

## Searching CAUTI

Catheter associated urinary tract infections (CAUTI) are serious but preventable complications in hospitalized adults with indwelling foleys. These infections increase patient morbidity, hospital stays, and healthcare costs (SOURCE).. Preventing CAUTIs is a nursing priority because it directly affects patient safety. Evidence based interventions, such as improve healthcare staff education, can help prevent or improve this infection (SOURCE)

## Clinical Question

The problem addressed in this paper is the high rate of CAUTIs in hospitalized adults with indwelling urinary catheters. These infections occur when bacteria enter the bladder due to the catheter. (SOURCE). The focus of this paper is to explore whether update staff education can reduce the risk of CAUTIs compared to standard education.

CAUTIs cause harm to patients and increase hospital costs. (Source). Reducing these infections can improve patient safety, shorten hospital stays, and decrease complications (SOURCE).Mong et al. (2021) found that attitude and attitude are influential in their perceptions of their of their own practice of prevention regarding CAUTI. Additionally, Karami et al. (2025) noted the inverse correlation between knowledge and UTI. These findings suggest that educational interventions can prevent CAUTIS.

In adult patients with indwelling urinary catheters (P), how does implementation of a knowledge-based CAUTI prevention protocol (I) compared with current practice (C) affect catheter-associated urinary tract infections (O) during hospitalization (T)?