



Risk Factors for Urinary Tract Infections (UTIs)

HEALTH SERVICES

Use this list of evidence-based risk factors for identifying residents that are at a higher risk of acquiring a UTI. If a resident has three or more of these, assessment of a possible UTI is advised.

naci	it has three of more of these, assessment of a possible of its davised.
	Risk
	 Increased Age with Below Conditions Residents who are 65 years old and older are at higher risk due to presence of bacteria and weaker immune systems Elderly males Prostatic hypertrophy Bladder/Kidney stone Bacterial Prostatitis Elderly women Prolapsed uterus
	Bacteria Exposure Possible contact with bacteria from a recent hospitalization
	 Prior UTI History of UTI puts residents at higher risk
	Bowel and/or Bladder Incontinence
	 May not completely empty bladder Bacteria contact with perineal area
	 Urinary Catheter Prolonged catheter use can provide a route for bacteria or fungus to enter the body
	Dementia/Alzheimer's
	 Confusion/Forgetfulness to toilet Poor toileting habits Incontinent
	Residents with Chronic Conditions
	 Diabetes Heart disease Kidney disease Those with immune system changes (difficulty in fighting off infections)
\square	Poor Fluid Intake
	Dehydration
	 Mobility Issues Decreased mobility/Functional impairment may result in incomplete bladder emptying
ienters for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). UTI. October 6, 2021. Available at: www.cdc.gov/antibiotic-use/uti.html	

Minnesota Department of Health. Educational module for nurses in LTCF: Urinary tract infections and asymptomatic bacteriuria. December 2014. Available at: www.health.state.mn.us/diseases/antibioticresistance/hcp/asp/ltc/modprintnauti.pdf.

National Healthcare Safety Network. Healthcare-associated infection surveillance protocol for UTI events for long-term care facilities. January 2023. Available at: www.cdc.gov/nhsn/pdfs/ltc/ltcf-uti-protocol-current.pdf.