

THE ANALYSIS OF RISK FACTORS AND CLINICAL-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS WITH CLOSTRIDIUM DIFICILE INFECTION AS WELL AS THE OUTCOME OF THEIR TREATMENT

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ANALIZA FAKTORA RIZIKA I KLINIČKO-DEMOGRAFSKIH KARAKTERISTIKA KOD BOLESNIKA SA CLOSTRIDIUM DIFFICILE INFEKCIJOM KAO I ISHOD NJIHOVOG LEČENJA

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ABSTRACT

Pseudomembranous colitis is a frequent nosocomial infection associated with significant morbidity and mortality. Clostridium difficile infection incidence most frequently increases due to unreasonable antibiotic use and the appearance of new hypervirulent bacterial strains, which leads to prolonged hospitalization and an increase in the total cost of hospital treatment.

This is a retrospective design study conducted at Clinical Centre Kragujevac from January to December 2014. The patient data were obtained from the protocol of the Virological Laboratory and from medical documentation. All statistical analyses were performed using the computer program SPSS. The descriptive statistical data are expressed as percentage values. Continuous variables are expressed as the arithmetic mean with the standard deviation.

Clostridium difficile infection occurred more frequently with elderly patients (123 patients were over 65 years old). Out of 154 patients on antibiotic treatment, 110 patients were treated with a combination of two or more antibiotics from different pharmacological groups. The most represented antibiotics were from the cephalosporin (71.4%) and quinolone (46.3%) groups. A total of 85.8% of the patients used proton pump inhibitors and H2 blockers.

Our results describe the clinical and demographic characteristics of patients with diagnosed Clostridium difficile infection. The most prevalent characteristics (age, antibiotic therapy, PPI and H2 blocker use), which other researchers have also mentioned as risk factors, were present in our study as well.

Keywords: *Clostridium difficile; diarrhoea; antibiotics; proton pump inhibitors; metronidazole; vancomycin*

SAŽETAK

Pseudomembranozni kolitis je česta nozokomijalna infekcija koja je udružena sa značajnim morbiditetom i mortalitetom. Incidenca Clostridium difficile infekcije najčešće se povećava neracionalnom primenom antibiotika i pojavom novog hipervirulentnog soja bakterije što dovodi do produžene hospitalizacije i povećanja ukupne cene bolničkog lečenja.

Istraživanje je retrospektivnog dizajna, sprovedeno je u Kliničkom centru Kragujevac u periodu od januara do decembra 2014. godine. Podaci o pacijentima uzeti su iz protokola Virusološke laboratorije i medicinske dokumentacije. Sve statističke analize su urađene u kompjuterskom programu SPSS. Deskriptivni statistički podaci su izraženi u procentima. Kontinuirane varijable su izražene srednjim vrednostima uz podatak o standardnom odstupanju.

Clostridium difficile infekcija češće se javlja kod pacijenata starije životne dobi (123 pacijenta preko 65 godina). Od 154 pacijenta koji su tretirani antibiotskom terapijom, 110 pacijenata je lečeno kombinacijom dva ili više antibiotika iz različite farmakološke grupe. Najviše zastupljeni antibiotici su bili iz grupe cefalosporina (71,4%) i hinolona (46,3%). Kod 85,8 % pacijenata primenjivani su inhibitori protonске pumpe i H2 blokatori.

Naši rezultati obuhvataju kliničko-demografske karakteristike pacijenata sa dijagnostikovanom Clostridium difficile infekcijom. U najvećem procentu su zastupljene one karakteristike (starost, antibiotska terapija, primena IPP i H2 blokatore) koje su i drugi istraživači naveli kao faktore rizika.

Ključne reči: *Clostridium difficile; dijareja; antibiotik; inhibitori protonске pumpe; metronidazol; vankomicin*

ABBREVIATIONS

IPPs – proton pump inhibitors;

SPSS – Service Provisioning System Software;

ATC – Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical;



INTRODUCTION

Pseudomembranous colitis is a frequent nosocomial infection associated with significant morbidity and mortality rates. The most frequent colitis-causing pathogen in hospitalized patients is anaerobic, Gram-positive, sporogenous *Clostridium difficile* bacillus. The clinical spectrum of the disease varies from mild, watery diarrhoea to fulminant pseudomembranous colitis with complications (1).

A great number of studies have shown that exposure to antibiotics is considered the most significant risk factor for the onset of *Clostridium difficile* infection. Old age; surgical interventions on the gastrointestinal tract; enteral feeding; prolonged hospitalization, especially at intensive care units; chemotherapy; and comorbidity presence can also contribute to the onset of infection (2-4).

With regard to proton pump inhibitor utilization and its association with the onset of *Clostridium difficile* infection, clinical study data are contradictory. Some clinical studies indicate that there is no significant difference in *Clostridium difficile* infection incidence during the use of proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) (5), while other studies indicate that there is a three times greater risk of morbidity after PPI utilization (6, 7).

The pseudomembranous colitis incidence has increased worldwide due to unreasonable antibiotics utilization and the appearance of new hypervirulent strains of the bacterium. This increase leads to prolonged patient hospitalization and increases the total cost of hospital treatment. The estimated treatment costs are approximately 3 billion € per year (8).

