

North Carolina College of Emergency Physicians Standards Procedure (Skill) Urinary Catheterization



Clinical Indications:

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- Monitoring a patient's fluid status and/or response to therapy during transport.
- Collection of urine for laboratory analysis.
- Patients with medical (but NOT TRAUMA) complaints over the age of 16.

Procedure:

- 1. Explain the procedure to the patient. Maximize patient privacy. Have a second crewmember or other chaperone if performing the procedure on a member of the opposite sex.
- 2. If there is any question of traumatic injury in the Genitourinary (GU) region, do not perform this procedure.
- 3. Open the catheter kit. Test the balloon at the catheter tip. Connect the catheter to the urine collection system. Maintain the sterility of contents.
- 4. Use sterile gloves from the kit. Use one hand to come in contact with the patient and the other to use items from the kit. Recall that once your hand touches the patient, it is no longer sterile and cannot be used to obtain items from the kit.
- 5. Using the Betadine swabs from the kit, thoroughly cleanse the area surrounding the urethra. For males, this will require retracting the foreskin for uncircumcised males and cleansing of the glans for all males. For females, this will require retraction of the labia majora and cleansing of the area around the urethra.
- 6. Once the patient has been prepped with Betadine, place sterile sheet(s).
- 7. Lubricate the tip of the catheter.
- 8. Gently guide the catheter through the external opening of the urethra. Advance the catheter slowly until there is return of urine. Do not force the catheter through resistance. If resistance is encountered, withdraw the catheter slightly and gently re-direct the catheter.
- 9. Once urine is returned, gently inflate the balloon and secure the urine collection device.
- 10. Record procedure and amount of urine returned in the Patient Care Report (PCR).

Certification Requirements:

 Maintain knowledge of the indications, contraindications, technique, and possible complications of the procedure. Assessment of this knowledge may be accomplished via quality assurance mechanisms, classroom demonstrations, skills stations, or other mechanisms as deemed appropriate by the local EMS System.