



Catheter Care

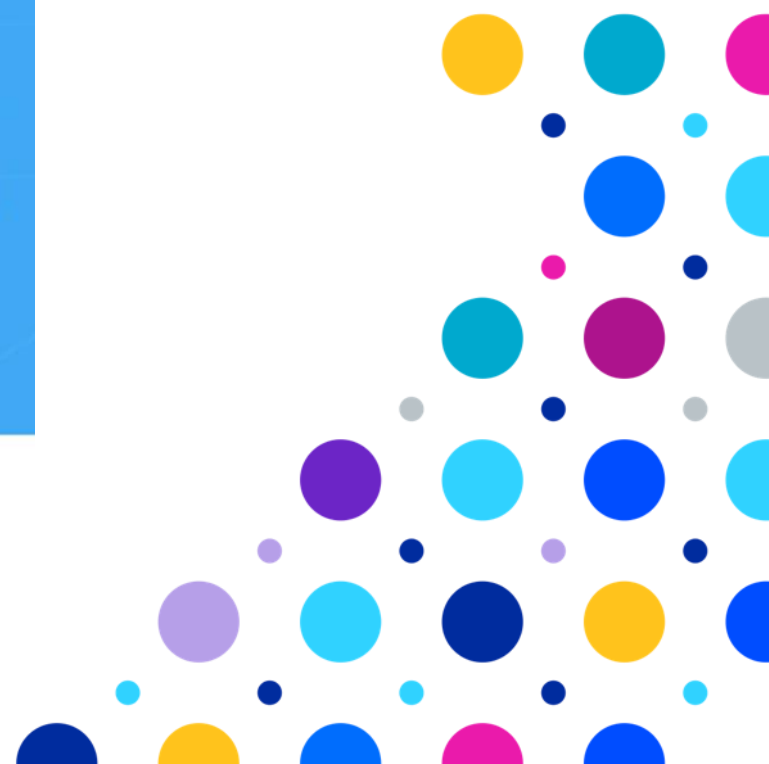
Safety and Quality First 

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Catheter Care



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Indwelling Catheters, Suprapubic Catheters and Nephrostomies

Why will someone need a catheter?

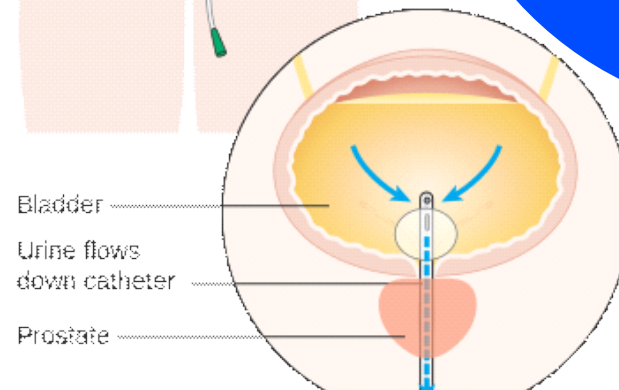
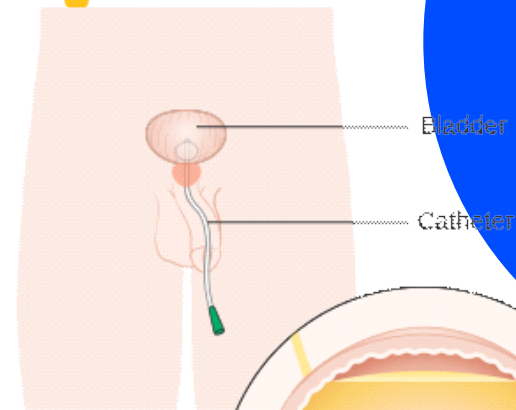
- Obstruction
- Urological surgery
- Input or output monitoring
- Comfort (end of life)
- Immobility
- Hematuria
- Sores caused by incontinence



Supra Pubic Catheter and Nephrostomy

Why choose SPC/ Nephrostomy incision in belly/back

- Risk of damage to the urethra is eliminated
- Less bladder spasms
- Pelvic floor weak the Indwelling catheter would fall out
- Sexually active
- For long term use

