C.diff ALGORITHM

Continue to monitor

Use your nursing judgement: If it looks like C. diff,

if it smells like C. diff...

test the stool for C. diff

Patient passes ≥ 3 liquid diarrheal stools in 24 hours (Bristol Stool Chart Type 6-7)



Is it probable the diarrhea is caused by any of the following?

- pathophysiology (IBD, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's)
- laxatives or stool softeners
- tube feeds
- GI prep (Go Lightly)
- medications with common side effect of diarrhea



NO

NO

Does the patient have symptoms of C. difficile infection?

- fever
- abdominal pain/tenderness
- loss of appetite
- nausea

Document these symptoms in chart



- 1. Initiate contact precautions
- 2. Notify provider of symptoms
- 3. Obtain order for labs: C. diff and lactoferrin



NEGATIVE Test:

Remove from precautions



POSITIVE Test

- 1. Notify the Team Leader
- 2. Get the C-DIFF folder:
 - Gather appropriate PPE and place outside of room
 - Hang GI Contact precaution signs
 - Post the cleaning checklist in the room
 - Place bleach wipes in patient room
 - Provide patient/visitor education
 - Maintain GI contact precautions until discharge (removal of precautions: only per Infection Control Coordinator

 – to be determined on a case by case basis)

Risk Factors for *C. difficile* infection

- Recent antibiotic use OR use in past 90 days
- History of C. difficile infection
- Recent hospitalization
- · Resident of long term care facility
- Immunocompromised
- Has an feeding tube
- · Recent gastrointestinal surgery
- On medications that suppress stomach acid

Bristol Stool Chart

Type 1



Separate hard lumps, like nuts (hard to pass)

Type 2



Sausage-shaped but lumpy

Type 3



Like a sausage but with cracks on the surface

Type 4



Like a sausage or snake, smooth and soft

Type 5



Soft blobs with clear-cut edges

Type 6



Fluffy pieces with ragged edges, a mushy stool

Type 7



Watery, no solid pieces. Entirely Liquid