

The right product, the right patient, the right time.

APIC¹

Use external urinary catheters when appropriate for the patient.

SHEA²

Train clinicians to consider other methods for bladder management such as intermittent catheterization, or external male or female collection devices, when appropriate before placing an indwelling catheter.

CDC³

Consider using alternatives to indwelling urethral catheterization in selected patients when appropriate.

1. Association for Professionals in Infection Control and Epidemiology. (2025). Guide to preventing catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTI). <https://www.apic.org>
2. Patel, P. K., Advani, S. D., Kofman, A. D., Lo, E., Maragakis, L. L., Pegues, D. A., Pettis, A. M., Saint, S., Trautner, B., & Yokoe, D. S. (2023). Strategies to prevent catheter-associated urinary tract infections in acute-care hospitals: 2022 update. *Infection Control & Hospital Epidemiology*, 44(8), 1209–1231. <https://doi.org/10.1017/ice.2023.137>
3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2009). Guideline for prevention of catheter-associated urinary tract infections. <https://www.cdc.gov/infection-control/media/pdfs/Guideline-CAUTI-H.pdf>

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**Catheter Care
Awareness Week**

Identifying CAUTI risk factors
starts with you.



BD® Clinical Connect
Product Training and Education Program

#CatheterCareAware