

C. difficile Associated Disease (CDAD)

Clostridium *difficile* (*C. difficile*) is a bacterium that causes diarrhea and more serious intestinal conditions such as colitis. It is the most common cause of infectious diarrhea in hospitalized patients in the industrialized world.

The use of antibiotics increases the chances of developing *C. difficile* diarrhea. Treatment with antibiotics alters the normal levels of good bacteria found in the intestines. When there are fewer of these good bacteria, *C. difficile* can thrive and produce toxins that can cause an infection. The combination of the presence of *C. difficile* in hospitals and the number of people receiving antibiotics in these settings can lead to the spread of CDAD. By washing your hands often, you can greatly reduce your chances of picking up *C. difficile*.

Rate of Hospital Acquired CDAD



October 2014 CVH Data:

Rate per 1000 Patient Days	0.30
Total Cases	4

Interpretation:

For the month of October, the rate of healthcare associated *C. difficile* at the Credit Valley Hospital, decreased compared to the previous month (0.58 to 0.30 cases per 1000 patient days; and from 7 to 4 AIH *C. difficile* cases). This rate is below the Trillium Health Partners internal benchmark of 0.39 cases per 1000 patient days. The Infection Prevention and Control team remains vigilant in the early detection of *C. difficile* cases and implementing appropriate control measures in an effort to decrease future transmission and acquisition.