

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

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!**



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?