

Clostridium difficile

•is a spore former anaerobe resistant to most antimicrobials

•is held in check by the normal flora but can overgrow if flora is perturbed

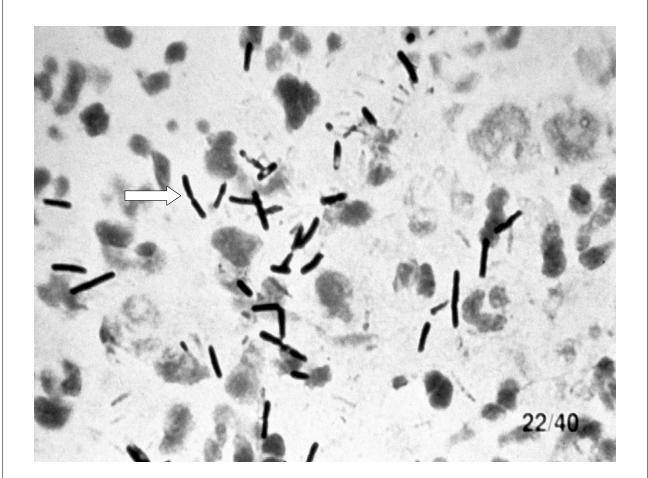
•any antimicrobial can initiate overgrowth, stomach acid suppression therapy can increase risk

•C. difficle makes two toxins which cause diarrhea to colitis to pseudomembranous colitis to toxic megacolon to death

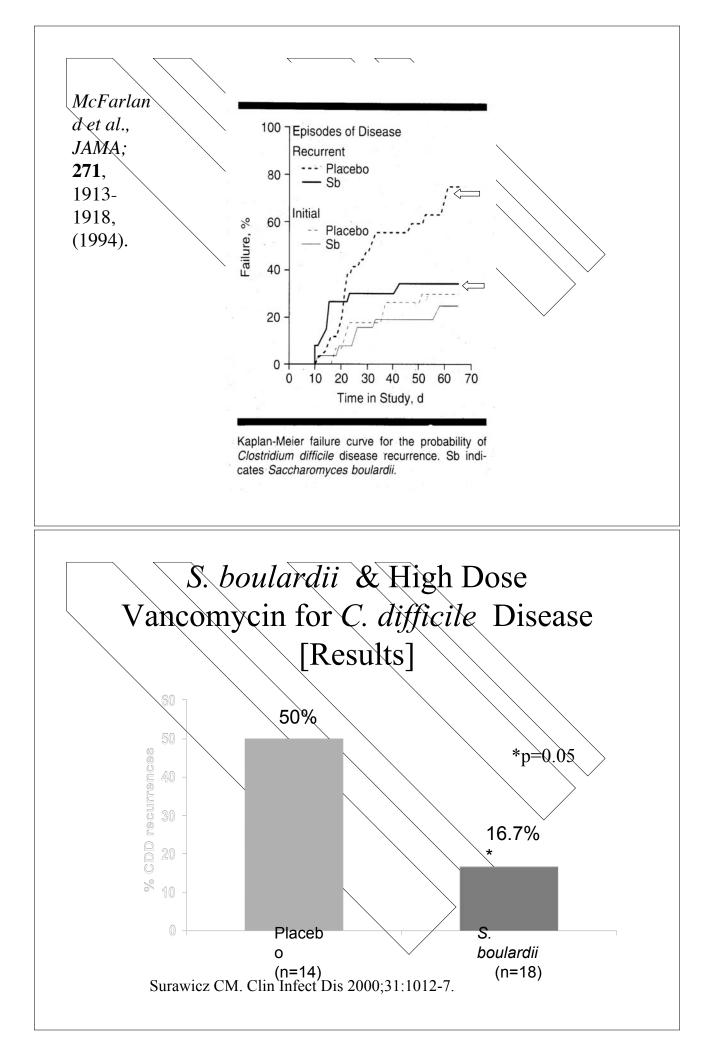
•Can be treated with metronidazole (250mg QID) or vancomycin PO (125mg QID or 500mg QID) but relapse rate is ~20%

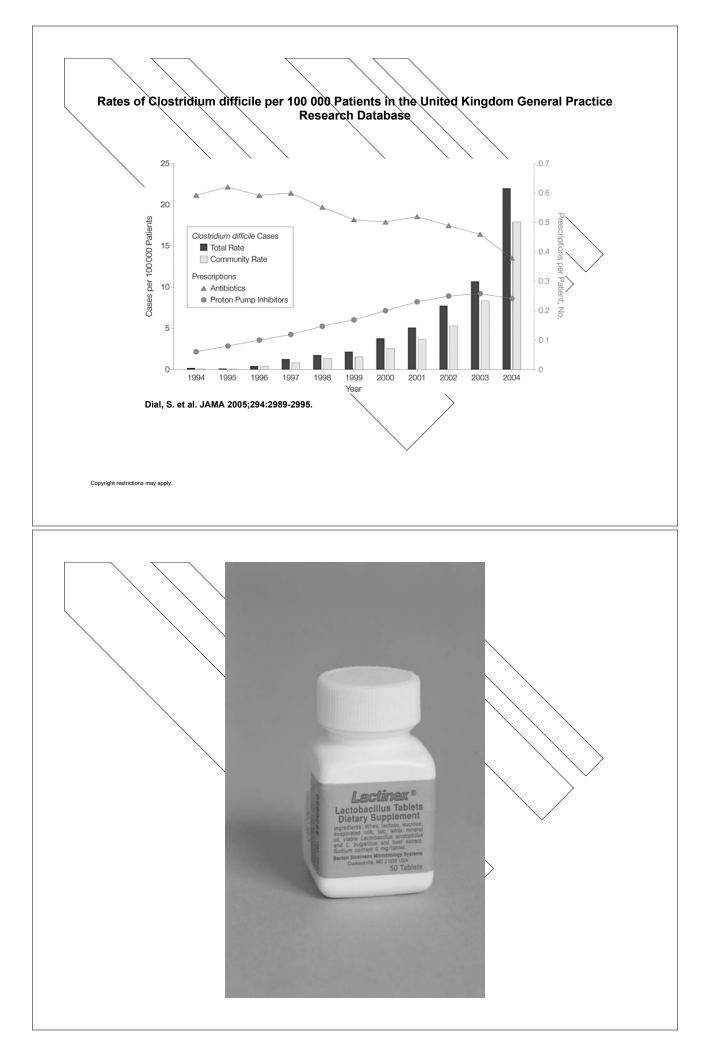
•Patients who relapse can have recalcitrant disease with ~50% relapse rate

•Probiotics can decrease rate of relapse but only Sacccharomyces boulardii has been tested and shown to help













Summary

- C. difficile disease (CDD) should be considered with any protracted diarrhea following antimicrobials.
- Toxin tests on stool samples need to confirm CDD
- Initial treatment is metronidazole
- Vancomycin PO if failure
- Vancomycin PO high dose if further failures
- Probiotic therapy for 30 days with S. boulardii (2x250mg BID) can decrease risk of recurrences