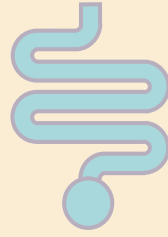


Clostridium difficile Infection



CDI IS AN IMPORTANT HEALTHCARE ASSOCIATED INFECTION, WHICH USUALLY CAUSES DIARRHOEA AND CONTRIBUTES TO A SIGNIFICANT BURDEN OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY. THERE IS ALSO A SUBSTANTIAL BURDEN WHICH IS COMMUNITY ASSOCIATED.

HEALTHCARE ASSOCIATED INFECTION

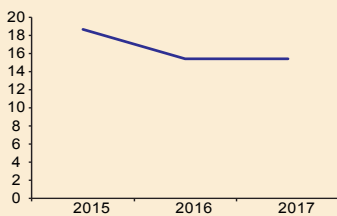


970 CASES OF HEALTHCARE ASSOCIATED CDI IN 2017

15.5

ANNUAL INCIDENCE RATE OF HEALTHCARE ASSOCIATED CDI PER 100 000 TOTAL BED DAYS

ANNUAL RATE TREND



2016 TO 2017

NO CHANGE IN THE INCIDENCE RATE ↔

COMMUNITY ASSOCIATED INFECTION

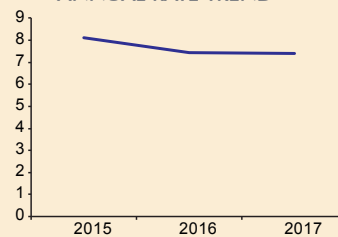


399 CASES OF COMMUNITY ASSOCIATED CDI IN 2017

7.4

ANNUAL INCIDENCE RATE OF COMMUNITY ASSOCIATED CDI PER 100 000 POPULATION

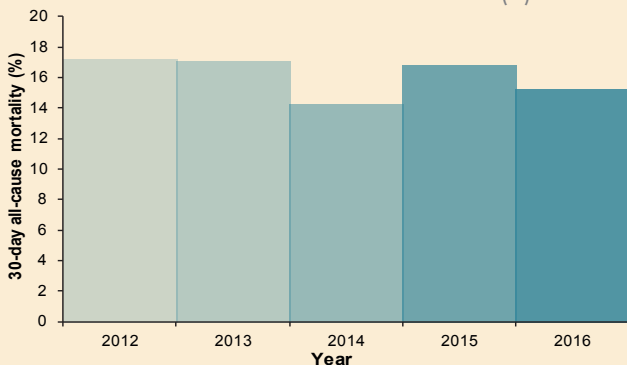
ANNUAL RATE TREND



2016 TO 2017

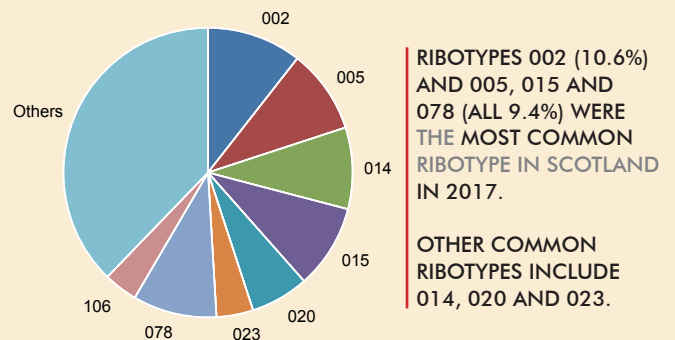
NO CHANGE IN THE INCIDENCE RATE ↔

30-DAY ALL-CAUSE MORTALITY (%)



THERE WAS NO DISCERNIBLE TREND IN MORTALITY BETWEEN 2012 AND 2016

ISOLATES FROM A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF CDI CASES



RIBOTYPES 002 (10.6%) AND 005, 015 AND 078 (ALL 9.4%) WERE THE MOST COMMON RIBOTYPE IN SCOTLAND IN 2017.

OTHER COMMON RIBOTYPES INCLUDE 014, 020 AND 023.

QUALITY IMPROVEMENT AND INTERVENTIONS 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