

Implications of *C. difficile* Treatment on Environmental Contamination: A Randomized Controlled Trial with Microbiologic, Environmental and Molecular Outcomes

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with

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Disclosures

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Outline

I. Background

II. Design

III. Outcomes

IV. Implications

Environmental Contamination... is everywhere



Sink 25%

Computer keyboard 20%

Bedrail 78%

Chair arm 64%

Bathroom assist bar 43%

Bathroom floor 90%

Toilet seat 57%

Bedside table 67%

Linen bin 20%

Door handle 60%

Floor 86%

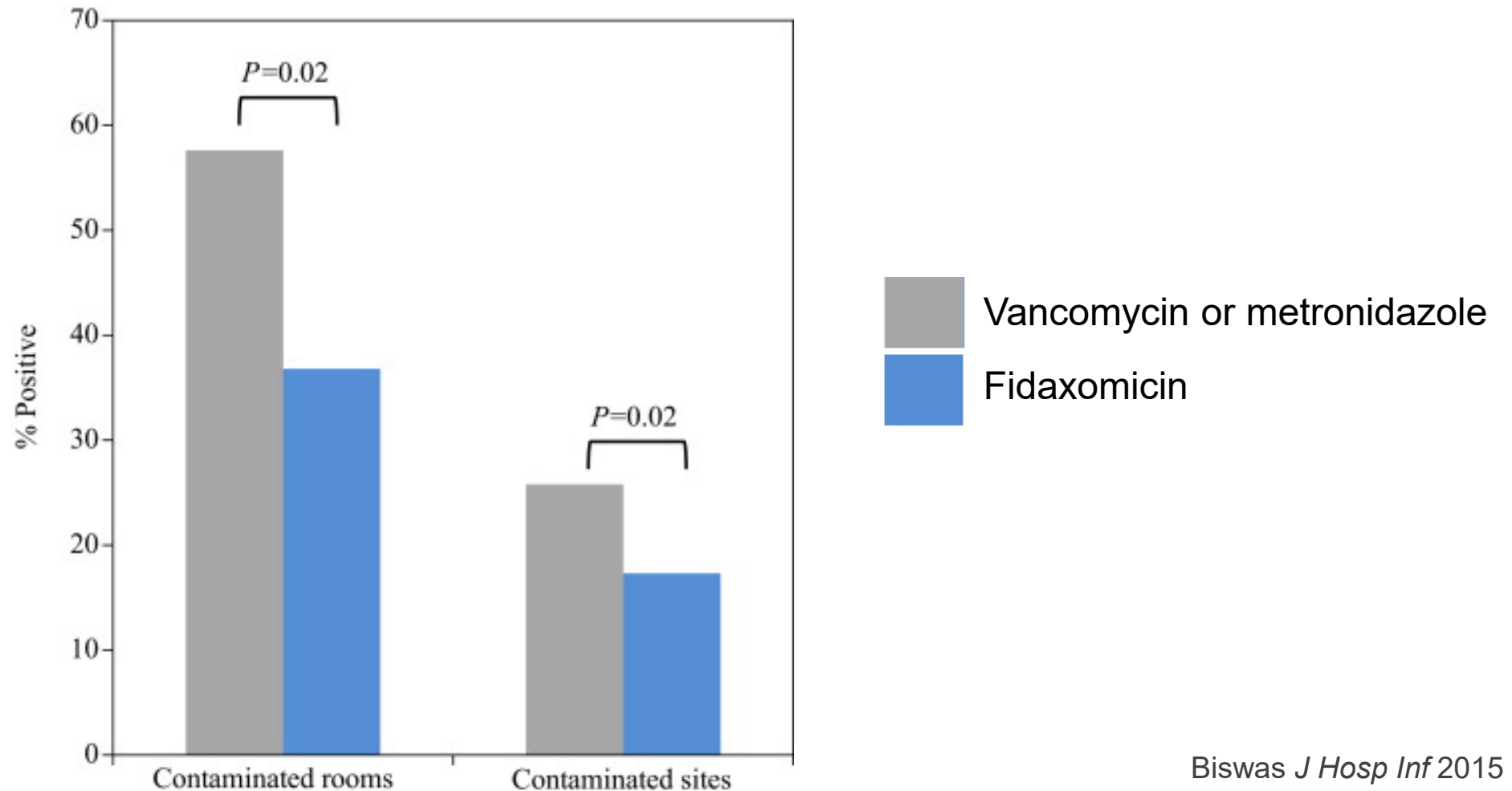
Environmental *C. difficile* Increases Risk

