## ANMC Clostridium difficile Infection (CDI) Prophylaxis Guideline

### Risk Factors

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<th>Host</th>
<th>Disruption in flora</th>
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<td>• Recent hospitalization or known contact in the community</td>
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<td>• Female gender</td>
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### Risk Factors

#### Host
- Recent hospitalization or known contact in the community
- Immunocompromised
- Female gender
- Age > 65 yo

#### Disruption in flora
- Prior antibiotics in previous 90 days
- PPI/H2 Blocker use (Risk of causing C. difficile: PPI>H2 Blockers>Antacids)
- Antineoplastic use in the past 8 weeks
- Loss of intestinal function
  - ileus/obstruction
- Recent procedures
  - Enema/NG Tube/Surgical Procedure

### High Risk Antimicrobials

#### 3rd/4th/5th generation cephalosporins
- Ceftazidime
- Cefdinir
- Ceftriaxone
- Cefpodoxime
- Cefepime
- Ceftaroline

#### Clindamycin

#### Beta-Lactam/Beta-Lactamase Inhibitors
- Piperacillin/Tazobactam
- Ampicillin/Subactam
- Amoxicillin/Clavulanic acid

#### Fluoroquinolones
- Levofoxacin
- Ciprofloxacin
- Moxifloxacin

#### Carbapenems
- Ertapenem
- Meropenem

### Initial Management

- Antimicrobial therapy should be narrowed when possible and treatment should be for the shortest duration clinically necessary
- Discontinue PPIs, H2 Blockers, and antacids if no ongoing indication
  - Exclusion: GI bleed, H. pylori infection, gastric/duodenal ulcer, erosive esophagitis, chronic NSAID/steroid use (>20 mg/day prednisone equivalent)

### Probiotic Exclusion Criteria

- Neutropenic
- HIV positive w/ CD4 <200
- Active malignancy undergoing chemotherapy or radiation
- Pancreatitis
- Transplant patient on immunosuppressant therapy
- Prosthetic heart valve
- ileus, GI obstruction

### High Risk Patients

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<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Prophylactic Regimen</th>
<th>Duration</th>
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<td>Initiating “high risk” antimicrobial therapy</td>
<td>Lactobacillus rhamnosus GG 1 capsule PO daily, initiated at time of antimicrobial therapy initiation</td>
<td>Continue 7 days after cessation of antimicrobial therapy</td>
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<td>C.diff within last 6 months and initiating “high risk” antimicrobial therapy</td>
<td>Adults Only: Vancomycin 125 mg PO BID (prophylaxis dosing)* PLUS Lactobacillus rhamnosus GG 1 capsule PO daily at time of antimicrobial therapy initiation</td>
<td>Vancomycin during antimicrobial therapy Lactobacillus: continue 7 days after cessation of antimicrobial therapy</td>
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### Considerations

- If ongoing therapy with *C. difficile* predisposing antimicrobial regimen, upon completion of 10-14 days of QID dosing for treatment, may continue enteral vancomycin BID until completion of therapy.
- *Clinical trials utilizing secondary prophylaxis with oral vancomycin were done in the inpatient population.

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