

POSTER PRESENTATION



Waiting for test results before isolating patients with *Clostridium difficile* disease may be associated with increased transmission

M Kiernan^{1,2*}, A Chalmers², G Griffiths²

From 3rd International Conference on Prevention and Infection Control (ICPIC 2015) Geneva, Switzerland. 16-19 June 2015

Introduction

Clostridium difficile is an infection that is associated with environmental contamination. Rapid isolation is recommended to prevent transmission. UK Guidelines state that patients with suspected infection should be isolated within two hours of the onset of symptoms [1], however they also state that the diarrhoea should not be clearly attributable to another cause. This can cause confusion and in busy clinical settings diarrhoea can be attributed to the administration of laxatives and other causes, meaning that patients may not be isolated until after a positive test result is received.

Objectives

To examine the effect of failure to isolate patients with symptoms of diarrhoea until after a positive test result.

Methods

Prospective audit of new cases of C. difficile detected after admission by a trained member of the Infection Prevention and Control Team to determine whether the patient from whom a specimen was submitted isolated in a single room facility before a positive test result was notified to the ward.

Results

There was some evidence of a correlation between higher numbers of C. difficile cases and failure to isolate prior to a positive result for C. diffciile (R= -0.35). Wards that isolated the majority of cases had low numbers of cases.

Conclusion

Failure to isolate patients with symptoms of diarrhoea could be responsible for increased opportunities for transmission through environmental contamination and increased risk of hand contamination [2]. There are limitations to this work in that the wards are spread across a General Hospital with possibly differing risks of *C*. difficile disease. No attempt has been made to control for age or other patient-specific risks or antimicrobial use. Further large-scale studies could be undertaken to determine the level of risk presented by non-isolation of patients with potentially infectious diarrhoea until results have been obttained.

Disclosure of interest

None declared.

Authors' details

¹Richard Wells Research Centre, University of West London, UK. ²Infection Prevention and Control, Southport and Ormskirk Hospital NHS Trust, Southport, UK.

Published: 16 June 2015

References

- 1. Clostridium difficile: How to deal with the problem. Health Protection Agency, UK; 2008.
- Riggs MM, Sethi AK, Zabarsky TF, Eckstein EC, Jump RL, Donskey CJ: Asymptomatic carriers are a potential source for transmission of epidemic and nonepidemic Clostridium difficile strains among long-term care facility residents. *Clin Infect Dis* 2007, 45(8):992-8.

doi:10.1186/2047-2994-4-S1-P26

Cite this article as: Kiernan *et al.*: Waiting for test results before isolating patients with *Clostridium difficile* disease may be associated with increased transmission. *Antimicrobial Resistance and Infection Control* 2015 4(Suppl 1):P26.

¹Richard Wells Research Centre, University of West London, UK Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



© 2015 Kiernan et al; licensee BioMed Central Ltd. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (http:// creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated.