

Timely Removal of Foley Catheters

Howard Pitluk, MD, MPH, FACS
VP / Chief Medical Officer
Health Services Advisory Group

SCIP-Inf-9

- **Performance Measure Name:**
Urinary catheter removed on Postoperative Day 1 (POD 1) or Postoperative Day 2 (POD 2) with day of surgery being day zero.
- **Description:**
Surgical patients with urinary catheter removed on Postoperative Day 1 or Postoperative Day 2 with day of surgery being day zero.

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- Rationale: It is well established that the risk of catheter-associated urinary tract infection (UTI) increases with increasing duration of indwelling urinary catheterization.
- Bacteriuria will develop in 26% of patients after 2 to 10 days of catheterization; 24 % will develop symptomatic UTI and bacteremia will develop in 3.6%.
- On multivariate analysis, those patients who had indwelling bladder catheters for more than 2 days postoperatively were significantly less likely to be discharged to home and had a significant increase in mortality at 30 days.

Wald HL, Epstein AM, Radcliff TA, Kramer AM. Extended Use of Urinary Catheters in Older Surgical Patients: A Patient Safety Problem? *Infect Cont Hosp Epidemiol* 2008; 29:116-124.

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Excluded Populations:

- Patients less than 18 years of age
- Patients who have a length of Stay >120 days
- Patients who had a principal diagnosis suggestive of preoperative infectious diseases (refer to Appendix A, Table 5.09 for ICD-9-CM codes).
- Patients whose ICD-9-CM principal procedure was performed entirely by *Laparoscope*
- Patients enrolled in clinical trials
- Patients who had a urological, gynecological or perineal procedure performed (refer to Appendix A, Table 5.16 for ICD-9-CM codes)
- Patients whose ICD-9-CM principal procedure occurred prior to the date of admission
- Patients who had other procedures requiring general or spinal anesthesia that occurred within 3 days (4 days for CABG or Other Cardiac Surgery) prior to or after the procedure of interest (during separate surgical episodes) during this hospital stay
- Patients with physician/advanced practice nurse/physician assistant (physician/APN/PA) documented infection prior to surgical procedure of interest
- Patients who expired perioperatively
- Patients whose length of stay was less than two days postoperatively
- Patients who had a suprapubic catheter or had intermittent catheterization preoperatively.
- Patients who did not have a catheter in place postoperatively.
- Patients who had physician/APN/PA documentation of a reason for not removing the urinary catheter postoperatively.

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Over 1 million drug-related injuries occur every year in health care settings. The Institute of Medicine estimates that at least a quarter of these injuries are preventable.

To find out how to prevent medication errors, go to
<http://www.hsag.com/azproviders/drugsafety.aspx>.



www.hsag.com

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Information for Health Care Improvement

