

Increase in the CAUTI of Patients in Critical Care

Student's name

Institutional affiliation

Date

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An increase in the CAUTI of patients in the critical unit is a clinical problem that I clearly understand. My hypothesis claims that silvertip catheters have the ability to reduce the incidence of CAUTI in patients who are in critical care. As a researcher I wish to commence my investigation to establish whether this reduction in CAUTI can be attributed solely to silvertip catheters, but I have not found any existing literature to support my hypothesis. Therefore, I will develop my research question on the problem of a gap in the existing literature on the increased CAUTI among patients in critical care: Does the employment of silvertip catheters in patients who are in a critical care unit reduce the incidence of CAUTI infections?

The targeted population in the study would be the patients who are in critical care units and have catheters. The variables in the research problem would include the CAUTI as well as the silvertip catheters. The setting where the research will take place is in the critical care units.

The tools that could be employed in the measurement of the CAUTI in critical care unit patients include the development of a CAUTI assessment profile that is used in measuring the absence or presence of suprapubic tenderness, fever, and delirium, as well as flank tenderness. The CAP instrument contains in it the definitions of every sign in the clinic as well as the symptoms and diagrams that can help in consistent assessment.

Reference

Morton, P. G., Fontaine, D. K., Hudak, C. M., & Gallo, B. M. (2005). *Critical care nursing: A holistic approach* (Vol. 1). Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

Taylor, C., Lillis, C., LeMone, P., & Lynn, P. A. (2001). *Fundamentals of nursing: The art and science of nursing care* (pp. 530-40). Philadelphia: Lippincott.