



SNS COLLEGE OF NURSING

saravanampatti(po),coimbatore-35

Affiliated to The Tamilnadu DR.MGR MEDICAL UNIVERSITY,Chennai

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING

COURSE – 1 ST YEAR B.SC(N)

Subject-Nursing Foundation

UNIT: X- MEETING NEEDS OF PATIENT

TOPIC 3: CATHETRIZATION



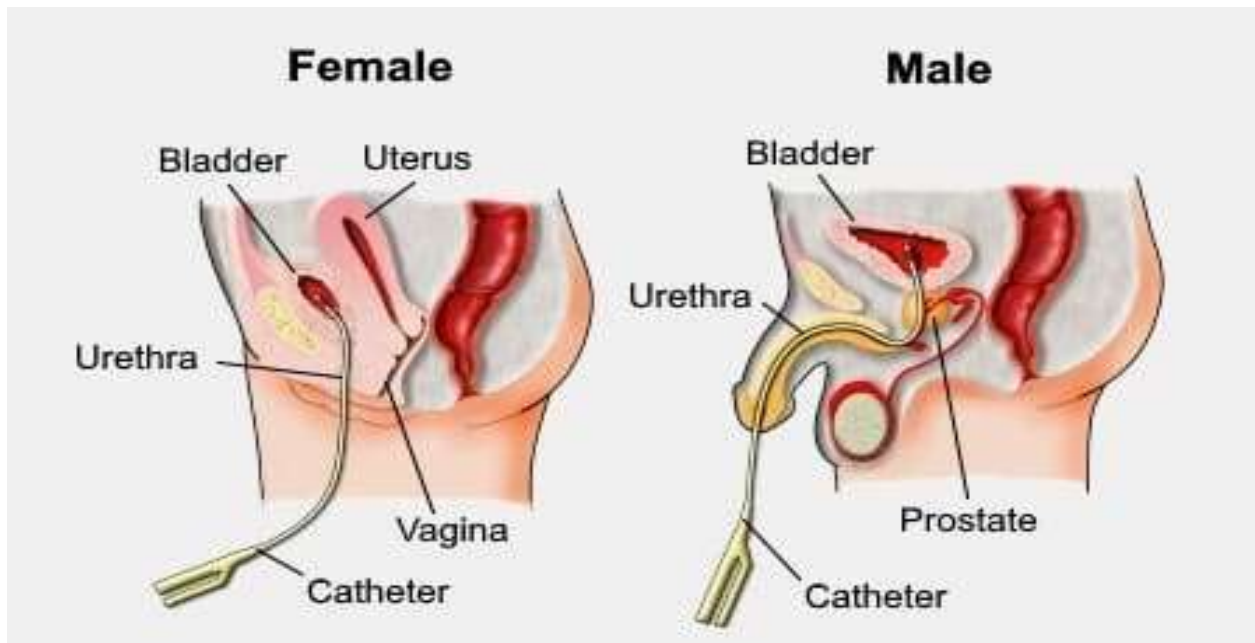
INTRODUCTION



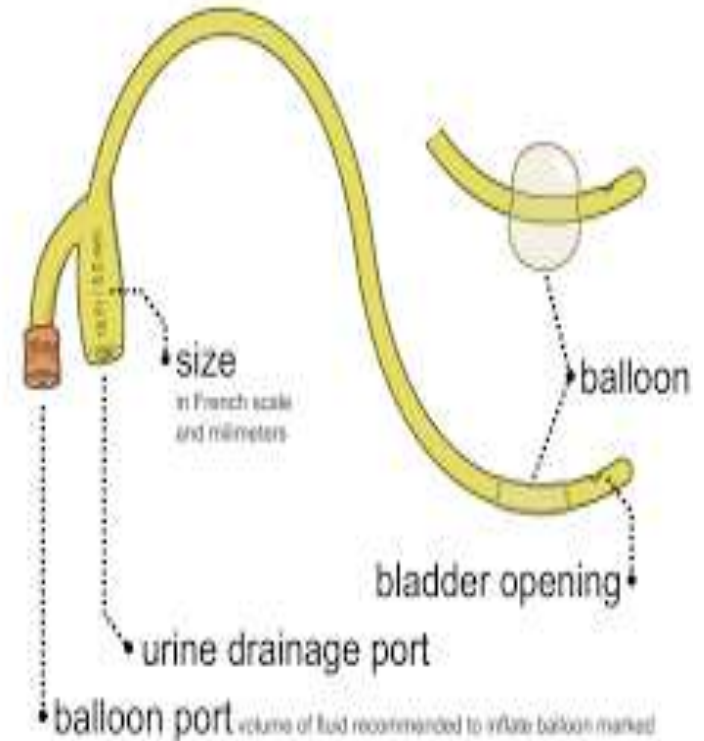
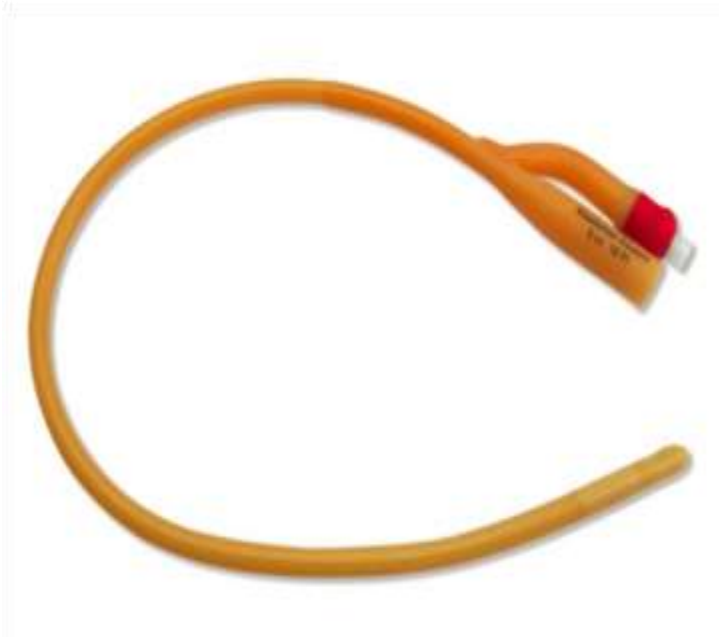
- Developed in the 1920s by Dr. Frederick Foley
- The urinary catheter was originally an open system with the urethral tube draining into an open container.