Table 3.

Multivariate Analysis of Risk Factors for Acquisition of *Clostridium difficile* Infection (CDI)

Risk factor	HR (95% CI)	P
Prior room occupant with CDI	2.35 (1.21–4.54)	.01
Greater age	1.00 (0.99–1.01)	.71
Higher APACHE III score	1.00 (1.00–1.01)	.06
Proton pump inhibitor use	1.11 (0.44–2.78)	.83

Treatment choice may reduce shedding

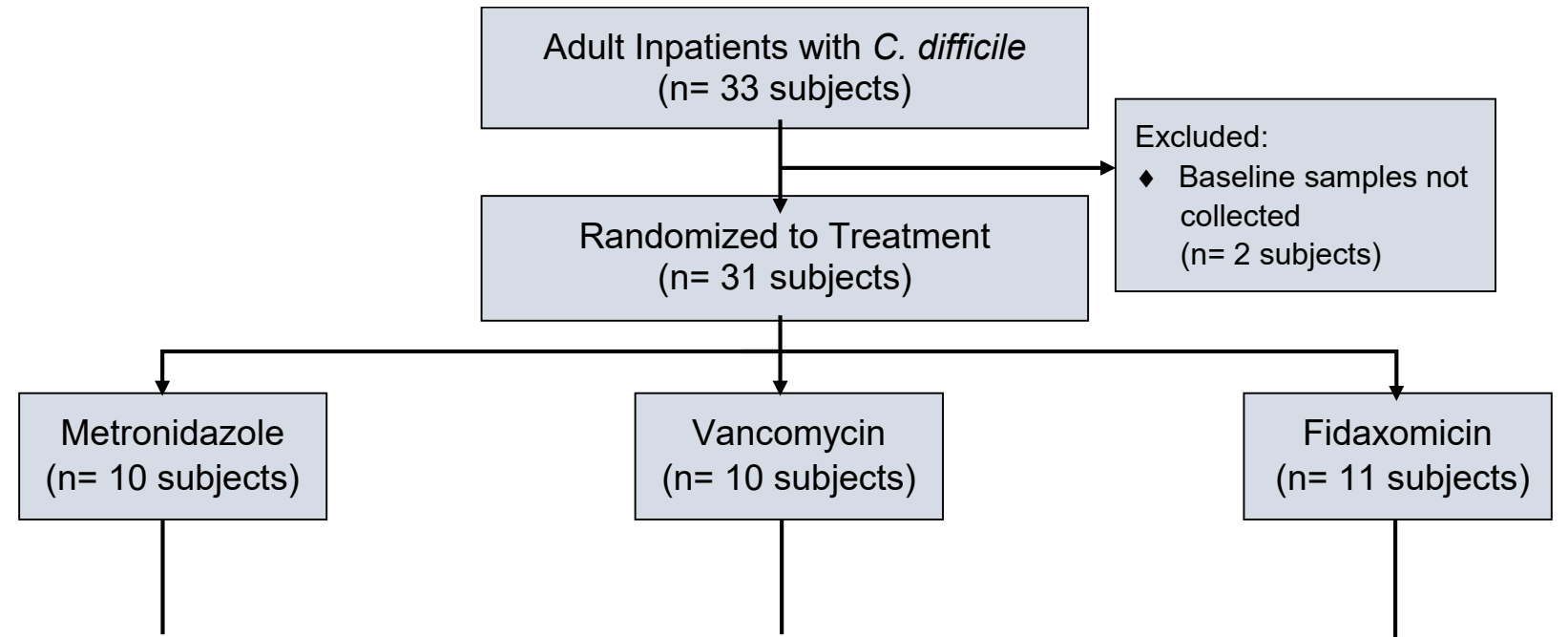


Outline

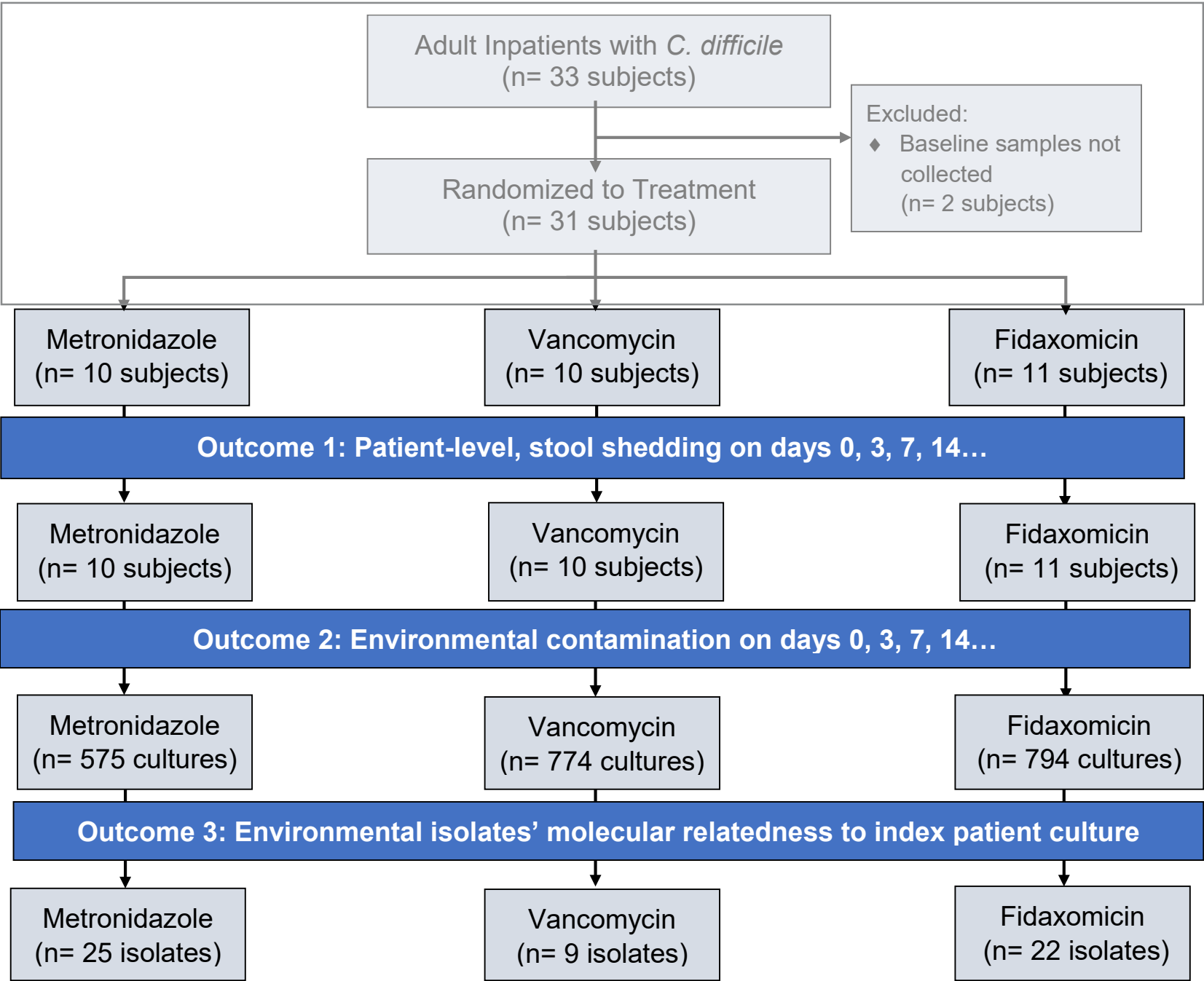
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Study Design



