

Abstract

A study of patients at St Peter's Group of Hospitals,(Central London), University of London,and at Kenyatta National Hospital,University of Nairobi who had indwelling catheters for various reasons was done to compare the rates of catheter-induced infections in relation to the type/make,size fenestration or not and duration of stay in situ. The closed system in the indwelling of catheters was the most important factor in reducing the infection rate to less than 10%. Breaking it increases the infection to 90%.