- In the 1950s, a closed system was developed in which the urine flowed through a catheter into a closed bag.

WHAT IS URINARY CATHETER

- Urinary catheter is any tube placed in the body to drain and collect urine from the bladder

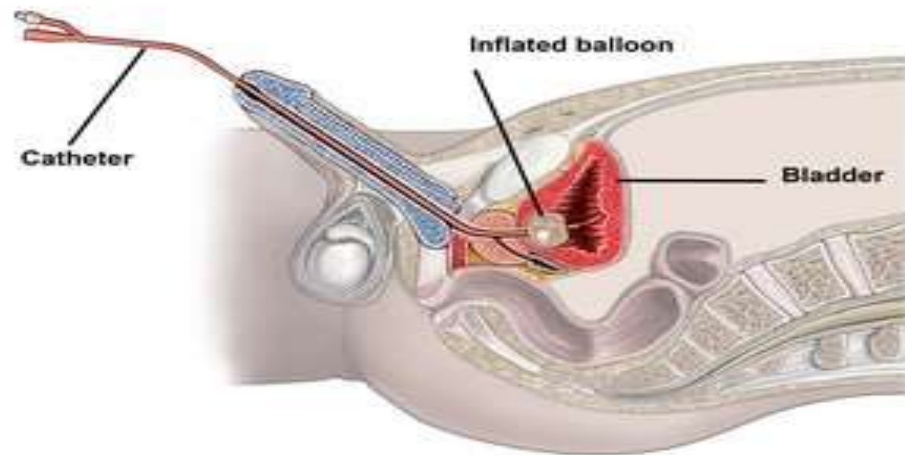


URINARY CATHETER



CATHETERIZATION

Catheterization of the urinary bladder is the insertion of a hollow tube through the urethra into the bladder for removing urine. It is an aseptic procedure for which sterile equipment is required.





