



# **Análisis de adherencia y supervivencia al sondaje vesical intermitente y factores de riesgo asociados [**

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text (article)

Analítica

Intermittent urinary catheterization consists of the periodic drainage of urine through a catheter that is removed immediately after urinary elimination has finished. Compliance with the prescription of the number of daily catheters that the patient must perform, and the infection prevention measures are decisive. This requires training from a nurse, who trains you in performing the technique, in your self-care and in integrating the treatment into your normal life. Objective: To determine the survival of adherence to intermittent bladder catheterization and associated risk factors. Methods: a multicenter prospective observational study in 24 Spanish hospitals, with a follow-up period of 1 year for patients. The sources of information will be the patients' medical records, an information collection notebook developed ad hoc for this study, and a series of validated questionnaires (quality of life, depression and anxiety, adherence to intermittent bladder catheterization). For data analysis, descriptive statistics, univariate survival analysis will be performed to determine the rate of loss of adherence, bivariate and multivariate study between adherence and potential risk factors for abandonment of adherence. All ethical requirements will be met. Scientific and socio-sanitary relevance: knowing the factors that are associated with the loss of adherence, it will be possible to adapt the training programs for patients and carry out an evidence-based practice. In addition, improving adherence to intermittent bladder catheterization will reduce the rate of complications, such as urinary tract infections, and the associated economic impact

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