The aim of this study was to determine the clinical and demographic characteristics of patients with clostridial infection as well as the outcome of their treatment.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This is a retrospective study conducted at Clinical Centre Kragujevac from January to December 2014. A total of 169 patients diagnosed with *Clostridium difficile* infection were included. The patient data were obtained from the protocol of the Virological Laboratory, where stool analysis was performed using an enzyme immunoassay test (EIA). Further research included only the patients with positive tests, while the patients with negative tests or incomplete medical documentation were excluded from the study. The following data were collected:

- Socio-demographic characteristics of the patients;
- The patients' health conditions (acute or chronic diseases);
- Results of diagnostic procedures and laboratory analyses;
- Surgical and medicamental observation.

All statistical analyses were performed in the SPSS computer program (version 18). For each continuous variable, the distribution normality was determined, and then the

values were expressed as the arithmetic mean with standard deviation. Descriptive statistical data are expressed as percentage values.

RESULTS

The research included 95 male (56.2%) and 74 female (43.8%) patients. The average age of the examinees was 70 (69.9±12.6). The youngest examinee was 27, and the oldest was 95 years old. The results demonstrated that *Clostridium difficile* infection occurred more frequently in elderly patients (123 patients were over 65 years old).

The average hospitalization length was 24.7±16.3 days. The infection occurred more frequently in patients hospitalized in internal medicine units (cardiology 16%, pulmonology 14.8%, neurology 11.8%). In the intensive care unit, during 2014, 20 patients (11.8%) were registered with the above-mentioned symptoms. Diarrheic syndrome developed after 15 days of hospitalization (14.7±10.4). The patients formed three to four stools a day on average.

Most of the patients were on antibiotic treatment (91.12%). For 11 patients (6.5%), there were no data about antibiotic consumption, while 4 patients (2.4%) were not receiving antibiotic treatment during or immediately before hospitalization. Most of the patients were receiving a combination of two or more antibiotics from a different group in the ATC Classification System (Table 1).

Within the group of those receiving combined antibiotic therapy, 48 patients (43.6%) were treated with cephalosporins and quinolones, 38 (34.5%) patients were treated with cephalosporins, and 10 (9.1%) patients used quinolones as one of the antibiotics in their treatment. A total of 14 patients (12.7%) on combined antibiotic therapy did not use antibiotics from either the cephalosporin or the quinolone group.

Antibiotics from the cephalosporin (71.4%) and quinolone (46.3%) groups were most the highly used for antibiotic therapy. Third-generation cephalosporins and levofloxacin were the most frequently administered (Table 2).

Table 1. Pharmacotherapeutic groups of antibiotics administered to patients with *Clostridium difficile* infection

ATC	Pharmacotherapeutic groups of antibiotics	Patients (N [†])	Patients (%)
J01C	Penicillins	1	0.7
J01D	Cephalosporins	19	12.9
J01DH	Carbapenems	4	2.7
J01G	Aminoglycosides	2	1.4
J01M	Quinolones	10	6.8
J01A	Tetracyclines	1	0.7
J01	CAT*	110	74.8
Total		147	100

*A combination of two and/or more antibiotics from a different pharmacological group.

† For 7 patients the administered antibiotic is not known.



Table 2. The presence of antibiotics from cephalosporin and quinolone groups

Pharmacotherapeutic groups of antibiotics	ATC	Antibiotics	Patients (N ^o)	Patients (%)	Patients (%) ^o
Cephalosporins	J01DB	1 st generation	8	7.6	4.7
	J01DC	2 nd generation	7	6.7	4.1
	J01DD	3 rd generation	73	69.5	43.2
	J01DE	4 th generation	3	2.9	1.8
	J01D	Combination ^f	14	13.3	8.3
	Total			105	100
Quinolones	J01MA12	Levofloxacin	36	52.9	15.0
	J01MA02	Ciprofloxacin	28	41.2	11.7
	J01MA	Combination ^g	4	5.9	1.7
Total			68	100	28.3

^f A combination of two or more antibiotics from the cephalosporin group.

^g A combination of levofloxacin and ciprofloxacin.

^o The percentage of incidence out of the total number of patients (169).

The average length of antibiotics use (for 125 patients) was 16.2±11.5 days.

PPIs were used by 47 (27.8%) patients and H2 blockers were used by 55 (32.5%) patients. Both drugs were used by 43 (25.4%) patients, while 24 patients did not use any of the drugs from the given pharmacological groups.

A total of 155 patients (91.72%) were treated with antibiotics to eliminate *Clostridium difficile* bacillus. In eradication therapy, metronidazole alone or a combination of metronidazole and vancomycin were the most frequently used (Table 3).

Out of 58 patients on combined eradication therapy, 45 patients (77.6%) were first treated with metronidazole and then vancomycin, while 13 patients (22.4%) simultaneously used both antibiotics.

Pulmonography was performed on 129 patients. Out of that number, pleural effusion occurred in 38 patients (29.5%).

The presence of free fluid was visualized by ultrasound in 23 patients (35.4%), although echogram of the abdomen was performed on 65 patients.

