What is Clostridium difficile infection?

_Clostridium difficile_ [pronounced Klo-STRID-ee-um dif-uh-SEEL], also known as “C. diff” [See-dif], is a germ that can cause diarrhea. Most cases of _C. diff_ infection occur in patients taking antibiotics. The most common symptoms of a _C. diff_ infection include:

- Watery diarrhea
- Fever
- Loss of appetite
- Nausea
- Belly pain and tenderness

Who is most likely to get _C. diff_ infection?

The elderly and people with certain medical problems have the greatest chance of getting _C. diff_. _C. diff_ spores can live outside the human body for a very long time and may be found on things in the environment such as bed linens, bed rails, bathroom fixtures, and medical equipment. _C. diff_ infection can spread from person-to-person on contaminated equipment and on the hands of doctors, nurses, other healthcare providers and visitors.

Can _C. diff_ infection be treated?

Yes, there are antibiotics that can be used to treat _C. diff_. In some severe cases, a person might have to have surgery to remove the infected part of the intestines. This surgery is needed in only 1 or 2 out of every 100 persons with _C. diff_.

What are some of the things that hospitals are doing to prevent _C. diff_ infections?

To prevent _C. diff_ infections, doctors, nurses, and other healthcare providers:

- Clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before and after caring for every patient. This can prevent _C. diff_ and other germs from being passed from one patient to another on their hands.
- Carefully clean hospital rooms and medical equipment that have been used for patients with _C. diff_.
- Use Contact Precautions to prevent _C. diff_ from spreading to other patients. Contact Precautions mean:
  - Whenever possible, patients with _C. diff_ will have a single room or share a room only with someone else who also has _C. diff_.
  - Healthcare providers will put on gloves and wear a gown over their clothing while taking care of patients with _C. diff_.
  - Visitors may also be asked to wear a gown and gloves.
  - When leaving the room, hospital providers and visitors remove their gown and gloves and clean their hands.
- Only give patients antibiotics when it is necessary.

What can I do to help prevent _C. diff_ infections?

- Make sure that all doctors, nurses, and other healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before and after caring for you.
- Only take antibiotics as prescribed by your doctor.
- Be sure to clean your own hands often, especially after using the bathroom and before eating.

Can my friends and family get _C. diff_ when they visit me?

_C. diff_ infection usually does not occur in persons who are not taking antibiotics. Visitors are not likely to get _C. diff_. Still, to make it safer for visitors, they should:

- Clean their hands before they enter your room and as they leave your room.
- Ask the nurse if they need to wear protective gowns and gloves when they visit you.

What do I need to do when I go home from the hospital?

Once you are back at home, you can return to your normal routine. Often, the diarrhea will be better or completely gone before you go home. This makes giving _C. diff_ to other people much less likely. There are a few things you should do, however, to lower the chances of developing _C. diff_ infection again or of spreading it to others.

- If you are given a prescription to treat _C. diff_, take the medicine exactly as prescribed by your doctor and pharmacist. Do not take half-doses or stop before you run out.
- Wash your hands often, especially after going to the bathroom and before preparing food.
- People who live with you should wash their hands often as well.
- If you develop more diarrhea after you get home, tell your doctor immediately.
- Your doctor may give you additional instructions.

If you have questions, please ask your doctor or nurse.