A Retrospective Case Series Investigating the Incidence of *Clostridium Difficile* Infection in a Hospital at Home Program

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Background & Rationale



HIGH C. diff Infection (CDI) Burden

Morbidity, mortality, \$42k/case in 2018

Hospital-at-home (HAH)

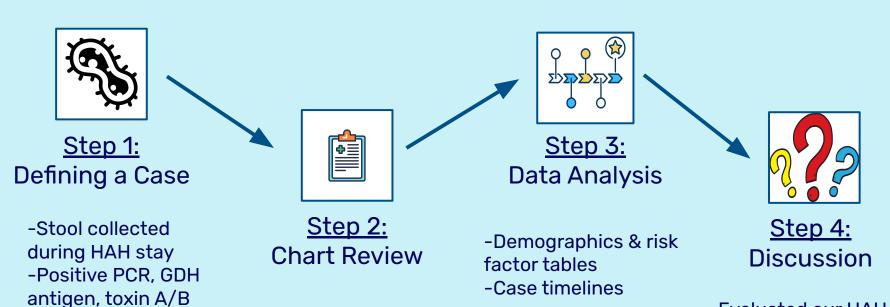
Decreased mortality, 30-day readmissions

Unknown CDI Incidence in HAH

Objective

describe Clostridium difficile infection cases in UMass Memorial's Hospital-at-Home program in order to evaluate our quality of CDI care and inform future research on this topic

Methods

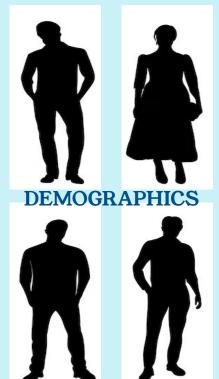


-Identified non-modifiable

and modifiable risk factors

-Evaluated our HAHquality of care w/ CDIs-Proposed futureresearch directions

Results



4 Cases 100% Over 65 75% Male 25% Female 100% White

Non-Modifiable Risk Factors

75% Antibiotic Usage in Previous 90 Days

25% Previous CDI

100% Previous CDI Treated

50% Obesity

0% IBD, Cirrhosis, Organ Transplant, Chemotherapy,

GI Surgery or Index Admission Steroid Use

25% Index Admission Enteral Feeding

100% Appropriateness of Enteral Feeding

100% Index Admission PPI Use

Results

Modifiable Risk Factors/ QI Metrics

100% Broad Spectrum

Antibiotic Usage during Index

Admission

100% Contact Precautions

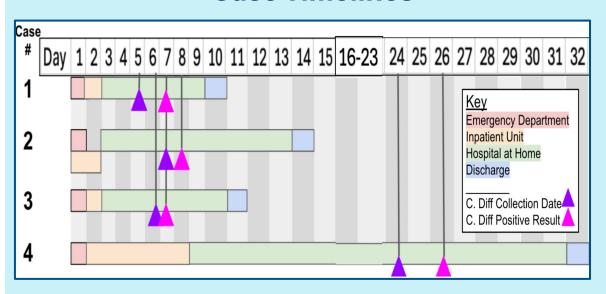
100% CDI Treated

27.5 Average Hours to

Treatment after Stool

Collection

Case Timelines



Conclusions and Discussion



Brick & Mortar vs HAH



- Greater distance between patients
- Homes not disinfected before/after admission
- Limited timing of nurse visits → systemic antimicrobial use differs
- Patient populations may differ (sicker/less sick) and thus, have different risk factor distributions



Future Research Qs



- Is CDI incidence higher or lower in HAH compared to B&M hospitals?
 - If lower, are systemic HAH practices protective?
- How do we illustrate to the CDC that HAH CDIs are indeed hospital-acquired?

Thank you!