Preventing *Clostridium difficile* in Long-term Care

The bacterium *Clostridium difficile* (*C. difficile*) is a major cause of antibiotic-associated diarrhea. The elderly are at highest risk for morbidity and mortality from *C. difficile* infection. Key prevention measures include hand hygiene and judicious antibiotic use. Take the quiz to learn more!

1. The most common infectious cause of diarrhea in elderly, long-term care residents is:
   - a. Rotavirus
   - b. Salmonella
   - c. *C. difficile*
   - d. *E. coli*

2. True or False: Any non-essential antibiotics should be stopped in a resident with confirmed *C. difficile* diarrhea.

3. Which of the following antibiotics are most commonly associated with *C. difficile* infection?
   - a. Cephalosporins
   - b. Clindamycin
   - c. Fluoroquinolones
   - d. All of the above

4. Which of the following is an effective way to prevent or contain outbreaks of *C. difficile* infection?
   - a. Judicious use of antibiotics
   - b. Using alcohol-based hand rub instead of soap and water
   - c. Screening for *C. difficile* colonization

5. True or False: A major mode of *C. difficile* transmission is through the hands of healthcare workers.

(Answers on other side.)