



RankenJordan.
PEDIATRIC BRIDGE HOSPITAL

Care of Indwelling Urinary Catheter

What is a catheter?

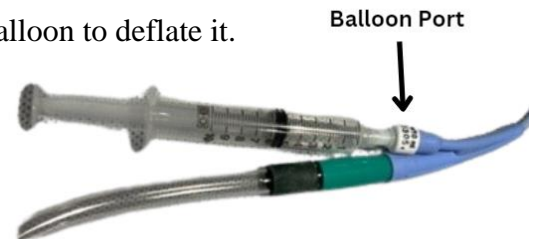
A catheter is a long, thin tube that goes through the urethra (the smooth passage from the bladder to the outside of the body that carries urine) into the bladder to empty urine. An indwelling catheter has a balloon that is inflated after it is placed in the bladder to help hold it in place. The outer portion of the catheter is then attached to the leg to prevent the tube from getting pulled out.

Daily Catheter Care:

1. Do catheter care every day and every time after your child poops.
2. Wash your hands well before and after catheter care.
3. Wear clean gloves during catheter care and any time you touch the urinary bag.
4. Ensure your child's privacy.
5. Inspect urine in tubing and collection bag. If the urine looks different than usual or you are worried about how it looks, notify your child's doctor. What to look for:
 - a. What color is the urine?
 - b. Is the urine clear or cloudy?
 - c. Is there any blood in the urine?
 - d. Is urine flowing well through the tubing?
 - e. Is there any redness, swelling, draining or anything else concerning with the area around where the catheter is inserted?
 - f. Does the skin under the leg bag and strap look okay?
6. Gently clean the urethral opening where the catheter is inserted and the area around the tubing, including the top few inches of the tubing with soap and water.
7. Make sure that the urine collection bag and tubing is always below the level of the bladder.
8. Empty the urine bag when it is half full. Empty full-sized bags every 8 hours and small bags every 3-4 hours (or more often if needed). Do not let the drain spout touch anything. If the spout does touch something, clean it with an alcohol swab. Empty urine into toilet or into a container. Rinse this container with water after every use.

Removing Indwelling Catheter:

1. Wash hands well and put on clean gloves.
2. Attach an empty syringe to balloon port of the catheter.
3. Pull back on the plunger to remove all liquid from the balloon to deflate it.
4. Gently pull the catheter out and throw it away.

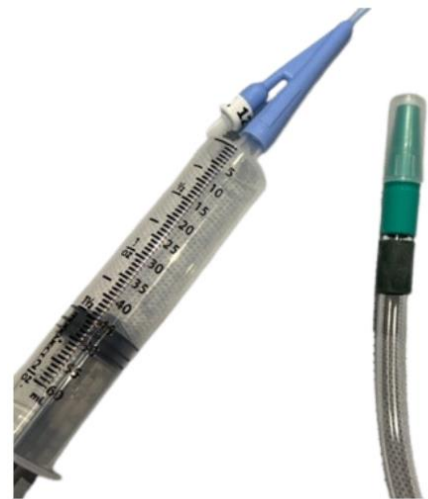


Changing Urine Collection Bag:

1. Wash your hands.
2. Gather equipment:
 - a. Alcohol wipes
 - b. Clean towel
 - c. New urine collection/leg bag
 - d. Clean gloves
3. Ensure your child's privacy.
4. Empty any urine in the tubing down into the collection bag.
5. Wipe the connection between the catheter and the drainage bag tubing with alcohol for 30 seconds and allow to dry.
6. Clamp the catheter above the clear collection bag tubing.
7. Disconnect the catheter tubing from the drainage bag tubing.
8. Connect the new leg bag or collection bag to the catheter while keeping the connection parts sterile.
9. Place the leg bag strap around the leg of the patient or secure the tubing to the inner side of the thigh with tape.
10. Wash your hands.
11. Empty urine from old collection bag and throw away the bag.

Irrigation:

1. Gather supplies:
 - a. Sterile Normal Saline
 - b. Sterile tipped syringe
 - c. Clean gloves
 - d. Sterile drainage basin
 - e. Alcohol wipes
 2. Wash your hands.
 3. Put on clean gloves.
 4. Clamp the catheter above the clear collection bag tubing.
 5. Disconnect the catheter tubing from the drainage bag tubing.
 6. Place sterile protective cap over the end of the drainage bag tubing.
 7. Scrub end of catheter with alcohol for 30 seconds and allow it to dry.
 8. Pull up sterile Normal Saline into sterile catheter tip syringe.
 9. Attach syringe to catheter.
 10. Unclamp the catheter.
 11. Slowly push the normal saline into the catheter.
 12. Leave the syringe attached to the catheter and pull back on the plunger to withdraw the saline.
- OR**
13. Remove the syringe and allow the saline to drain into a basin.
 14. Cleanse the end of the catheter and end of clear collection bag tubing with alcohol for 30 seconds and allow them to dry.
 15. Reattach the catheter to the collection bag tubing.



When to call the doctor:

- Fever
- Foul-smelling urine
- Blood in the urine
- Pain in the lower back or lower abdomen
- Skin irritation, pain, bleeding, at or near the insertion site
- A lot of sediment (floating particles that eventually settle to the bottom) in the urine (that looks different than usual for your child)