Background: The insertion of urinary catheter is a cause of Catheter Associated Urinary Tract Infection (CAUTI). Catheter Associated Urinary Tract Infection has been ranked 2nd in the most common Health Care Associated Infections (HAIs). An action taken to prevent CAUTI is drafting of Guidelines for Prevention and Control CAUTI called Bundle Of Urinary Catheter Care. The aim of study was to determine the relationships between implementation of bundle of urinary catheter care with incidence of CAUTI.

Methods: This study was a observation analytic and methods of sampel uses two paired groups with 32 samples. The study was conducted on adult patients with urine catheter from March to May 2018 in Sunan Kalijaga Hospital Demak. The samples of urine collected on a catheter urine using spuit 5cc.

Results: The results of chi-square test, value of $p = 0.040$ and correlative coefficient contingency lambda obtained a correlation coefficient $r=0.537$. The value of Odd Ratio = $13.800$I(95% $4.048-47.050$).

Conclusion: From the results is there was a moderate correlation between implementation bundle of urinary catheter care with incidence CAUTI. Patient without bundle had 13.80 times higher risk than to get CAUTI compared to those with guideline implementation.

Keywords: CAUTI (Catheter Associated Urinary Tract Infection), Bundle of Urinary Catheter Care, Health Care Associated Infections (HAIs)