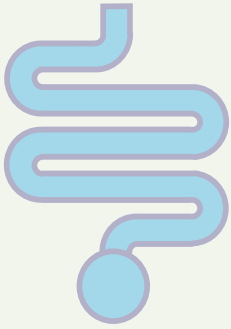


Clostridium difficile Infection



CDI IS AN IMPORTANT HAI, WHICH USUALLY CAUSES DIARRHOEA AND CONTRIBUTES TO A SIGNIFICANT BURDEN OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.

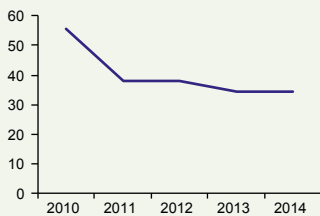
PATIENTS AGED 65 YEARS AND ABOVE



1235 CASES OF **CDI** IN 2014

34.5 ANNUAL INCIDENCE RATE OF **CDI** PER 100 000 TOTAL BED DAYS

ANNUAL RATE TREND



2013 ↔ 2014

NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN THE INCIDENCE RATE

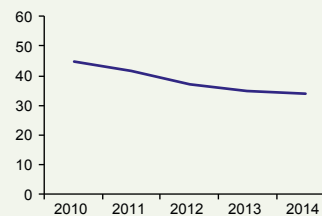
PATIENTS AGED 15 TO 64 YEARS



475 CASES OF **CDI** IN 2014

33.8 ANNUAL INCIDENCE RATE OF **CDI** PER 100 000 ACUTE BED DAYS

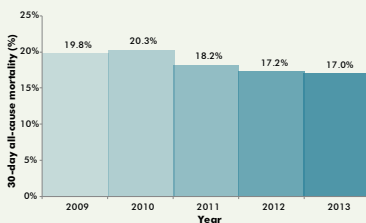
ANNUAL RATE TREND



2013 ↔ 2014

NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN THE INCIDENCE RATE

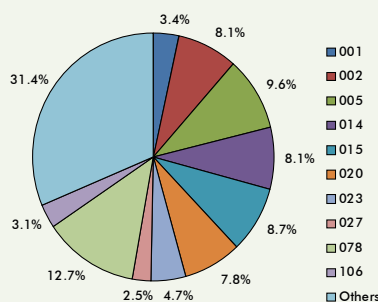
30-DAY ALL-CAUSE MORTALITY, 2009-2013



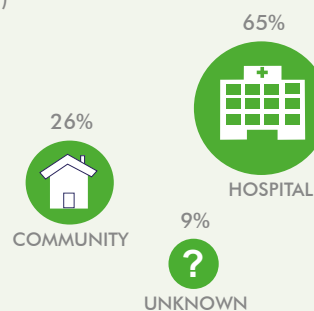
DECREASE IN MORTALITY (30-DAY ALL-CAUSE MORTALITY FOLLOWING DIAGNOSIS OF **CDI**) BETWEEN 2009 AND 2013.

5.6% YEAR ON YEAR DECREASE BETWEEN 2009 AND 2013

ISOLATES FROM A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF **CDI** CASES



RIBOTYPE 078 REMAINS THE MOST COMMON RIBOTYPE IN SCOTLAND (12.7%). OTHER COMMON TYPES INCLUDE: 002, 005, 014 AND 015.



CDI HAS MAINLY BEEN CONSIDERED AN HAI, AND MOST INTERVENTIONS HAVE BEEN FOCUSED IN THE HEALTHCARE AREA. HOWEVER, THERE IS A SUBSTANTIAL BURDEN WHICH IS COMMUNITY-ASSOCIATED (**CA-CDI**).

INTERVENTIONS AND QUALITY IMPROVEMENT TO **REDUCE CDI**



- GOOD ANTIMICROBIAL STEWARDSHIP
- COLLABORATION WITH NHS BOARDS, SSSCDRL AND SAPG
- INTERVENTIONS TO REDUCE COMMUNITY AND HOSPITAL **CDI**
- MONITORING OF MORTALITY TRENDS
- GUIDANCE AND QUALITY IMPROVEMENT TOOLS



Health Protection Scotland

