

The Effect of Intravenous Vancomycin in the Reduction of the Incidence of *Clostridium difficile* Colitis

Ghiath Bayasi¹, Kimberly Barber², Amit Rama³, Matt Borr³ and Ferris Bayasi³

¹Department of Pulmonary/Critical Care, Genesys Regional Medical Center, Grand Blanc, MI, USA

²Department of Research, Genesys Regional Medical Center, Grand Blanc, MI, USA

³Department of Internal Medicine, Genesys Regional Medical Center, Grand Blanc, MI, USA

*Corresponding author:

Comorbid conditions included COPD: 1598 (38.7%), CKD: 609 (14.8%), DM: 1258 (30.5%) and malignancies: 1506 (36.5%). The majority met criteria with 4123 (99.9%) having neither Flagyl or diarrhoea and none of these tested positive for *C. difficile*

Forty six patients (1.1%) tested positive for *C. difficile* during their hospital stay. Prior medical history of *C. difficile* was noted in 120 (2.9%) patients. In regards to treatment, 1455 (35.3%) had been given Vancomycin. There were 4 patients missing data on Vancomycin and were excluded from the analysis. The breakdown of other antibiotics given is provided in Table 1. The most common other antibiotic was the class of beta lactams (2171 or 52.6%) and Quinolones (1690 or 59.0%).

Other Antibiotics	Frequency	Percent
0	586	14.2
1	1821	44.1
2	1038	25.2
3	456	11.1
4	167	4.0
5	41	1.0
6	6	0.1
7	4	0.1
Total	4119	99.8*

*Seven missing antibiotic information.