Study Design



Environmental Sampling

RODAC plates applied to 5 sites per room:

- 1) Bedrail
- 2) Over-bed table
- 3) Sink
- 4) Toilet
- 5) Floor

(x5 replicates for each site)

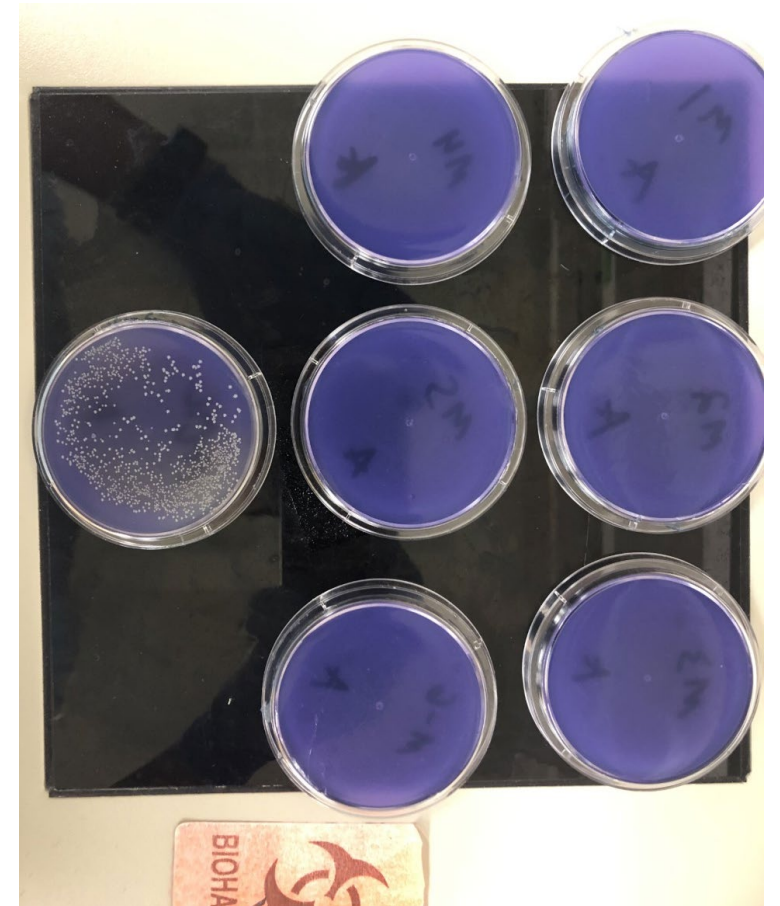


Photo courtesy of Bobby Warren

Participants

*Severe CDI based on presence of either WBC >15, <4 or Cr >1.5x change from baseline at any point

