

CAUTI - Treatment Overview

<p><i>Check previous results for evidence of resistant organisms.</i></p> <p><i>Patients with long term urinary catheters are at particular risk of infection with unusually resistant organisms. Antimicrobial choices in these patients should be based on the most resistant organism reported.</i></p>		
First Line – Suspected lower CAUTI without sepsis	<p>If possible, remove catheter.</p> <p>If catheter still needed and in situ for >2 weeks onset of CAUTI, change catheter.</p> <p>Do not use antimicrobials for a catheter change, unless there is a history of UTI following previous catheter changes or if there is trauma during catheterisation</p>	
Second Line- Lower CAUTI without sepsis	<p>If no previous culture results available:</p> <p>Trimethoprim oral 200mg 12 hourly</p> <p>OR provided eGFR >45 ml/min</p> <p>Nitrofurantoin modified-release (M/R) oral 100mg 12 hourly OR Nitrofurantoin oral 50–100mg 6 hourly</p>	
CAUTI with signs of upper UTI or sepsis	Appropriate empirical regimen = 1 + 2	
	1: Gram negative cover	2: Enterococcal cover
	Gentamicin* IV as per gentamicin dosage guidelines	<p>Amoxicillin IV 1g 8 hourly</p> <p>If penicillin allergic: Vancomycin IV as per vancomycin dosage guidelines</p>

*Patients with acute or chronic impairment of renal function and an eGFR <20 ml/min and those with decompensated alcoholic liver disease are at increased risk of adverse events with gentamicin. IV temocillin (see [here](#) for dosing guidance) is a beta-lactam antimicrobial with a comparable breadth of gram negative cover which can replace gentamicin in these patient populations, **provided they do not have a history of penicillin allergy.**

Do not administer gentamicin to patients with myasthenia gravis as this may precipitate myasthenic crisis.



Catheter-associated UTI (CA-UTI)



Dehydration causes dark-coloured or unpleasant smelling urine - this is
not a sign of CA-UTI

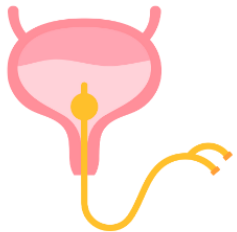


Catheter urine is usually dipstick "positive" - this is
not a sign of CA-UTI



Catheter urine is often culture "positive" - this is
not a sign of CA-UTI

Signs of CA-UTI:



- new onset fever, altered mental status, or malaise with no other cause,
- new onset haematuria, cost-vertebral angle pain, pelvic discomfort



If there are recognised signs and symptoms of CA-UTI, send a urine sample for culture after catheter change