Table V. Strategies for the Prevention of Catheter-Associated Bacteriuria

1. **Recommended Strategies**
   - Develop programs to reduce unnecessary indwelling urethral catheterization.
   - Develop programs to reduce the duration of indwelling urethral catheterization.
   - Use condom catheters or intermittent catheterization rather than indwelling catheterization when possible.
   - Maintain a closed catheter drainage system at all times.

2. **Strategies with Possible Benefit; Not Recommended for Routine Use**
   - Antimicrobial-coated catheters - appear to have some benefit in the prevention of catheter-associated ASB, but the published data do not support their routine use to prevent catheter-associated UTI.
   - Prophylaxis with systemic antimicrobials – highly effective but benefit outweighed by the increased risk of development of antimicrobial resistance.
   - Methenamine salts

3. **Strategies with Little or No Benefit, Not Recommended for Routine Use**
   - Enhanced meatal care beyond daily cleaning.
   - Cranberry products.
   - Bladder irrigation with antimicrobials or saline.
   - Antimicrobial drugs in the drainage bag.
   - Routine catheter change.
   - Prophylactic antimicrobials at the time of catheter removal or replacement.