

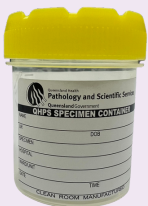
Queensland Paediatric Emergency Care

Skill Sheets

Clean Catch Urine

A urine sample from an infant or child who is not toilet-trained can be obtained with the help of caregivers using the clean catch method of collection. This process can take time, therefore please consider if it may be required early in the patient's visit. Parents can find the process frustrating, due to the time it may take to obtain the sample. In non-fasting children, oral fluids should be encouraged.

1 GATHER EQUIPMENT



Urine specimen jar



Clean Towel or Bluey



Wet Wipes



Fresh nappy

Fact Sheet

Please ensure that hand hygiene is attended to throughout. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is used and appropriate for the patient's infection control risk.

2 PREPARE

Explain the clean catch process to the caregiver and gain verbal consent.



3 PROCEDURE

Ask the caregiver to remove the patient's nappy and assist in setting up the bed space with a towel under the child.



4

Ask the parents to clean the patient's genital area with wet wipes or soap and water and dry with clean towel as needed.



5

Loosen the lid on the urine specimen jar and leave it within reach of the caregiver.



6

Advise caregivers to watch and wait until child starts to pass urine.



7

Advise caregivers as soon as their child starts to pass urine to take the lid off the container, hold the container away from the child's skin and place it under the stream of urine.



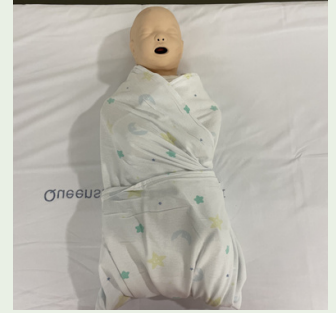
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Advise caregivers once the sample is collected to place the lid securely back on without touching the inside of the container.



9

Once the sample has been taken, the child may have a fresh nappy and be redressed.



Cleaning Instructions

Girls: Wipe the genital area several times from front to back using a new baby wipe for each pass

Boys: Wipe the head of the penis using a new baby wipe for each pass

Ensure the area does not become contaminated once cleaned.



ALERT

Ensure that the maximum time to wait for a clean catch urine is discussed with a senior treating clinician. Delays to obtaining urine samples in patients who develop sepsis may contribute to delays in commencing antibiotics. An urgent in-out catheter sample should be considered in patients who are suspected of sepsis.

Clean Catch Urine Considerations

- Ensure neonates and infants are kept warm whilst awaiting a clean catch urine. Consider using a cot with overhead heating. If this is not available ensure their top half remains clothed. Socks and beanies may also be utilised. Regular temperature checks are recommended, as this group is highly susceptible to becoming hypothermic when exposed.
- Many neonates and infants will pass urine during invasive procedures such as blood tests. Allocate a staff member or willing caregiver the task of catching a specimen during a procedure ie. venepuncture or cannulation.
- Consider if a urine dipstick is absolutely required if the caregiver was only able to collect a small sample. Discuss with the treating medical officer if they would prefer to send the sample straight to pathology.
- Some caregivers will be asked to collect a non-urgent urine sample at home. You can provide them with the "Collecting a Clean Urine Sample" Fact Sheet.



References:

Emergency Care of Children Working Group. (2024, August). How to collect a clean urine specimen. Queensland Paediatric Emergency Care. <https://www.childrens.health.qld.gov.au/fact-sheet-how-to-collect-a-clean-urine-specimen/>

**This Queensland Paediatric Emergency Skill Sheet was developed and revised
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- Providing care within the context of locally available resources, expertise, and scope of practice.
- Supporting consumer rights and informed decision making in partnership with healthcare practitioners including the right to decline intervention or ongoing management.

- Advising consumers of their choices in an environment that is culturally appropriate and which enables comfortable and confidential discussion. This includes the use of interpreter services where necessary.
- Ensuring informed consent is obtained prior to delivering care.
- Meeting all legislative requirements and professional standards.
- Applying standard precautions, and additional precautions as necessary, when delivering care.
- Documenting all care in accordance with mandatory and local requirements.

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