



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 5:CARE OF URINARY DRINAGE



INTRODUCTION



❖ Urinary catheterisation is a **medical procedure used to drain and collect urine** from the bladder. A thin flexible tube, known as a catheter, is inserted into the body, usually along the tube through which urine passes (the urethra) or through a hole in the abdomen



THE RISK OF CAUTI



- The connection between the drainage device and catheter is broken
- The drainage device's tap becomes contaminated when the bag is being emptied or comes into contact with the floor
- Reflux of urine from the bag into the bladder occurs because the bag is full or positioned above the level of the bladder



THE RISK OF CAUTI



- There is poor hand hygiene before the catheter is handled by the patient or carer
- Patients have poor oral intake and/or level of personal hygiene while caring for their catheter
- The catheter is inadequately secured, causing trauma to the urethra and bladder neck



PRINCIPLES



- Catheters must be attached to an appropriate drainage device or catheter valve
- The connection between the catheter and urinary drainage system must not be broken unless clinically indicated
- Catheter bags should be changed according to clinical need .



PRINCIPLES



- Catheter specimens of urine should be obtained from a sampling port on the catheter drainage device according to local policy
- Bags should be positioned below the level of the bladder many are fitted with an anti-reflux valve
- Urinary drainage bags should not be allowed to fill beyond three-quarters



PRINCIPLES



- When a 2L drainage bag is used, it should be attached to an appropriate stand and contact with the floor should be avoided
- A separate clean container should be used to empty bags, avoiding contact between tap and container.
- Antiseptic or antimicrobial solutions should not be added to urinary drainage bags



SELF CARE TEACHING



Patients who are independent and able empty the catheter bag for themselves should be taught to:

- Wash their hands;
- Open the tap and empty the bag, into the toilet.
- Close the tap and wipe the outlet dry with a clean tissue or wipe to prevent urine drips;
- Wash their hands.



EMPTYING CATHETER BAG



- Discuss the procedure with the patient.
- Screen the bed to ensure privacy and maintain dignity.
- Assemble the equipment including:
 - Disposable gloves;
 - Clean container for single patient use;
 - Paper towels.



EMPTYING CATHETER BAG



- Wash and dry your hands and put on the disposable gloves.
- Clean the outlet port of the catheter bag according to local policy to reduce the infection.
- Open the catheter bag port and drain the urine into a separate clean, dry container for each patient . Do not touch the outlet tap.



EMPTYING CATHETER BAG



- Do not touch the outlet tap with the side of the container as it could increase the risk of CAUTI.
- Once urine has ceased draining, close and clean the outlet tap, following local policy.
- Cover the container with a paper towel, and dispose of contents in sluice or toilet.



EMPTYING CATHETER BAG



- Remove and dispose of your gloves according to local policy.
- Ensure the patient is comfortable.
- Wash and dry your hands.
- If required, record on the fluid balance chart the amount of urine that has been collected.



PATIENT ADVICE



- Wash their hands before and after handling their catheter;
- Bathe or shower daily to maintain meatal hygiene
- Drink at least eight cups of fluid a day and avoid caffeine where possible;



PATIENT ADVICE



- Avoid constipation, as pressure from a full rectum can prevent urine drainage;
- Avoid kinking the catheter tubing so urine can drain freely;
- Empty the drainage system when it is three-quarters full;
- Keep a closed system of drainage.



QUESTIONS



1. Expand for CAUTI-----
2. UTI stands for -----
3. HAND washing technique reduce the risk of

4. Drink atleast -----cups of water daily.



REFERENCES



- Sister Nancy, Fundamental Of Nursing; Principle &Practice of Nursing 12th edition.
- I Clement Basic Concepts on Nursing Procedures, Jaypee, publications
- Carol Taylor ,Fundamendals of Nursing, The Art and Science of person-centered care , south Asian Edition