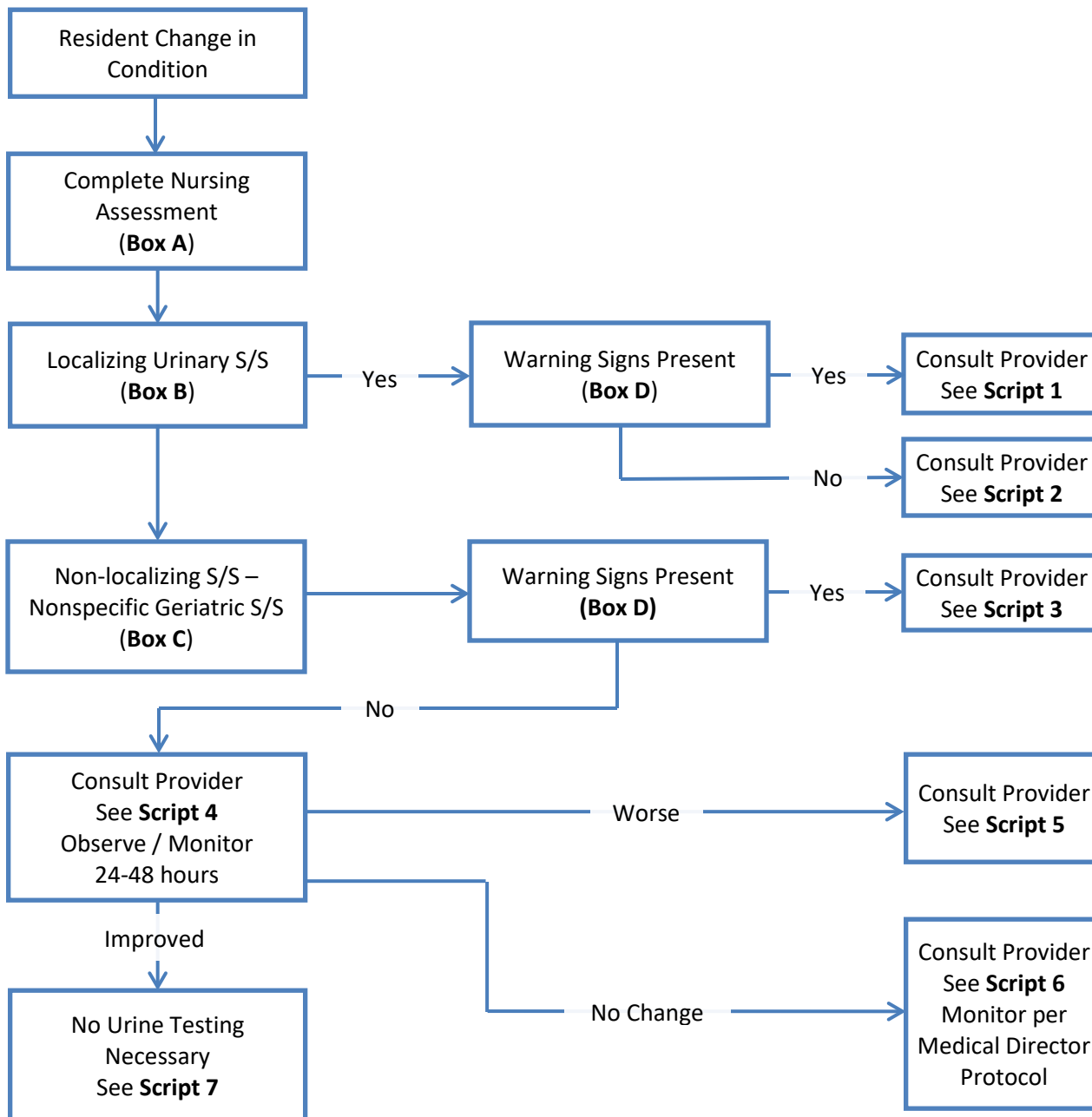


# When to Test Urine – Nursing Tool

Wisconsin Healthcare-Associated Infections in LTC Coalition



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| <p><b>Box A</b><br/>Nursing Assessment<sup>1,2</sup><br/>Complete Nursing Assessment<br/><b>See Nursing Assessment on the other side of this tool</b></p>  |
| <p><b>Box B</b><br/>Localizing Urinary S/S<sup>3,4</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acute dysuria</li> <li>• New or worsening frequency</li> <li>• New or worsening urgency</li> <li>• New or worsening incontinence</li> <li>• Gross hematuria</li> <li>• Suprapubic pain</li> <li>• Costovertebral angle pain</li> <li>• New scrotal / prostate pain</li> <li>• Urethral purulence</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>Box C</b><br/>Non-localizing / Non-Specific Geriatric S/S<sup>1,5,6,7</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Behavior Changes</li> <li>• Functional Decline</li> <li>• Mental Status Change</li> <li>• Falls</li> <li>• Restlessness</li> <li>• Fatigue</li> <li>• “Not Being Her-Himself”</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>Box D</b><br/>Warning Signs<sup>6</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fever</li> <li>• Clear-cut Delirium             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Altered LOC</li> <li>○ Disorganized Thinking</li> <li>○ Psychomotor Retardation</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Rigors (shaking chills)</li> <li>• Hemodynamic Instability             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Hypotension</li> <li>○ Tachycardia</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |



# When to Test Urine – Nursing Tool

## Box A – Nursing Assessment<sup>1,2</sup>

Fever defined as single oral temperature > 100° F; or repeated oral temperatures >99°F or rectal temperature >99.5°F; increase in temperature of >2° above baseline)

### Measure vital signs to include:

- Temperature
- Heart rate
- Blood pressure
- Respiratory rate
- Oxygen saturation
- Finger stick glucose

