

THE DUDLEY GROUP NHS FOUNDATION TRUST

FOI 014072

1. How many female patients in your Trust had a Foley catheter during the last 12 months?

A Clinical code for the presence of a urinary catheter will normally only be assigned to a patient spell in hospital if a medical action due to presence of a urinary catheter is performed so a report cannot be run to find this information. Information would be recorded in patients notes regarding nursing and normal catheter maintenance, and access to patients notes are subject to Data Protection legislation and exempt under FOI.

2. How many Foley catheters were used in your Trust during the last 12 months?

15,551 were ordered from 1/4/17 to 31/3/18 and 7045 were for female patients. The Trust does not know how many of those have been used within the timeframe

3. How many of those Foley catheters were used for a female patient

See response to question 2

4. Of your total Foley catheter usage, what percentage was used on females?

See response to question 2.

5. How many Foley catheters are used per patient during their total hospital stay?

This information is not collected centrally by the Trust. This information would be held in individual patient notes which are subject to Data Protection legislation and exempt under FOI.

6. Of your patients who have a Foley catheter, how long do they stay in hospital on average

The information is not collected by the Trust.

7. Of your patients who have a Foley catheter, what percentage would be longer term patients? i.e. stay over the above stated average in hospital

Short term catheters (Foley) can be in situ for 4 weeks only. If the patient still requires a catheter at this point they would be changed to a long term catheter.

8. Of the total number of female patients using a Foley catheter, what percentage has any of the following:

a) Faecal incontinence

b) Obstruction / atonic bladder

c) Surgery in perineal area

Only 40 female patient spells in hospital had a clinical coding indicating actions or medical need to indicate catheterisation. Of these 40, a) 20% had a diagnosis of faecal incontinence, b) 20% had a diagnosis of bladder obstruction or atonic bladder, c) 0% had perineal surgery