

<p><b>Status: Standard Procedure:</b> specifies the procedures to be followed, only in exceptional circumstances should these not be followed</p>	<p><b>Policy No: CLSP 25</b> <b>Revision No:</b> <b>Date Approved: 01/03/11</b> <b>Review Date: 01/03/13</b></p>
<p><b>Title:</b> Standard Procedure for Changing a Urinary Drainage Bag</p>	
<p><b>Written by:</b> Clinical Practice Project Group</p>	
<p><b>Approved by:</b></p>	
<p><b>Cross Reference: BPH02, ICG 02, ICGO1</b></p>	

### 1.0 Purpose

The purpose of this standard procedure is to ensure safe practice during the changing of a urinary drainage bag.

### 2.0 Scope

Cheshire Ireland services/centres where catheters are managed for Cheshire Ireland service users.

### 3.0 Responsibility

- It is the responsibility of all staff who manage catheter care to follow this standard procedure.
- It is the responsibility of service managers to ensure staff are familiar with the standard procedure and to monitor compliance.

### 4.0 Definitions

N/A

### 5.0 Procedure

#### Equipment

- Gloves
- Appropriate Drainage Bag
- Alcohol wipes
- Incontinence sheets or alternative covering
- Sterile cap and plug
- Jug
- Plastic bag

Procedure for Changing Urinary Drainage Bag where sterile plug is placed in catheter for a period (e.g. for shower):

- Explain the procedure to the service user.
- Provide privacy for the procedure.
- Wash and dry hands thoroughly.
- Arrange equipment on appropriate clean surface.
- Assist the user of the service into a comfortable appropriate position as per their wishes.
- A separate clean container is used for each individual at the time of bag emptying. Contact between drainage tap and container is avoided. Gloves are worn to empty drainage bags and changed after hand washing between each individual
- Apply gloves.
- Expose catheter and drainage bag.
- Empty drainage bag into jug.
- Apply incontinence sheet or appropriate covering for protection.
- Open the alcohol wipes.
- Open outer package of *plug* and cap.
- Open the package with the drainage bag and arrange on a stand or secure to bed frame (ensure the bag is closed).
- Disconnect the drainage bag from catheter.
- *IMMEDIATELY insert the sterile plug into the catheter end. (If any sterile part of catheter or plug is accidentally touched, use alcohol wipes to clean the surface).*
- If KEEPING the drainage bag, place the sterile cap on tubing.
- If DISCARDING place in plastic bag for disposal.
- Remove the cap from the new drainage bag.
- *Remove the plug from the catheter.*
- Insert the end of the drainage tubing into the catheter securely.
- Discard all equipment.
- Wash and store drainage bag appropriately.
- Remove gloves.
- Wash and dry hands thoroughly.
- Engage with the service user to ensure they are comfortable
- *DISREGARD THE STEPS IN ITALICS IF YOU ARE NOT PLUGGING THE CATHETER FOR A PERIOD OF TIME.*
- Leg bags may also be emptied directly into the toilet.
- When an overnight bag is required it is regularly changed, a 2 litre beside bag is used and is emptied each morning. This reduces risk of cross-infection and catheter-related infection.

## **Troubleshooting**

### **Catheter Care**

#### **Key Points:**

- Daily bathing or showering is encouraged.
- A closed drainage system is maintained as far as possible. Maintaining a closed drainage system reduces the risk of catheter-related infection (Kunin, 1997).

#### **Regular observation:**

- If changes are observed in the frequency, appearance, or smell of urine, the service user complains of pain when urinating, lower abdominal pain, lower back pain or discomfort are observed, record in Best Possible Health Daily Continuation Sheet / BPH Continence Records and report to lead clinical person / line manager.
- Constipation
- Incorrect positioning of drainage tube
- Drainage bag over full
- Balloon under or over inflated.
- Encrustation.

## **6.0 References**

Mallett, J. & Dougherty, L. (2000). *The Royal Marsden Hospital Manual of Clinical Nursing Procedures*. Blackwell Publishing, Oxford.

Nicol, M., Bavin, C., Bedford-Turner, S., Cronin, P. & Rawlings-Anderson, K. (2004). *Essential Nursing Skills*. Mosby, United Kingdom.

Robertson, B. & O’Kell, S. (1995). *Study Guide for Health and Social care Support Workers*. First Class Books Pub., Bristol.  
*An overview of supra-pubic catheter care in community practice*, Deborah Rigby, NHS, Bristol

*Catheter Care* RCN guidance for nurses 2010

## **7.0 Appendices**