### Assessment to include:

- Conjunctiva
- Oropharynx
- Chest
- Heart
- Abdomen
- Skin (including sacral, perineum, and perirectal area)
- Mental status
- Functional status
- Hydration status
- Indwelling devices if present
- Medication review

1. High KP, Bradley SF, et al. Clinical Practice Guideline for the Evaluation of Fever and Infection in Older Adults Residents of Long-Term Care Facilities: 2008 Update by the Infectious Disease Society of America. Clinical Infectious Diseases 2009;48:149-171
2. INTERACT Care Paths - [https://interact2.net/tools\\_v4.html](https://interact2.net/tools_v4.html) Accessed 08/25/15

## Box B - Localizing Urinary S/S<sup>3,4</sup>

3. Loeb M, Bentley DW, Bradley S, et al. Development of minimum criteria for the initiation of antibiotics in residents of long-term-care facilities: results of a consensus conference. Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol 2001;22:120–124
4. Stone ND, Ashraf MS, Calder J, et al. Definitions of infection for surveillance in long term care facilities: Revisiting the McGeer criteria. Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol 2012;33:965-977

## Box C – Non-localizing / Non-specific Geriatric S/S

1. High KP, Bradley SF, et al. Clinical Practice Guideline for the Evaluation of Fever and Infection in Older Adult Residents of Long-Term Care Facilities: 2008 Update by the Infectious Diseases Society of America. Clinical Infectious Diseases 2009;48:149-171
5. Nace DA, Drinka PJ, Crnich CJ. Clinical Uncertainties in the Approach to Long Term Care Residents With Possible Urinary Tract Infections. JAMDA 2014,15:133-139
6. Drinka P. Treatment of bacteriuria without urinary signs, symptoms, or systemic infectious illness (S/S/S). JAMDA 2009,10:516-519
7. Sundvall PD et al. Urine Culture Doubtful in Determining Etiology of Diffuse Symptoms Among Elderly Individuals. BMC Family Practice 2011,12:36

## Box D – Warning Signs

6. Crnich CJ, Drinka P. Improving the Management of Urinary Tract Infections in Nursing Homes: It’s Time to Stop the Tail From Wagging the Dog. Annals of Long Term Care 2014,22:9