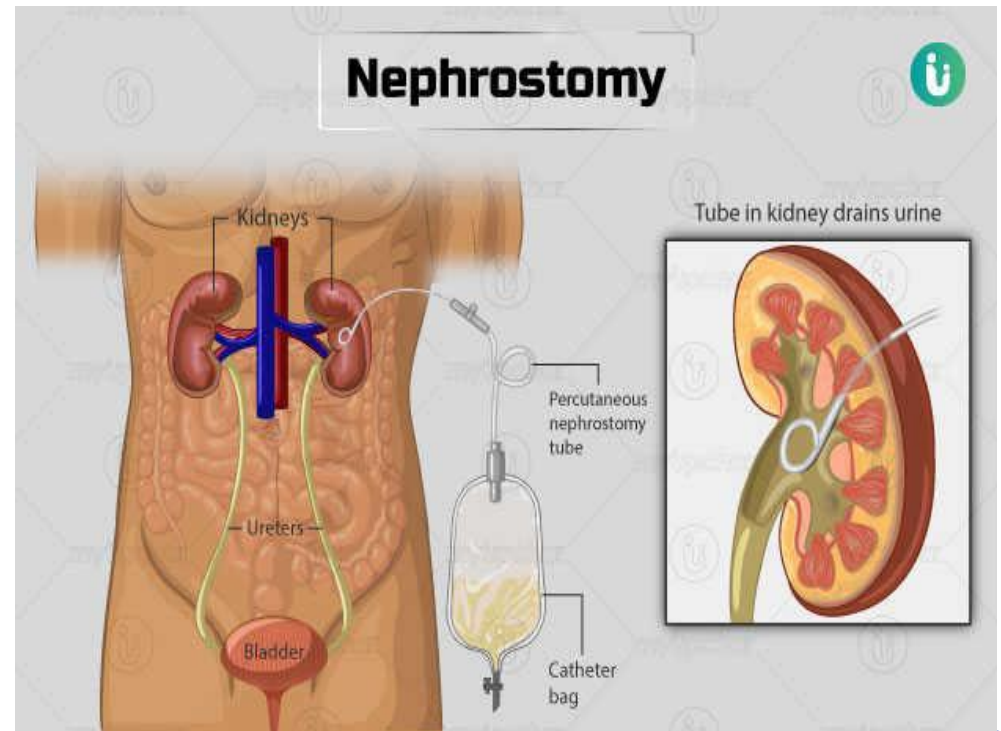


Indwelling Catheters, Suprapubic Catheters and Nephrostomies



Risks

- Bacteria in bladder, kidneys and urinary tract causing infections
- Bladders Spasms
- Leakage of urine
- Blood and Debris
- Bladder/Kidney Stones
- Scar tissue
- Injury to the urethra



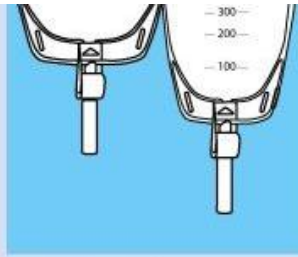
Indwelling Catheters, Suprapubic Catheters and Nephrostomies



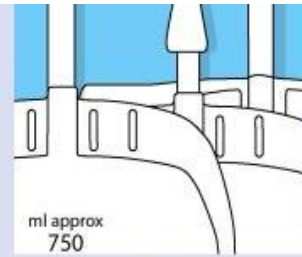
Catheterisation

- Catheterisation should only be carried out by a competent practitioner
- Aseptic non touch technique should be used
- The genital area should be cleaned before insertion of the catheter
- A single use local anaesthetic lubricant should be used
- Monitor drainage of urine, colour of urine and observe for signs of debris





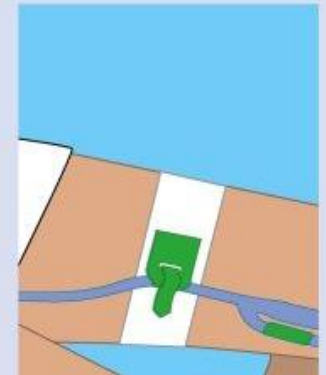
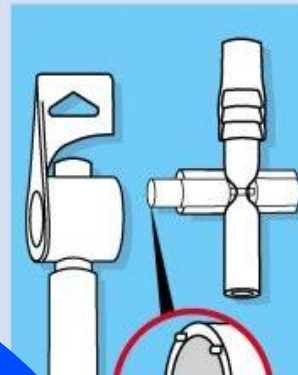
1a. There is a choice of drainage bags and bag capacity