**Complicated CDI based on presence of hypotension, shock, or ileus at any point

	Metronidazole N=10 (%)	Vancomycin N=10 (%)	Fidaxomicin N=11 (%)
Age [median, IQR]	65 [57-68]	61 [56-71]	59 [45-68]
Gender, male	4 (40.0)	5 (50.0)	7 (63.6)
Race, white	5 (50.0)	6 (60.0)	6 (54.5)
Severe CDI*	1 (10.0)	4 (40.0)	1 (9.1)
Complicated CDI**	0 (0)	1 (10.0)	0 (0)
Cancer	8 (80.0)	4 (40.0)	4 (36.4)
Diabetes	4 (40.0)	6 (60.0)	6 (54.5)
CHF	4 (40.0)	4 (40.0)	5 (45.5)
CKD	2 (20.0)	3 (30.0)	4 (36.4)
CTD	2 (20.0)	2 (20.0)	2 (18.2)
CVA	1 (10.0)	5 (50.0)	2 (18.2)
Liver	0 (0)	1 (10.0)	0 (0)
Pulmonary	2 (20.0)	1 (10.0)	3 (27.3)
HIV	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Charlson Index [median, IQR]	5.2 [3.7-9.4]	7.2 [2.7-11.0]	4.2 [3.2-9.4]
WBC [median, IQR]	10.1 [5.0-11.2]	12.5 [9.8-20.4]	9.2 [4.5-12.2]
Cr [median, IQR]	1.4 [0.9-1.7]	0.9 [0.7-1.2]	0.8 [0.7-1.0]