Disease relapse occurred in 19 patients (11.2%). A total of 32 (18.9%) patients passed away, mostly due to comorbidity.

DISCUSSION

The results of the study show a statistically significant connection between the onset of clostridial infection and the patient's age. Previous studies have shown that the infection develops more frequently in elderly patients (2), and elderly patients composed 72.8% of the examinees included in our study.

Hospitalization for longer than fifteen days is considered one of the risk factors for developing *Clostridium difficile* infection (3, 9). Prolonged treatment, especially in intensive care units, increases the risk by nearly two-fold (3). The average hospitalization length in our study was

longer than 15 days (24.7±16.3), and the intensive care unit was one of the most frequent departments (11.8%) where the infection developed. However, the department structure's significance for clostridial infection onset cannot be observed as an isolated statistic variable considering that there are differences between departments in regard to antibiotics consumption and the inpatients' age.

Antibiotics use increases the onset incidence of *Clostridium difficile* infection by about seven times (10). The highest risk for the development of clostridial infection is the use of clindamycin, quinolone, cephalosporin, monobactam and carbapenem, which have risk factors that are similar to that of multiple antibiotics utilization, as well as their long-lasting use (10, 11). Meta-analysis conducted on 30184 patients during 2013 showed that cephalosporin and quinolone use increased the risk by five to six times (10). Macrolides, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole and penicillins have less influence on the infection onset (10, 11). In most cases, our patients were treated with combined antibiotics therapy (Table 1.). The most frequently applied antibiotics were 3rd-generation cephalosporins and antibiotics from the quinolone group (Table 2), which are, according to studies, the most influential in triggering *Clostridium difficile* infection. The average length of antibiotics utilization was approximately 16 days.

With regard to the significance of PPI use in the onset of *Clostridium difficile* infection, data obtained from clinical studies are contradictory. A meta-analysis that included 39 studies showed a statistically significant association

Table 3. Eradication therapy of *Clostridium difficile* infection

Antibiotics	Patients (N ^o)	Patients (%)
Metronidazole tbl.	58	34.9
Vancomycin amp.	39	23.5
Combined eradication therapy ^a	58	34.9
Without eradication therapy	11	6.6

^f For 3 patients (1.78%) the data about eradication therapy are missing.

^a Metronidazole (amp. and tbl.) and vancomycin (amp.).



between PPI use and the development of *Clostridium difficile* infection (6). According to studies, the incidence of the disease is two to three times higher in patients treated with PPIs than in patients who were not treated with PPIs (6, 12), while the use of H2 blockers increases this risk by two-fold (12).

Studies conducted during 2011 and 2012 did not show an influence of PPI use on the onset of this infection (5). In our study, only 14.2% of the examinees received neither PPIs nor H2 blockers.

Recurrent infection is expressed by repeated manifestations of disease symptoms 14 to 60 days after a previous episode of infection. Relapse after initial antibiotic therapy is manifested in 20-30% of patients (13). Feldman and associates established that infection relapse is the result of reinfection by new bacterial strains (14). Repeated infection occurred in 11.2% of our patients. Some patients with recurring disease were probably cured at regional hospitals, so the total number of recurrent infections is probably higher.

The mortality rate for *Clostridium difficile* infection in numerous studies varies from 13% to 27% (15, 16). Comorbidity of congestive heart diseases, chronic pulmonary diseases, renal insufficiency, malignant neoplasms, inflammatory bowel diseases (Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis), and diabetes mellitus are all associated with worse outcomes and a higher mortality rate among hospitalized patients with *Clostridium difficile* infection (17, 18). Our results show that mortality was mostly caused by comorbidity.

The treatment of *Clostridium difficile* infection depends on the severity of clinical conditions and includes metronidazole and/or vancomycin use along with other substitution and symptomatic therapy. A meta-analysis (1218 patients) has indicated that metronidazole and vancomycin provide similar cure rates in patients in mild clinical condition, while vancomycin is more effective at treating patients in severe clinical condition (19). In severe clinical condition cases, 97% of the patients treated with vancomycin were cured, in comparison to 76% of those treated with metronidazole (20). Combined eradication therapy and the independent use of metronidazole were administered for the highest number of patients (Table 3). However, because this was a retrospective study design and the data about the severity of the clinical condition were inaccessible, it cannot be confirmed whether the appropriate treatment protocol was followed. Patients who were not on combined eradication therapy during hospitalization either passed away immediately after being diagnosed or their treatment was continued at authorized health institutions.

CONCLUSION

Clostridium difficile is a very significant pathogen causing hospital-acquired diarrhoea. The disease affects

mostly elderly, hospitalized patients with comorbidities. It appears most frequently after cephalosporin and fluoroquinolone use. Treatment depends on the severity of the clinical condition and relies on metronidazole and/or vancomycin utilization along with other substitution and symptomatic therapy.

Our study included only patients with diagnosed *Clostridium difficile* infection. The presented results include the clinical and demographic characteristics of these patients. The most prevalent characteristics (age, antibiotic therapy, PPI and H2 blocker use), which other researchers have also mentioned as risk factors, are present in our study as well.

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