PURPOSES



- a. Relieve Urinary Retention.
- b. Obtain a Sterile Urine Specimen from a Female Patient.
- c. Measure Residual Urine.
- d. Empty the Bladder Before, During, or After Surgery.
- e. Allows accurate measurement of urine output.

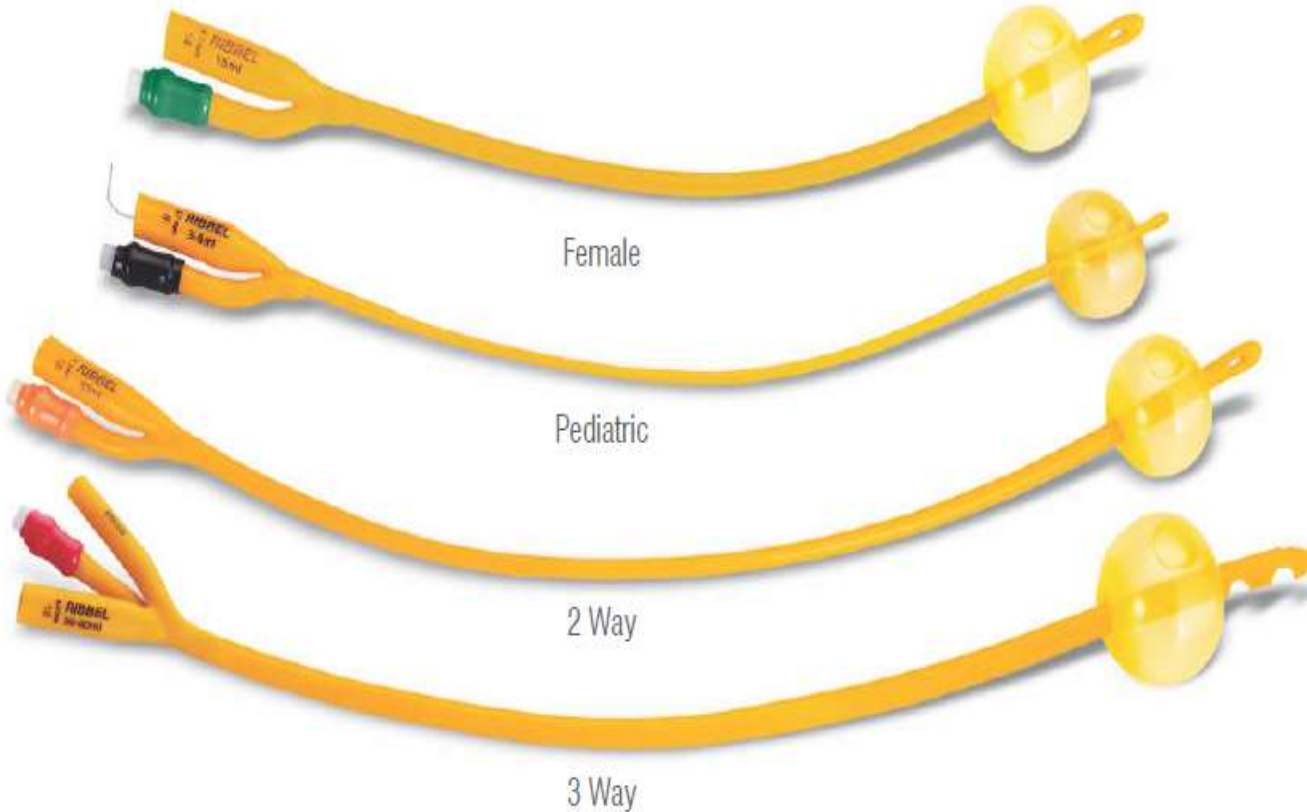


INDICATIONS



- Acute urinary retention (eg, benign prostatic hypertrophy, blood clots)
- Chronic obstruction that causes hydronephrosis.
- Initiation of continuous **bladder** irrigation.
- Intermittent decompression for neurogenic **bladder**.
- Hygienic care of bedridden patients.