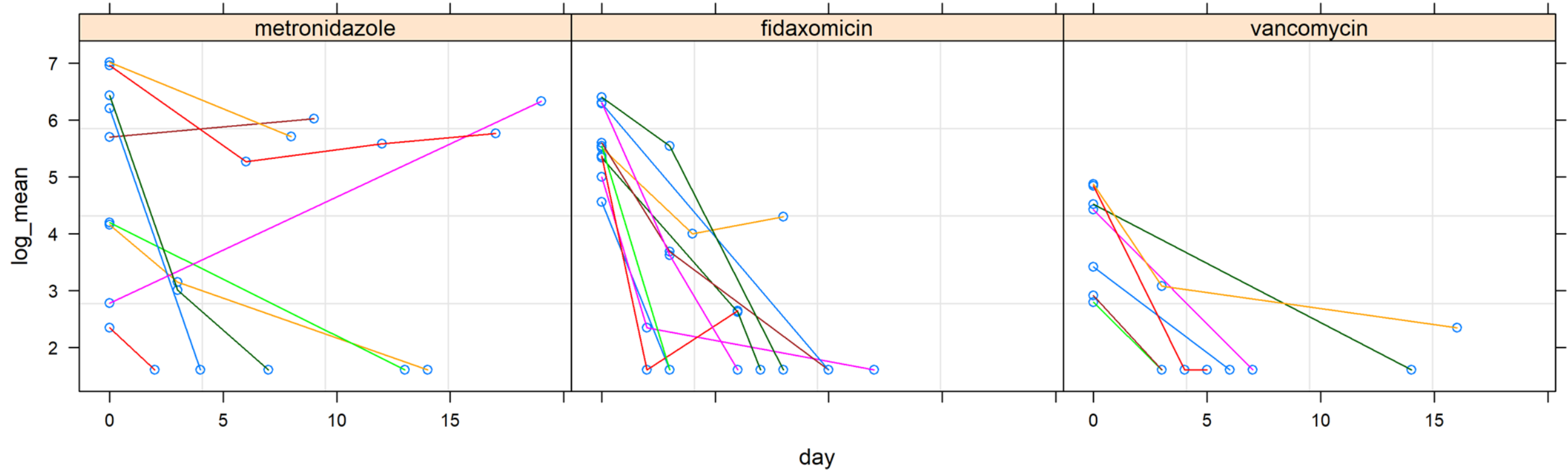


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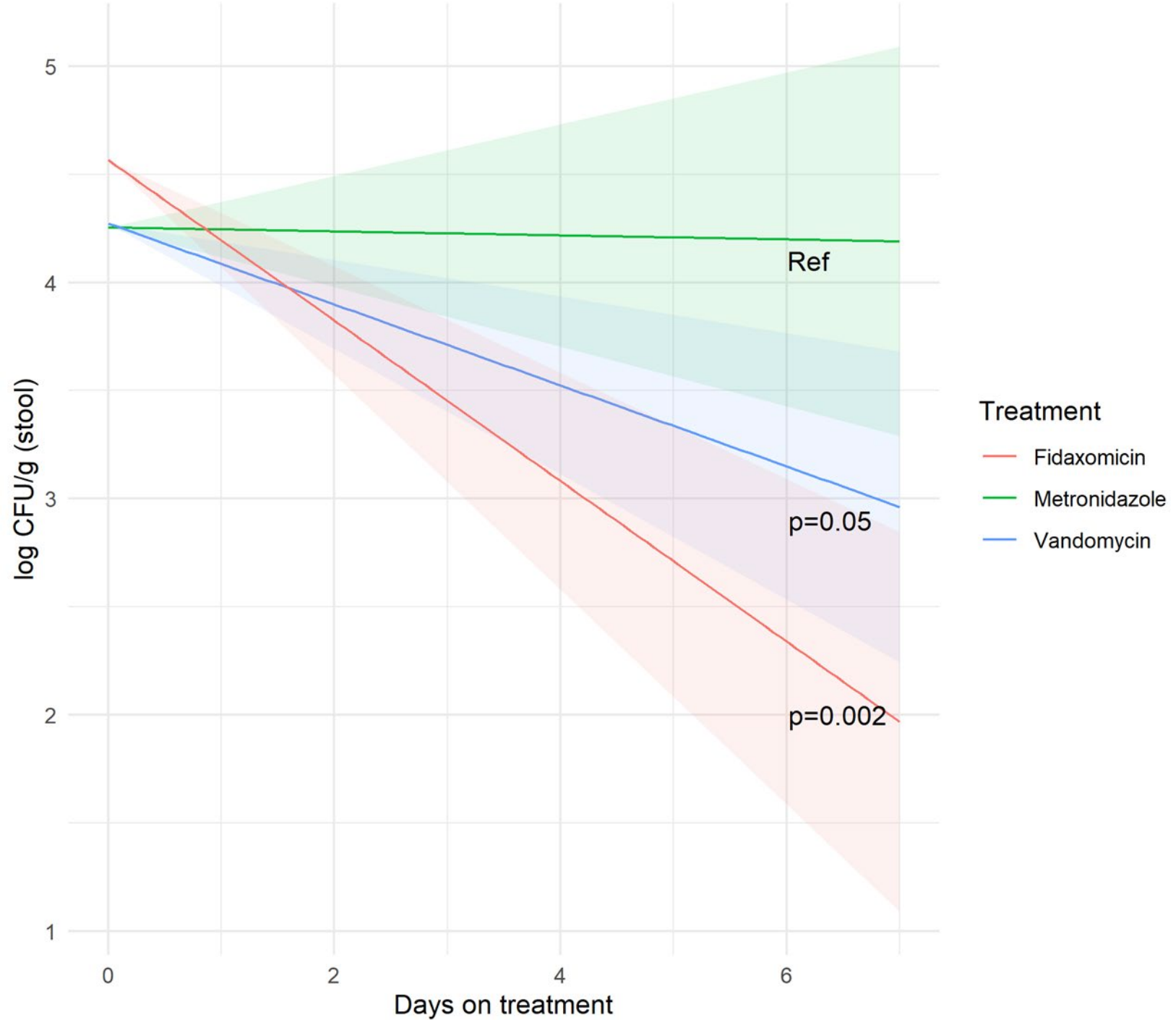


