

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infection (CAUTI)

- **Data source:** CDC’s National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN), Device-Associated Module
- **Definition:** <http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/pdfs/pscManual/7pscCAUTIcurrent.pdf>
- **5-Year (2013) National Prevention Target:** 25% reduction in CAUTI in intensive care unit (ICU) and ward-located patients [i.e., national standardized infection ratio (SIR) for CAUTI = 0.75]

- **Metric:** Standardized Infection Ratio (SIR)
 - The SIR compares the observed number of healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) in the U.S. during a reporting period with the baseline U.S. experience
 - Risk adjustment: this metric adjusts for a variety of predictors of CAUTI, including urinary catheter utilization, location type, bedsize, and teaching status
 - SIR < 1.0 means fewer HAIs observed during the reporting period than predicted from baseline data; SIR > 1.0 means more HAIs observed than predicted

- **Metric Definitions:**
Infections in patients located in ICUs (excluding neonatal ICUs) and ward locations are eligible for inclusion in the metric. CAUTIs are defined as urinary tract infections (UTI) in patients that had an indwelling urinary catheter at the time of or within 48 hours before onset of the infection. UTIs are defined using criteria for symptomatic urinary tract infection (SUTI) criteria and asymptomatic bacteremic UTI (ABUTI). These criteria were updated in January 2009. An indwelling urinary catheter is defined as a drainage tube that is inserted into the urinary bladder through the urethra, is left in place, and is connected to a closed collection system; also called a Foley catheter.

- **Baseline data (2009):** CAUTI data reported to NHSN during 2009 from all acute care hospitals (ICUs and wards only, excluding NICUs)
 - 639 facilities reporting; 2,642 locations reporting; 40% ICU; 3,881,311 catheter-days reported
 - 2 states had legislative mandates to report CAUTI data to NHSN during 2009
- **2010 data:** CAUTI data reported to NHSN during 2010 from all acute care hospitals (excluding NICUs, long term acute care facilities, and rehabilitation facilities)
 - 981 facilities reporting; 3,939 locations reporting (38% ICU); 5,078,511 catheter-days reported
 - 47 states and Washington, D.C. reporting (42 with >1 facility reporting)
 - 2 states had legislative mandates to report CAUTI data to NHSN during 2010
 - Validation studies of CAUTI data from 2010 conducted at state level by at least 2 states
- **2011 data:** CAUTI data reported to NHSN during 2011 from all acute care hospitals (excluding NICUs, long term acute care facilities, and rehabilitation facilities)
 - 1,807 facilities reporting; 6,402 locations reporting (41% ICU); 8,284,108 catheter-days reported
 - 50 states, Washington, D.C, and Puerto Rico reporting (49 with >1 facility reporting)
 - 3 states had legislative mandates to report CAUTI data to NHSN during 2011
 - Validation studies of CAUTI data from 2011 conducted at state level by at least 3 states

Measure	Baseline (2009)	2010*		2011
		As of 10/2010	As of 10/2012	
National SIR	N/A	0.93 = 8,441 / 9,061 CAUTIs	0.94 = 9,995 / 10,657 CAUTIs	0.93 = 14,315 / 15,398
National % reduction	N/A	7%	6%	7%

* Observed and predicted CLABSI counts for 2010 differ slightly from previous updates due to recalculation of SIR with long term acute care and rehabilitation facilities excluded.