

Clostridioides difficile Infection (CDI) in Australia



CDI can be life threatening

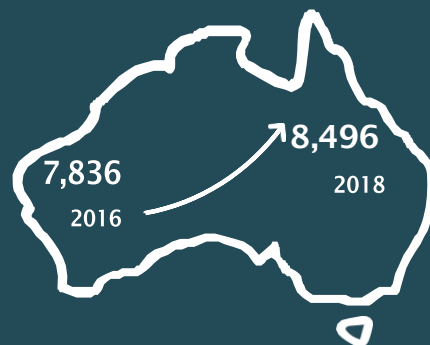
Clostridioides difficile is a bacterium* that causes severe, infectious diarrhoea

CDI is a common healthcare-associated infection related to antimicrobial use which affects thousands of Australians each year



**21
DAYS**

1 in 5 of patients with CDI will have a recurrent CDI within 21 days of their initial infection



Cases of CDI identified in Australian hospitals have increased



3/4 of people admitted to hospital with CDI develop symptoms while in the community



Overuse and misuse of broad spectrum antimicrobials increase the risk of CDI

The risk of CDI can be reduced through:

- ✓ Appropriate antimicrobial prescribing practices
- ✓ Early testing and detection of CDI
- ✓ Good environmental cleaning practices
- ✓ Using standard precautions for all patients
- ✓ Use contact precautions for patients with CDI symptoms

**Clostridioides difficile* is found in the environment in soil, water, food and animals, and can spread from person-to-person. For more information on the burden of CDI in Australian public hospitals see the latest [Technical report: Monitoring the national burden of *Clostridioides difficile* Infection in Australian public hospitals: 2016 to 2018](#)

