Clinell[°] *C. difficile* awareness Keep it in **SIGHT**



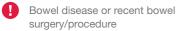
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Suspect that a patient may be infected where there is no clear alternative cause for diarrhoea.	Isolate the patient and consult with the Infection, Prevention & Control Team while determining the cause of diarrhoea.	Gloves and aprons must be used for all contact with the patient and their environment.	Hand-washing with soap and water must be carried out before and after each contact with the patient's environment – this also includes visitors.	Test the stool for toxin by sending a specimen immediately.
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On admission, complete Patient Assessment

Activities of Daily Living: Elimination, including bowel habit, frequency and consistency (Bristol Stool Chart)

Risk factors for *C. difficile* may include:

PPIs (proton pump inhibitors) Altered immune system Liver disease



Those most at risk for *C. difficile* may include:

Over 65 years of age

Antibiotic use

Care Home residents or recurrent admission to hospital

Isolation required if two or more of the above risk factors and/or the patient has a type 5-7 stool (Bristol Stool Chart)

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