CATHETER SIZES





CATHETER SIZES



- ✓ The French scale (Fr.) is used to denote the size of catheters. Each unit is roughly equivalent to 0.33 mm in diameter (that is, 18 Fr. indicates a diameter of 6 mm).
- ✓ A larger sized catheter is used for a male because it is stiffer, thus easier to push the distance of the male urethra.



CATHETER SIZES



Catheters come in several sizes:

- a. Number 8 Fr. and 10 Fr. are used for children.
- b. Number 14 Fr. and 16 Fr. are used for female adults.
- c. Number 20 Fr. and 22 Fr. are usually used for male adults.

a. **Intermittent Catheter**: An intermittent catheter is used to drain the bladder for short periods (5-10 minutes). It may be inserted by the patient.



b. Retention/Indwelling Catheter: This type of catheter is placed into the bladder and secured there for a period of time.



c. Supra Pubic Catheter: This type of catheter is inserted into the bladder through a small incision above the pubic area. It is used for continuous drainage.





PREPARING FOR CATHETERIZATION



A catheter should be used only when absolutely necessary and the catheterization procedure itself should be done only by trained personnel under sterile conditions. Infection is a major risk of urinary catheterization.





a. Gather all equipments



- Catheter
- 10cc syringe
- Sterile water
- Cotton balls with betadine
- Lubricant
- Sterile gloves.
- Flashlight or lamp.
- Urine collection bag.
- Velcro leg strap or anchoring tape.
- Disposal bag.



PREPARATION



b. Explain the Procedure to the Patient.

c. Provide for Privacy and Adequate Lighting.

d. Positioning: Position the female patient in a dorsal recumbent position with the knees flexed and the feet about two feet apart.

Position a male patient in a supine position. Drape the patient so that only the area around the penis is exposed.



INSERTING CATHETER IN MALE PATIENT



- Cleanse the genital and perineal areas with warm soap and water. Rinse and dry.
- Wash your hands carefully.
- Open the sterile catheterization kit, using sterile technique.
- Put on the sterile gloves.
- Open the sterile drape and place on the patient thighs.



INSERTING CATHETER IN MALE PATIENT



- Place fenestrated drape with opening on the penis.
- Apply sterile lubricant liberally to the catheter tip.
Lubricate at least six inches of the catheter. Leave the lubricated catheter on the sterile field.
- Pour the antiseptic solution over the cotton.
- Place the urine specimen collection container within easy reach.



