An Agent-Based Model of Environmental Transmission of *Clostridioides difficile* in Healthcare Settings

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Clostridioides difficile (C. difficile) is one of the most frequently identified healthcare-acquired infections in United States hospitals. Colonized patients, both symptomatic and asymptomatic, shed C. difficile endospores that can survive for long periods on surfaces outside the host and are resistant to many commonly-used disinfectants. Transmission pathways can include contact with both endospores on fomites, objects likely to carry infection, and endospore-carrying individuals. Our agent-based model simulates the spread of C. difficile within a hospital ward, focusing on transmission originating from environmental pathways and healthcare workers. Simulations can help identify effective control strategies to mitigate the spread of C. difficile in healthcare settings.