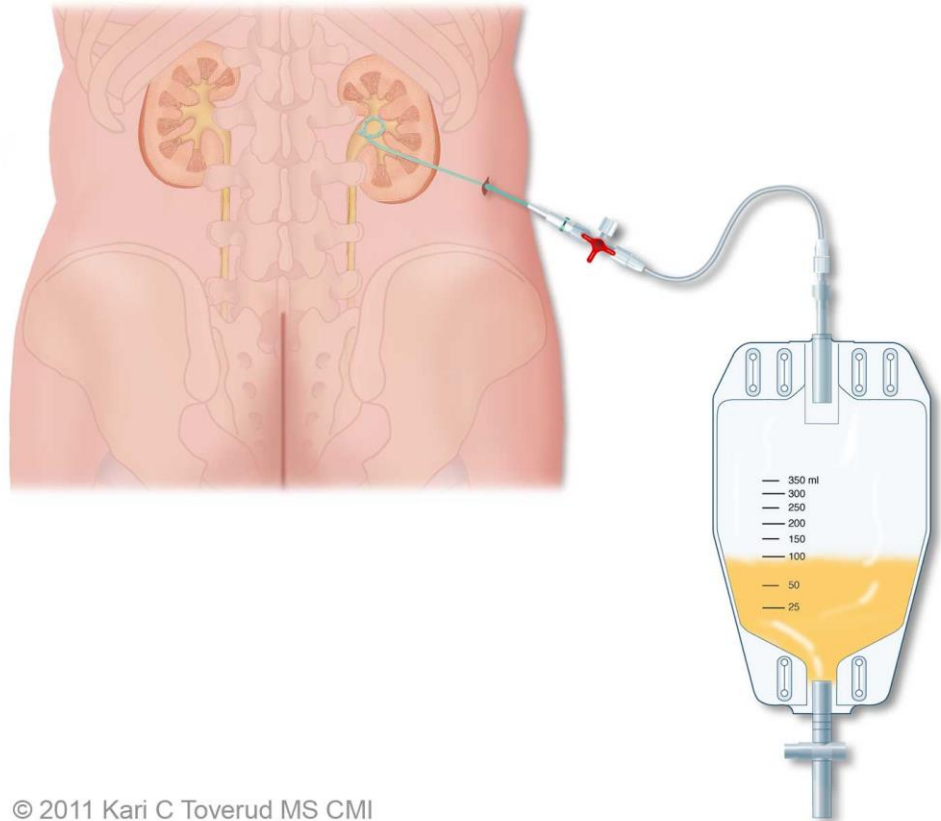
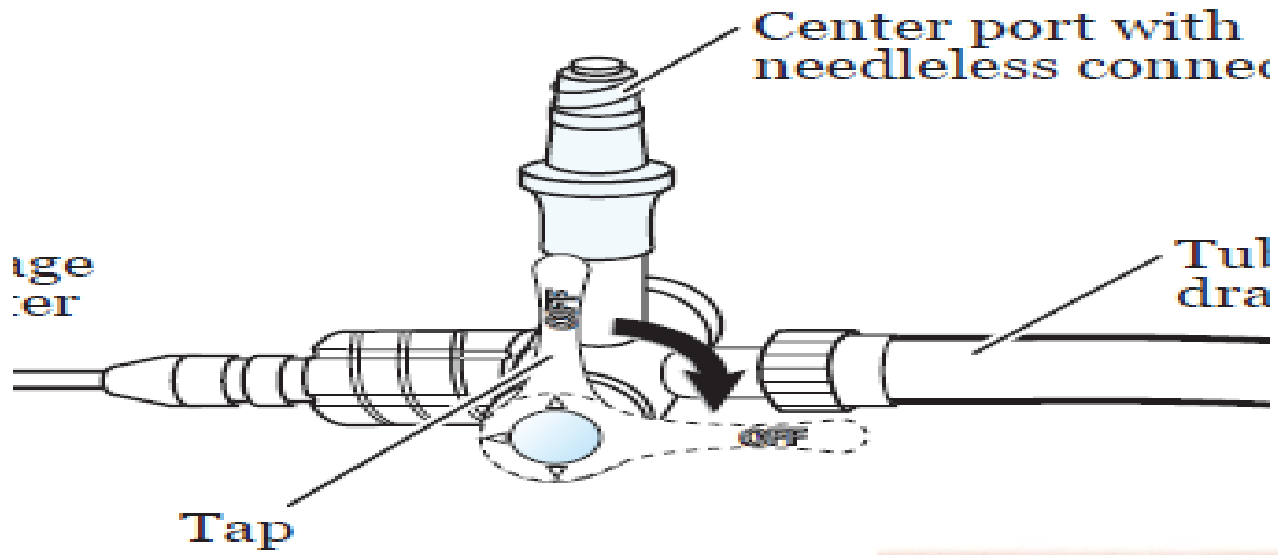
1b. Leg bags come with a variety of inlet tube lengths. Choice is determined by where the bag is positioned