Raw Longitudinal Data



Effect on *C. difficile* Shedding

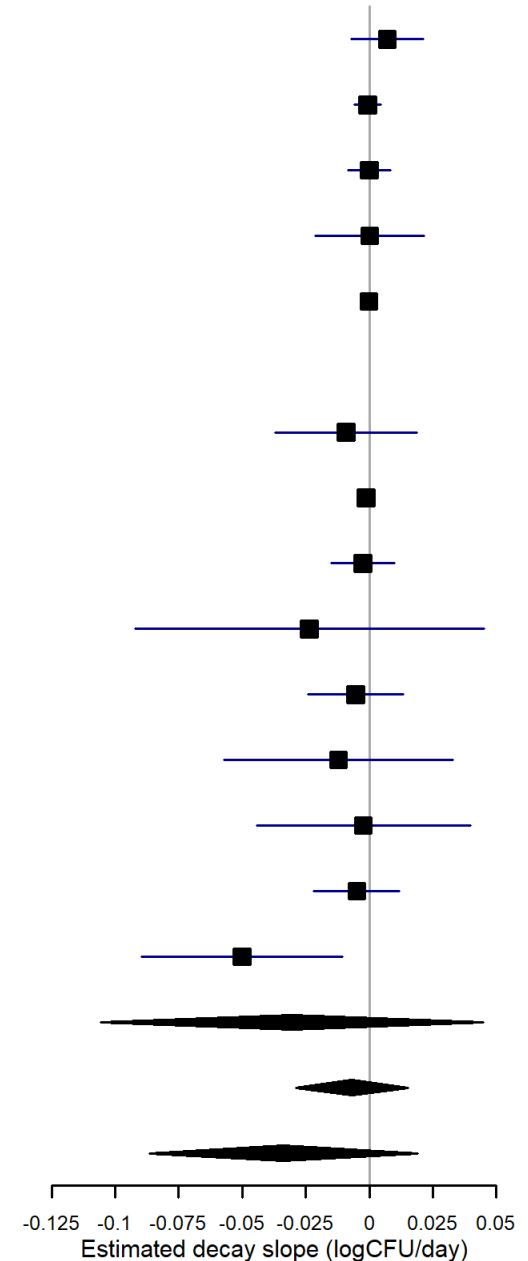
Mixed effects model



Effect on *C. difficile* Environmental Contamination

Mixed effects model

Site	Treatment	p-value
Bedrail	Metronidazole	Ref
	Vancomycin	0.38
	Fidaxomicin	0.13
Overbed	Metronidazole	Ref
	Vancomycin	0.23
	Fidaxomicin	*
Sink	Metronidazole	Ref
	Vancomycin	0.22
	Fidaxomicin	0.53
Toilet	Metronidazole	Ref
	Vancomycin	0.13
	Fidaxomicin	0.44
Floor	Metronidazole	Ref
	Vancomycin	0.96
	Fidaxomicin	0.61
Total CFUs	Metronidazole	Ref
	Vancomycin	0.25
	Fidaxomicin	0.69



