

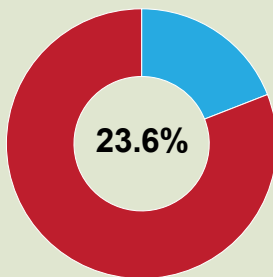
# Epidemiology of healthcare associated UTI in Scottish acute care hospitals

## Prevalence and characteristics

Prevalence of HA-UTI (n=129)

1.1% in acute adult inpatients

HA-UTI accounted for



of all HAI



8.7% of HA-UTI were present on admission to hospital



Causative Microorganism	%
<i>E. coli</i>	51.3%
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	6.6%
<i>A. niger</i>	6.6%
<i>Enterococcus sp.</i>	5.3%
<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	5.3%
<i>Candida sp.</i>	5.3%
Other	19.7%

## Patients with HA-UTI



58.9% female



41.1% male

Median age: 80 years

65.1% had life limiting or end of life prognosis

Specialty	%
Medicine	45.7%
Geriatric Medicine	24.0%
Surgery	20.2%
Psychiatry	3.9%
OBGYN	3.1%
Intensive Care	1.6%
Other	1.6%

## Antimicrobial prescribing

3.3% of all AM given to treat hospital acquired UTI

Most commonly prescribed for treatment of HA-UTI

- Trimethoprim
- Nitrofurantoin

0.9% of all AM prescribed for preventing UTI

Most commonly prescribed antimicrobials for preventing UTI

- Trimethoprim
- Nitrofurantoin
- Cefalexin

## Urinary catheterisation



1 in 2 patients with HA-UTI had a urinary catheter in situ prior to onset

19.7% of all patients in acute hospitals had a urinary catheter in situ at the time of survey

\* Data relating to antimicrobial prescribing was based on clinical diagnosis of infection for the purpose of treating the patient. The other data relates to healthcare associated infection that met an epidemiological case definition.