1. True or False: Catheter-associated urinary tract infections are the most common cause of bacteremia (bloodstream infection) in long-term care facilities.

2. True or False: Bacteriuria (bacteria in the urine) always indicates that the resident needs to be treated with antibiotics.

3. A catheter alone increases a resident’s risk of a catheter-associated UTI. What other factors can further increase the risk of a UTI?
   a. Duration of catheterization
   b. Quality of catheter care
   c. Resident factors like advanced age, debilitation, and immune status
   d. All of the above

4. Yes or No: Does foul-smelling urine need to be treated with antibiotics?

5. Which of the following steps are necessary to prevent catheter-associated UTIs?
   a. Clean hands immediately before & after touching the catheter or catheter site
   b. Use as small a catheter as possible to promote good drainage & minimize urethral trauma
   c. Secure indwelling urinary catheter tubing after insertion to prevent movement
   d. All of the above

6. What is the most important way to prevent catheter-associated urinary tract infections?

(Answers on other side.)
1. **TRUE.** Residents with an indwelling urinary catheter are 30 times more likely to develop bacteremia than residents without a chronic indwelling catheter. Nearly 100% of LTCF residents with an indwelling catheter have bacteria in their urine.

2. **FALSE.** Bacteria in the urine without clinical symptoms of UTI is very common and considered a benign condition among LTCF residents. It does not need to be treated with antibiotics. 98% of residents with bacteriuria do not have clinical symptoms of a UTI, and therefore do not need antibiotics.

3. **D.** Avoid unnecessary urinary catheterization and limit indwelling urinary catheter use when possible. Clean hands immediately before and after touching the catheter or catheter site.

4. **NO.** Foul-smelling urine without clinical symptoms of a UTI does not need to be treated with antibiotics. CDC’s definition of a UTI does not include urine odor as a valid symptom of a UTI. Urine can be malodorous due to dehydration, diet, medication, or the presence of specific bacteria.

5. **D.** All of the above are important steps to prevent catheter-associated UTIs. Indwelling catheters should only be changed when obstructed or there has been a break in the closed drainage system.

6. **Get the catheters out!**

   **Antibiotics are a crucial weapon in the fight against disease. Help us keep them working. Always let your doctor decide if you need an antibiotic.**