

What is *Clostridium difficile* (*C. difficile*)?

Clostridium difficile is one of the many types of bacteria that can be found in feces (bowel movement).

What is *Clostridium difficile* Associated Disease (CDAD)?

CDAD occurs when antibiotics kill your good bowel bacteria and allow the *C. difficile* to grow. When *C. difficile* grows, it produces toxins. These toxins can damage the bowel and may cause diarrhea. CDAD is usually mild but sometimes can be severe. In severe cases, surgery may be needed, and in extreme cases CDAD may cause death. *Clostridium difficile* is the most common cause of infectious diarrhea in hospitals or long-term care homes.

The main symptoms of CDAD are:

- Watery diarrhea
- Fever
- Abdominal pain or tenderness

Cleaning dishes

Regular cleaning – use the dishwasher or clean by hand with soap and water.

It is very important that you take all your medication as prescribed by your doctor. You should not use any drugs from the drugstore that will stop your diarrhea (e.g. Imodium). If diarrhea persists or comes back, contact your doctor.

References: Ministry of Health and Long-term Care; Provincial Infectious Diseases Advisory Committee: Best Practices Document for the Management of *Clostridium difficile* in all health care settings, June 2007

For more information

For more information contact:

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Clostridium difficile Associated Disease (CDAD)

Information Sheet for Patients and Visitors



Who gets CDAD?

CDAD disease usually occurs during or after the use of antibiotics. Old age, presence of other serious illnesses and poor overall health may increase the risk of severe disease.

How will your doctor know that you have CDAD?

If you have symptoms of CDAD your doctor will ask for a sample of your watery stool. The laboratory will test the stool to see if *Clostridium difficile* toxins are present.

How is CDAD treated?

Treatment depends on how sick you are. People with mild symptoms may not need treatment. For more severe disease, antibiotics are required.

How does CDAD spread?

When a person has CDAD the bacteria in the stool can contaminate surfaces such as toilets, handles, bedpans, or commode chairs. When touching these items our hands can become contaminated. If we then touch our mouth without washing our hands, we can become infected.



Our soiled hands can also spread the bacteria to other surfaces.

How to prevent spread?

If you are in the hospital and have CDAD you will be put on precautions until you are free from diarrhea for at least two days. Your activities outside the room may be restricted. All health care staff who enter your room wear a gown and gloves. Everyone **MUST** clean their hands when leaving your room.

Always wash your hands after using the bathroom. Cleaning hands is the most important way for everyone to prevent the spread of *C. diff*. As well, a thorough cleaning of your room and equipment will be done to prevent spread of the infection.

What should I do at home?

Healthy people like your family and friends who are not taking antibiotics are at very low risk of getting CDAD.

Cleaning the house

Use an all purpose household cleaner. Follow the directions on the label, and:

- Wet the surface well and clean using good friction
- Allow the surface to air dry
- Pay special attention to areas that may be soiled with feces such as the toilet and sink. Remove any visible feces, and then clean as described above

Hand hygiene

Wash your hands for at least 15 seconds:

- After using the toilet
- After touching dirty surfaces
- Before eating
- Before preparing meals



Cleaning clothes/other fabric

Wash clothes/fabric separately if they are heavily soiled with feces:

- Rinse off feces
- Clean in a hot water cycle with soap
- Dry items in the dryer on high heat, if possible
- Dry clean where appropriate