

What are the costs of nosocomial UTIs in your facility?



Know the Math Before You Cath.™



In 2002, the CDC estimates that there were 1.7 million Hospital-Acquired Infections (HAI). The most common HAIs were urinary tract infections (UTIs), accounting for 36% of all nosocomial

infections. That year, more than 13,000 deaths were attributed to hospital-acquired urinary tract infections.¹

Up to 25% of hospitalized patients have a urinary catheter placed during their stay. The use of indwelling urinary catheters accounts for 80% of nosocomial UTIs.²

Cost estimates for UTIs range from \$589 to \$4693.23.^{3,4}

Time to review your bundle?

Since October 1, 2008, hospitals are no longer paid for catheter-associated UTIs not present at the time of patient admission.⁵

2009 CDC Guideline indicates, "Consider using a portable ultrasound device...to reduce unnecessary catheter insertions." (I-H) Visit www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dhqp/dpac_uti_pc.html for details.

Better care, lower costs.

Portable bladder ultrasound devices can assess bladder volume accurately and reliably—and many catheterizations can be avoided.⁶ Two research units found that use of BladderScan® instruments reduced catheter-related UTIs from 87% to 38% in one unit and 81% to 50% in another unit over a 12-month period. The hospital had an overall 50% decrease in UTIs.⁷

BladderScan bladder volume instruments have been shown to reduce the rate of nosocomial UTIs by preventing unnecessary catheterizations.⁷

BladderScan instruments can be a valuable part of your UTI prevention bundle:

- Prevent unnecessary catheterizations
- Help reduce rates of nosocomial urinary tract infection
- Help monitor postoperative urinary retention

For a FREE Infection Prevention Kit, please [click here](#).