

INCIDENCE OF DIARRHEA BY *Clostridium difficile* IN HEMATOLOGIC PATIENTS AND HEMATOPOIETIC STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION PATIENTS: RISK FACTORS FOR SEVERE FORMS AND DEATH

Fernanda SPADÃO(1), Juliana GERHARDT(1), Thais GUIMARÃES(1), Frederico DULLEY(2), João Nóbrega de ALMEIDA JUNIOR(3), Marjorie Vieira BATISTA(4), Maria Aparecida SHIKANAI-YASUDA(4), Anna Sara LEVIN(4) & Sílvia Figueiredo COSTA(4)

SUMMARY

We describe the rate of incidence of *Clostridium difficile*-associated diarrhea (CDAD) in hematologic and patients undergone stem cell transplant (HSCT) at HC-FMUSP, from January 2007 to June 2011, using two denominators 1,000 patient and 1,000 days of neutropenia and the risk factors associated with the severe form of the disease and death. The ELISA method (Ridascreen-Biopharm, Germany) for the detections of toxins A/B was used to identify *C. difficile*. A multivariate analysis was performed to evaluate potential factors associated with severe CDAD and death within 14 days after the diagnosis of CDAD, using multiple logistic regression. