



CLOSTRIDIOIDES DIFFICILE INFECTION (CDI) PREVENTION BUNDLE



PATIENT PLACEMENT

Private room and dedicated toilet are best.



HAND HYGIENE

Washing with soap and water is more effective at removing spores and reducing the spread of CDI. Alcohol-based hand rub cannot remove *C. difficile* spores from the hands. Refer to your facility's institutional policy on hand hygiene when caring for a patient with CDI.



PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Don gown and gloves before entering the room of a patient with suspected or confirmed CDI. Upon exiting, remove and dispose of PPE inside the patient's room. Use soap and water to perform hand hygiene upon exit.



ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANING

Clean and disinfect the patient's care environment at least daily using a sporicidal agent and upon discharge or transfer. All shared equipment should be disinfected with a sporicidal agent upon removal from patient space. Refer to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) List K.



DIAGNOSTIC STEWARDSHIP

Before testing for CDI, consider other causes of diarrhea, such as recent laxatives or other medications or therapies to which diarrhea could be attributed. Repeat testing is not recommended after an initial negative test or to test for cure after treatment. Refer to the facility's institutional policy/algorithm for stool specimen criteria when sending a specimen to the lab.



ANTIBIOTIC STEWARDSHIP

Refer to the facility's institutional policies/algorithms for appropriate prescribing, including selection of the optimal antibiotics, dosing, duration, and route of administration. Be aware of drug allergies and culture and sensitivity results. Monitor the patient for adverse effects.



PATIENT EDUCATION

Recurrent infection is possible. Be sure patients know how and when to perform handwashing and understand the signs and symptoms of CDI.

MORE INFORMATION

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. [Clinical Testing and Diagnosis for CDI](#). March 6, 2014.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. [C. diff Educational Resources](#). April 23, 2024.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. [Clinical Safety: Hand Hygiene for Healthcare Workers](#). February 27, 2024.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. [EPA's Registered Antimicrobial Products Effective Against Clostridioides difficile \(C. diff\) Spores \[List K\]](#). June 3, 2024.



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