Urinary Tract Infections in Long-term Care Residents

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.)