

## **Table V. Strategies for the Prevention of Catheter-Associated Bacteriuria**

1. Recommended Strategies
  - Develop programs to reduce unnecessary indwelling urethral catheterization.
  - Develop programs to reduce the duration of indwelling urethral catheterization.
  - Use condom catheters or intermittent catheterization rather than indwelling catheterization when possible.
  - Maintain a closed catheter drainage system at all times.
  
2. Strategies with Possible Benefit; Not Recommended for Routine Use
  - Antimicrobial-coated catheters - appear to have some benefit in the prevention of catheter-associated ASB, but the published data do not support their routine use to prevent catheter-associated UTI.
  - Prophylaxis with systemic antimicrobials – highly effective but benefit outweighed by the increased risk of development of antimicrobial resistance.
  - Methenamine salts
  
3. Strategies with Little or No Benefit, Not Recommended for Routine Use
  - Enhanced meatal care beyond daily cleaning.
  - Cranberry products.
  - Bladder irrigation with antimicrobials or saline.
  - Antimicrobial drugs in the drainage bag.
  - Routine catheter change.
  - Prophylactic antimicrobials at the time of catheter removal or replacement.