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Abstract (poster session)

Incidence, outcome and ribo-typing of culture positive *Clostridium difficile* infection in a tertiary hospital in Norway from 2002 to 2010

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Objective: Describe the incidence of toxin positive *Clostridium difficile* infection, culture findings, ribo-typing and predisposing factors and outcome in hospitalised patients the period 2002 - 2010. **Methods:** All toxin tests performed 2002 - 2010 were reviewed and compared to culture findings. Culture positive *Clostridium difficile* isolates were characterized with ribo-typing and toxinotyping. Clinical data, morbidity, McCabe score, prior antibiotic usage, treatment and 3-month outcome were obtained from patient records. **Results:** Toxin positive rate 11 %. A little more than 50 % were culture positive. Clinical data were obtained from 136 of these (the most recent) and are included in the study. 64 % of the infections were hospital acquired. 84 % of patients received antibiotics prior to *Clostridium difficile* infection; cefotaxime 30 %, penicillins 21%, cefuroxime 10%, clindamycin 14% and ciprofloxacin 8 %. Among the culture positive patients, 53% developed symptoms and were diagnosed during predisposing antibiotic treatment, 35 % within the first week. The crude 3 month mortality rate in *Clostridium difficile* infection were 23 %, early mortality rate 10%. There were no clear association between ribo-type and hospital or community acquired disease, or between rib-type and mortality. The most prevalent ribo-types were 002 (13%) and 014 (9%). Unknown/non-typable (33 %). One wild type 027 was found, isolated in 2003. Ribo-type distribution is shown in figure 1 **Conclusion:** An increasing number of toxin test were performed during the period, but the positive rate remained stable. This was also reflected by culture findings and discharge diagnoses. The crude mortality rate is high in this patient population and the majority received broad-spectrum antibiotics prior to *Clostridium difficile* infection. No association between ribo-type and disease were demonstrated, one wild type 027 was found.

Ribotype

