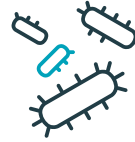




Step 2

When bacteria start to multiply

Once inside the bladder, bacteria can multiply fast. They can double in number every 20-30 minutes, so it is important to empty the bladder completely and frequently.^{3,4}



Step 3

When bacteria cause an infection

Infection occurs when bacteria attack the bladder wall.¹ Your risk of infection will go up if you have a high concentration of bacteria in your bladder or if your bladder wall is inflamed or traumatised from a previous UTI, treatment or examination procedure.²

What can I do about it?



Drink enough fluids (6-8 glasses per day is recommended) to help dilute bacteria in the urine.



Catheterise 4-6 times a day or more frequently if you experience UTI symptoms.



If you are using a conventional eyelet catheter, reposition your catheter when the flow of urine stops to empty your bladder of any remaining urine.



Keep a bladder diary to track how much you drink and how often you catheterise so together with your healthcare provider you can find the schedule that works best for you.

What can I do about it?



Use a well-lubricated, hydrophilic-coated catheter so that insertion is smooth, reducing the risk of trauma to the urethra and bladder.^{5,6}



Always insert the catheter slowly and gently, even if you are in a hurry.



Consider your catheter options to make sure you have one with a smooth coating such as a SpeediCath[®] with Triple Action Coating Technology[™].



Take a look at your catheter options online - simply scan the QR code or visit: coloplast.to/SC_Female_Range

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3. Vasudeva P, Madersbacher H. Factors implicated in pathogenesis of urinary tract infections in neurogenic bladders: some revered, few forgotten, others ignored. Neurourol Urodyn. 2014;33(1):95-100.

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UTI risk factors

Quick guide

“I decided that my bladder condition does not control my life. I do.”

Allison
Catheter user



What is a UTI?

Let's start at the beginning. A urinary tract infection (UTI) occurs when harmful bacteria enter the bladder, multiply and then attack the bladder wall¹. Some people are more prone to UTIs than others, but catheter users are particularly vulnerable. Not only is your risk of infection higher, but your symptoms may also be more severe.

Your healthcare provider can prescribe medication to help your body fight the infection. But what if you could reduce your risk of getting a UTI in the first place?

UTI risk factors

There are many factors that can impact your risk of contracting a UTI.^{2,3} We worked with a team of expert doctors on identifying and defining these factors so we could better understand them. The result is our UTI risk factor model, which you can see below in a condensed version.*

Our aim is to help you recognise and then, with the guidance of your healthcare provider, manage the risk factors that are relevant to you.

Catheter

Your risk of UTIs increases if you fail to empty your bladder completely, you introduce harmful bacteria into the urethra or you injure the urinary tract when you use a catheter.

Routine

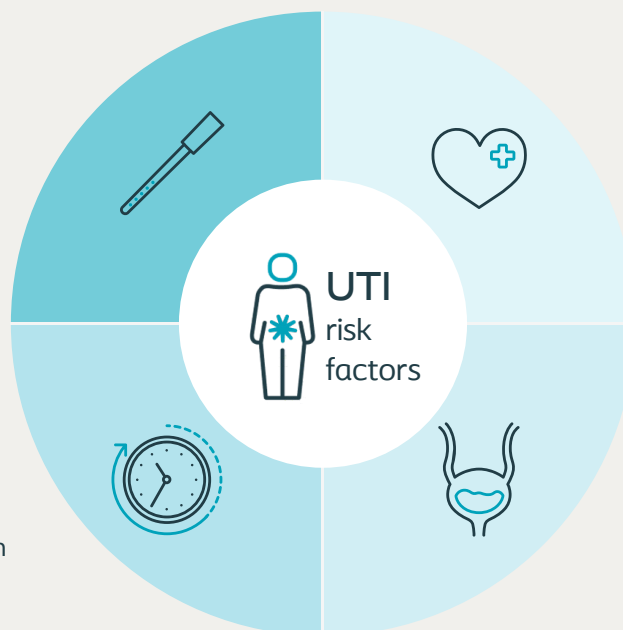
Risk factors associated with your routine include not emptying your bladder often enough, not practising safe, hygienic catheterisation and not drinking sufficient water.

Health

Your risk of UTIs increases with age, and is greater if you have a health condition such as bowel dysfunction or diabetes, or you are female.

Urinary tract

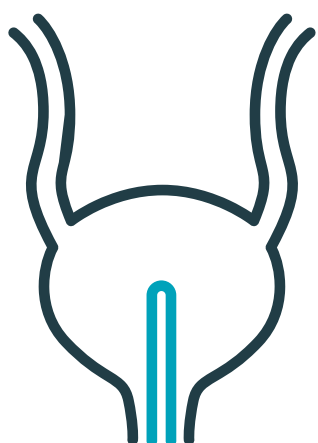
Previous UTIs, bladder or kidney stones, or a bladder with a shape that makes it difficult to empty completely can increase your risk of UTIs.



*Adapted from the UTI risk factors model (Kennelly M., et al. (2019), 10.1155/2019/2757862)

How UTIs develop and what you can do about it

Let's have a look at how a UTI develops to understand what you can do about it.



Step 1

When bacteria get into the bladder

Most of the micro-organisms found around and inside the urethra are helpful to you³. But harmful bacteria, such as E. coli that are normally found in the bowel and faeces might also be present and can enter the bladder when you insert your catheter.^{1,2} Harmful bacteria can also get onto the catheter if it comes into direct contact with your hands or other surfaces.

What can I do about it?



Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water before catheterisation.



Don't let the catheter touch your hands, clothes or skin.



Clean the area around the urethral opening as instructed by your healthcare provider.



Use a catheter, such as one from the SpeediCath® range, that is instantly ready to use so you don't have to touch it before insertion.



Don't touch the area around the urethra with the catheter before insertion.



After a bowel movement, wipe from front to back to avoid transferring bacteria to the urethra.