Epidemiology of Suspected Clostrium difficile-associated Hospital-acquired Diarrhea in Hospitalized Patients at Siriraj Hospital

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Background: Clostrium difficile-associated disease (CDAD) is an important cause of nosocomial diarrhea. This study aimed to determine the prevalence, risk factors, diagnosis, treatments and outcomes of the patients with CDAD at Siriraj Hospital.

Methods: The prevalence of CDAD was analysed by cross sectional study. Risk factors of CDAD were identified by case gender and age matched control study.

Results: The prevalence of CDAD was 12.3 percent (95% CI 8.5% to 17.6%). Univariate analysis showed that multiple antibiotic (≥ 2 agents), receiving PPI, chemotherapy or immunosuppressive agent and hematologic malignancy were associated with CDAD. Multivariate analysis revealed that only multiple antibiotic, PPI and hematologic malignancy were independent risk factors. Nasogastric intubation was observed to be associated with CDAD as a protective factor from both univariate and multivariate analyses.

Conclusion: CDAD is not uncommon in nosocomial diarrhea especially in those who receive multiple antibiotic (≥ 2 agents), PPI or hematologic malignancy.