Effect on *C. difficile* Environmental Contamination

Proportional t-tests

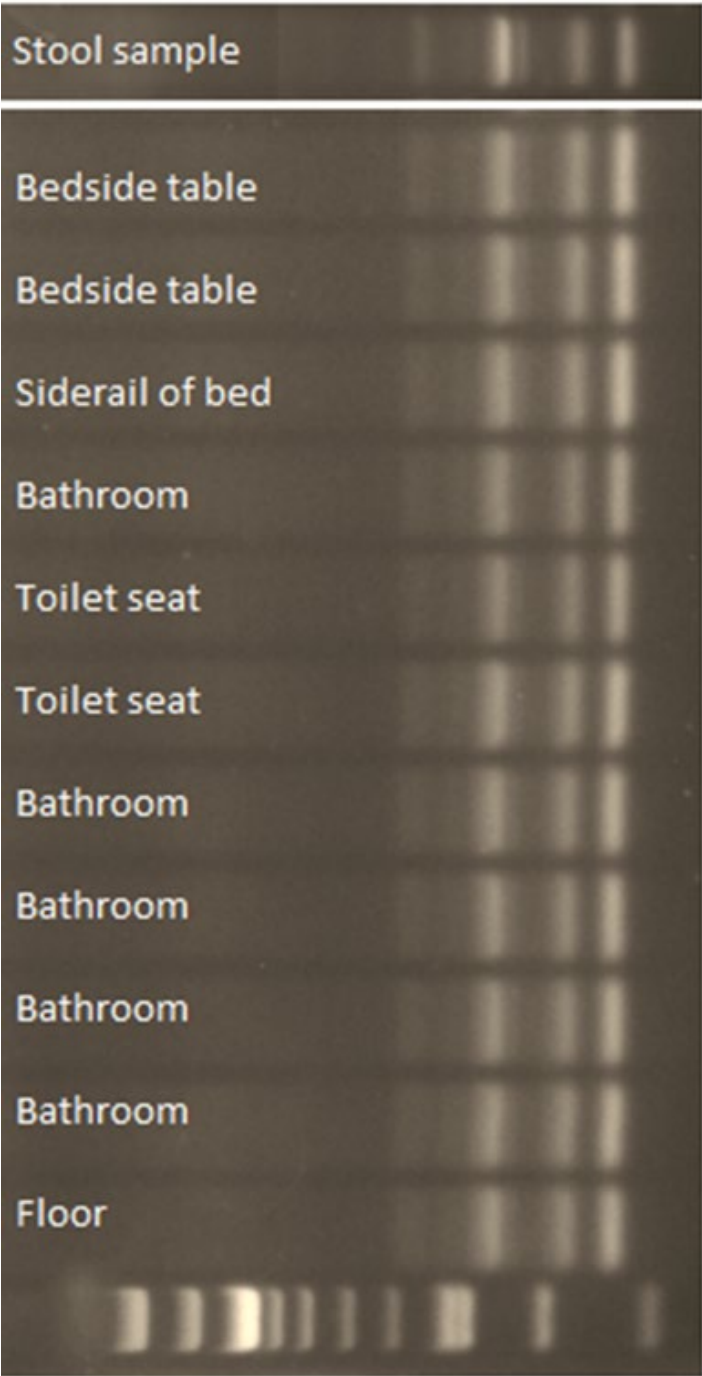
Site	Treatment	Positive cultures (%)	p-value*
Bedrail	Metronidazole	12/115 (10.4)	Ref
	Vancomycin	15/154 (9.7)	0.99
	Fidaxomicin	5/155 (3.2)	0.03
Overbed	Metronidazole	8/115 (7.0)	Ref
	Vancomycin	3/155 (1.9)	0.08
	Fidaxomicin	3/160 (1.9)	0.07
Sink	Metronidazole	16/115 (13.9)	Ref
	Vancomycin	6/155 (3.9)	0.006
	Fidaxomicin	12/160 (7.5)	0.13
Toilet	Metronidazole	33/115 (28.7)	Ref
	Vancomycin	13/155 (8.4)	<0.001
	Fidaxomicin	30/160 (18.8)	0.07
Floor	Metronidazole	38/115 (33.0)	Ref
	Vancomycin	22/155 (14.2)	<0.001
	Fidaxomicin	56/159 (35.3)	0.81
Total	Metronidazole	107/575 (18.6)	Ref
	Vancomycin	59/774 (7.6)	<0.001
	Fidaxomicin	106/794 (13.3)	0.01

*2-sample proportional t-test with continuity correction



Patient: Room Isolate Matching

Pilot cohort



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Patient: Room Isolate Matching

Pilot cohort

Treatment	% Matching	p-value
Metronidazole [reference]	20/25 (80%)	--
Vancomycin	7/9 (78%)	0.99
Fidaxomicin	15/22 (68%)	0.52



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Limitations

- 1) Environmental sampling has a high degree of inter-sample variability
- 2) Low power



Conclusions

- 1) Fidaxomicin and vancomycin **reduced *C. difficile* shedding more rapidly** than metronidazole
- 2) While total environmental CFUs were not significantly different, fidaxomicin and vancomycin were associated with **lower proportions of positive environmental cultures**
- 3) Environmental strains mostly (but don't always) match patient isolates



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ARLG

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