INSERTING CATHETER IN MALE PATIENT





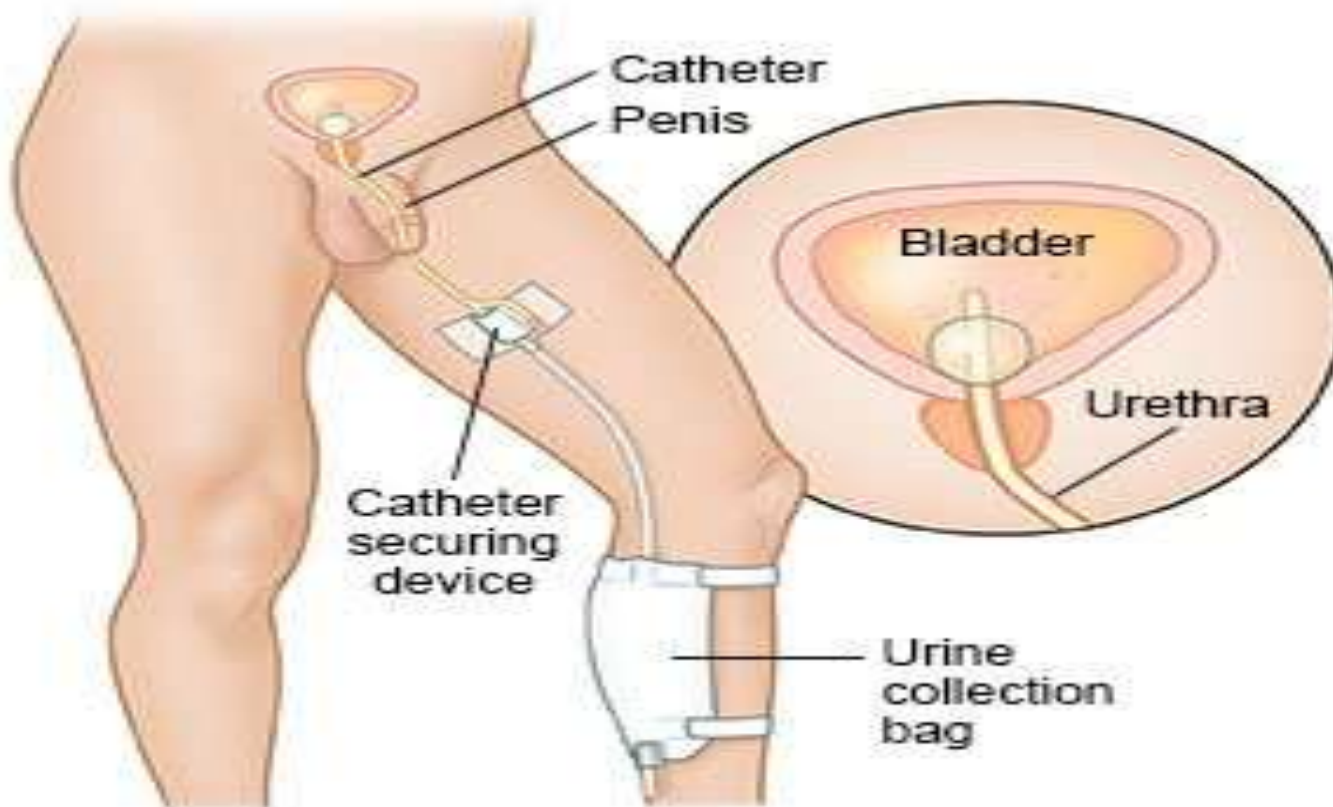
INSERTING CATHETER IN MALE PATIENT



- Grasp the patient penis between your thumb and forefinger of your non dominant hand. Retract the foreskin of an uncircumcised male.
- Use the forceps to hold the cotton balls. This will maintain the sterility of one hand. Using the forceps, pick up one cotton ball and swab the center of the meatus outward in a circular manner.

INSERTING CATHETER IN MALE PATIENT

Foley Catheter Male





INSERTING CATHETER IN MALE PATIENT



- Continue outward, using a new cotton ball for each progressively larger circle. Clean the entire glands. Deposit each cotton ball in the disposal bag. After the last cotton ball is used, drop the forceps into the disposal bag as well.
- Hold the penis at a 90-degree angle. Advance the catheter into the patient urinary meatus.



INSERTING CATHETER IN MALE PATIENT



- ✓ Pause and allow the sphincter to relax.
- ✓ Lower the penis and continue to advance the catheter.

NOTE: Never force the catheter to advance.

Discontinue the procedure if the catheter will not advance or the patient has unusual discomfort. Get assistance from the charge nurse or physician.



INSERTING CATHETER IN MALE PATIENT



- When the catheter has passed through the prostatic sphincter into the bladder, urine will start to flow. Gently insert until 1 to 2 inches beyond where urine is noted
- Inflate balloon, using correct amount of sterile liquid (usually 10 cc but check actual balloon size)



INSERTING CATHETER IN MALE PATIENT



- Gently pull catheter until inflation balloon is snug against bladder neck
- Connect catheter to drainage system
- Anchor the catheter tubing to the lateral abdomen with tape, without tension on tubing
- Place drainage bag below level of bladder



INSERTING CATHETER IN MALE PATIENT



- Evaluate catheter function and amount, color, odor, and quality of urine
- Remove gloves, dispose of equipment appropriately, wash hands
- Document size of catheter inserted, amount of water in balloon, patient response to procedure, and assessment of urine



ASSESSMENT



1. Define catheterization
2. List down the types of catheters.
3. What are all the indications for do catheterization
4. Explain about how to inserting the folyes catheter for male patient.



REFERENCES



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