age, sex, apache II score at admission, duration of catheterization, duration of ICU stay and prior systemic antibiotic exposure during hospitalization. In this study 12 out of 110 patients developed CAB following bladder catheterization (10.9%). The risk was significantly higher for patients on prolonged catheterization. The study shows that the most significant independent risk factor for CAB is the duration of catheterization. Hence, to decrease the rate of CAB acquisition in medical ICUs the use of urinary catheters must be limited and when necessary removal of the bladder catheter must be performed as soon as possible.

Keywords: catheter-associated; bacteriuria; risk factor; medical intensive care unit

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