

C. diff carriers are common source of infections in health facilities, study shows

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Nearly 1-in-10 patients admitted to a New York hospital with no symptoms of diarrhea were found to be carriers of *Clostridioides difficile* (*C. diff*), suggesting infections originate outside the hospital setting

more often than thought, according to a study published today in *Infection Control & Hospital Epidemiology*, the journal of the Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America.

The results suggest that hospitals and other [healthcare facilities](#) could consider identifying carriers of *C. diff* as a strategy to prevent the spread of the [infection](#). According to a 2015 report, more than 400,000 cases of *C. diff*, resulting in nearly 30,000 deaths, are reported each year in the United States.

"It has generally been assumed that patients get the bacteria during their stay in the hospital," said Sarah Baron, MD, MS, the lead author of the study and the Director of Inpatient Quality Improvement in the Department of Medicine in Montefiore Health System and Assistant Professor of Medicine at Albert Einstein College of Medicine.

"However, when we tested patients being admitted to the [hospital](#), we found that many of them were carrying the bacteria that causes this diarrhea in their bodies already and often went on to develop the infection."

Researchers at Montefiore tested 220 patients who showed no symptoms of *C. diff* infection when they were admitted between July 2017 and March 2018. Perirectal swabs were completed within 24 hours of admission, and the patients were followed for six months. Upon admission, 21 patients were identified as carriers.

Within six months, 38 percent of the carriers progressed to symptomatic *C. diff* infection compared to just 2 percent of the non-carriers.

The study also suggests that there is a large pool of people who carry the organism that go unrecognized and may pass it on to others and/or develop an infection themselves, Baron said.

"These findings might mean that we can predict who will develop *C. diff* and try to stop it before it starts," Baron said. "More work is needed to determine how we can protect everyone, even the patients who already have the bacteria in their colons, from developing this dangerous form of diarrhea."

More information: Sarah W. Baron et al, Screening of *Clostridioides difficile* carriers in an urban academic medical center: Understanding implications of disease, *Infection Control & Hospital Epidemiology* (2019). DOI: [10.1017/ice.2019.309](https://doi.org/10.1017/ice.2019.309)

Provided by Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America

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