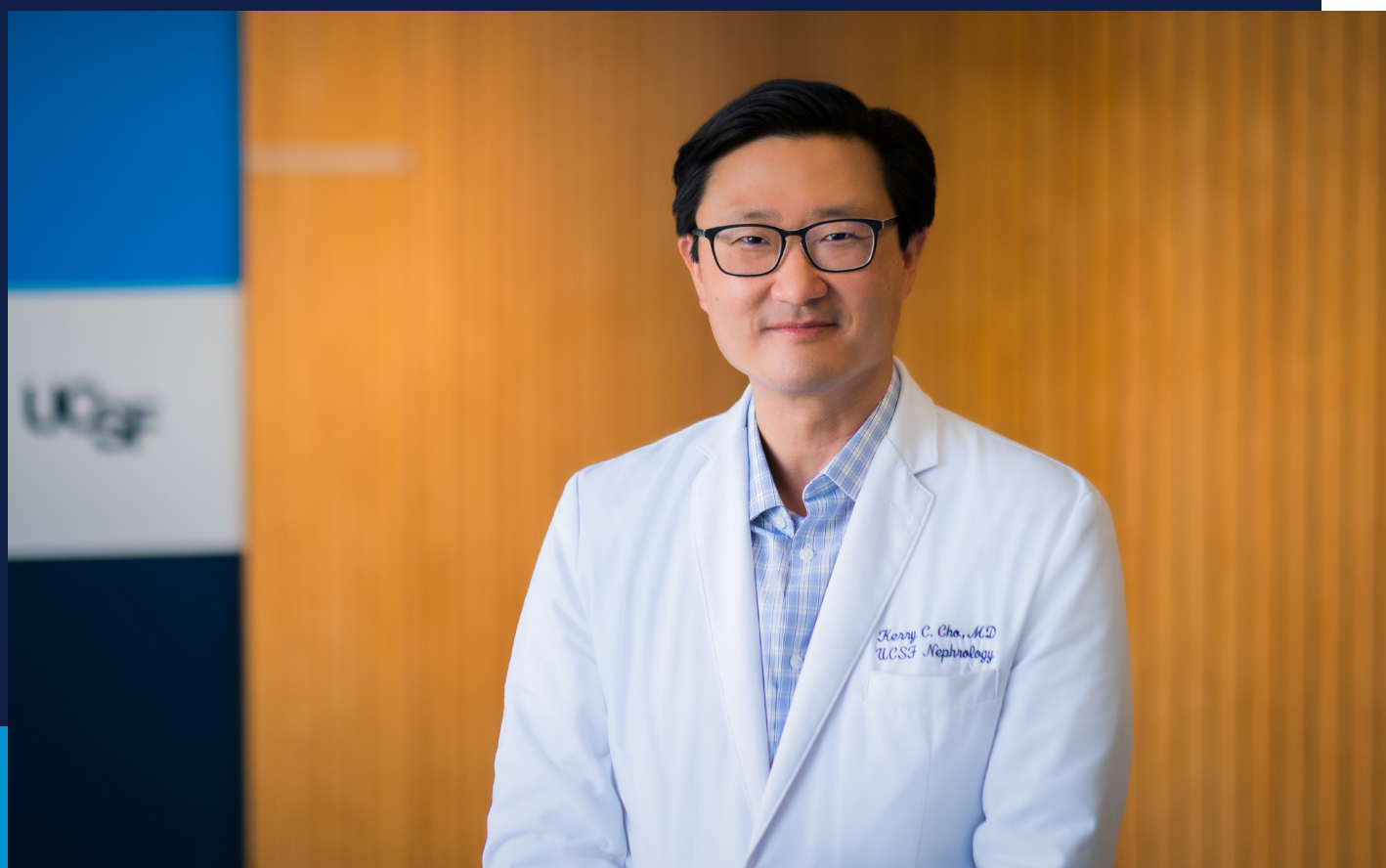


Catheter-associated urinary tract infections are avoidable.

Foley catheters increase the risk of infection, urethral damage, a longer hospital stay, and falls.



Clinicians need to be aware of when a patient has a Foley to prevent complications.

Kerry Cho, M.D.,
Professor, Nephrology



To learn more, go to:
bit.ly/STOPCAUTIS

UCSF Health

Make no mistake, catheter-associated UTIs are serious business.

Foley catheters increase the risk of infection, urethral damage, a longer hospital stay, and falls.



Checking Is and Os on critically ill patients less than hourly? Then you don't need a Foley catheter.

Krishan Soni, M.D.,
Assistant Professor, Cardiology



To learn more, go to:
bit.ly/STOPCAUTIS

UCSF Health

Stop catheter-associated UTIs before they can happen.

Foley catheters increase the risk of infection, urethral damage, a longer hospital stay, and falls.



Worried about sacral wounds? Only use a Foley catheter if it's stage 3 or 4 without an alternative management strategy.

Michelle A. Albert, MD, MPH,
Professor and Walter A. Haas-Stern Chair, Cardiology



To learn more, go to:
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UCSF Health

Together, we can prevent catheter-associated UTIs.

Foley catheters increase the risk of infection, urethral damage, a longer hospital stay, and falls.



Voiding trials take time.
A-VOID the Foley catheter for Is and Os.

Kirsten Fleischmann, M.D.,
Professor, Cardiology



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