1c. Two-litre bags should be attached to a stand or hanger, and contact with the floor avoided



Catheter Taps



Nephrostomy /
Renal drain Taps

Catheters Indwelling, Supra pubic and Nephrostomies



Infection Signs and Symptoms

- Pain in stomach/Loin pain
- High temperature/fever
- Cold and Shivery
- Confusion
- Foul smelling urine
- Difficulty in passing urine
- Urgency and/or frequency
- Loss of appetite



If these symptoms are new then the service user may need antibiotics so a GP referral will be necessary.



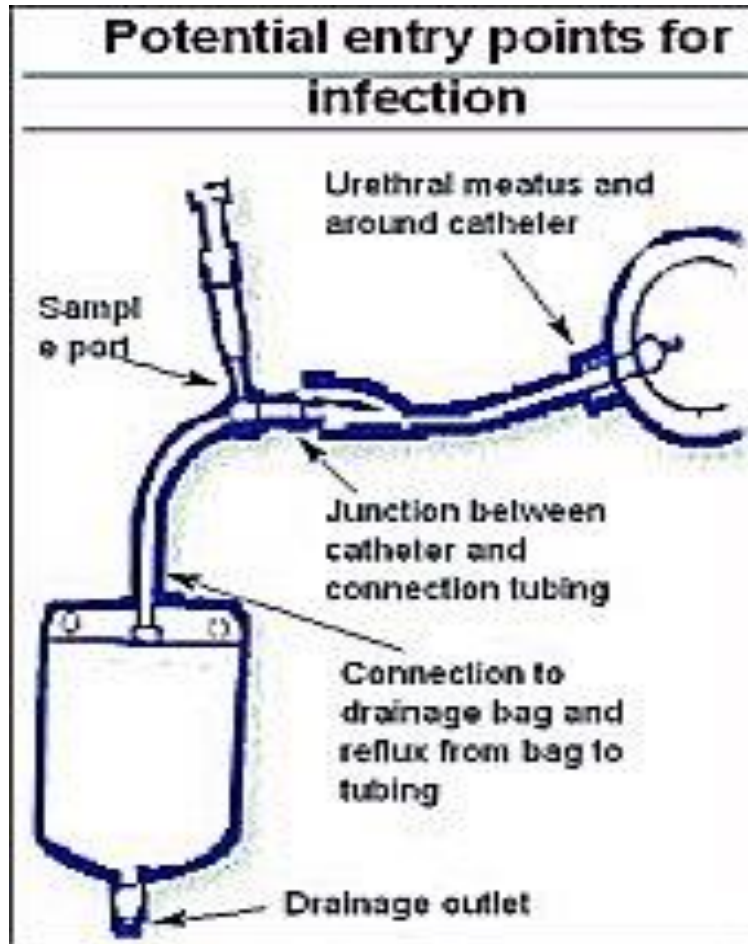


Common signs of Dehydration

- Feeling thirsty
- Dry mouth
- Cracked lips
- Headaches
- Constipation
- Dark or concentrated urine.



What can we do?



- Keep the drainage bag below the bladder
- Empty when $> 400\text{mls}$
- Keep off the floor
- Avoid kinks in the tubing
- Make sure the patient is well hydrated
- Good handwashing before touching the catheter
- Clean around the insertion site
- Monitor when due for catheter change



Any Questions?



Reference List

- <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/urinary-catheters/risks/>
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- <https://image.shutterstock.com/image-vector/urine-bag-medical-treatment-drainage-260nw-1007626993.jpg>
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