



Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) Bundle | Risk and Action Tool

If residents have any of the identified UTI risk factors below, the related action plan may assist in prevention of the infection.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Risk	Action
<input type="checkbox"/>	Increased Age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased responsibility for staff to protect residents. Consistently perform hand hygiene—washing with soap and water or using an alcohol-based sanitizer. Practice standard precautions—assume all blood, body fluids, and environmental surfaces could be contaminated with germs.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacteria Exposure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor for signs and symptoms of UTI. Utilize UTI bundle for prevention.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Prior UTI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilize UTI bundle for prevention.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bowel and/or Bladder Incontinence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consistently perform hand hygiene—washing with soap and water or using an alcohol-based sanitizer. Practice standard precautions—assume all blood, body fluids, and environmental surfaces could be contaminated with germs. Provide regular opportunities for residents to empty their bladder. Check incontinent pads frequently. Avoid extended periods of skin exposure to urine and/or feces. Proper perineal care—cleaning females from front to back/cleaning males' foreskin if present.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Dementia/ Alzheimer's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide regular opportunities for residents to empty their bladder. Check incontinent pads frequently. Avoid extended periods of skin exposure to urine and/or feces. Proper perineal care—cleaning females from front to back/cleaning males' foreskin if present.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Residents with Chronic Conditions/ Neurogenic Bladder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased responsibility for staff to protect residents Consistently perform hand hygiene—washing with soap and water or using an alcohol-based sanitizer. Practice standard precautions—assume all blood, body fluids, and environmental surfaces be contaminated with germs. Neurogenic bladder—avoid unnecessary catheterization; when needed, follow protocols to provide appropriate catheter care.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Poor Intake/ Dehydration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offer fluids frequently—unless on a fluid restriction. Maintain water supply within residents reach. Avoid fluids with caffeine—can cause dehydration. Avoid extreme heat—can cause dehydration.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mobility Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide regular opportunities for residents to empty their bladder. Check incontinent pads frequently. Avoid extended periods of skin exposure to urine and/or feces. Proper perineal care—cleaning females from front to back/cleaning males' foreskin if present.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); Urinary Tract Infection; Accessed on: October 6, 2021. Available at: www.cdc.gov/antibiotic-use/uti.html.

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/lte/lte-uti-protocol-current.pdf.

Educational Module for Nursing Assistants in Long-term Care Facilities: UTIs & Asymptomatic Bacteriuria. Minnesota Department of Health. December 2014. Available at: www.health.state.mn.us/diseases/antibioticresistance/hcp/asp/lte/modprintnauti.pdf.

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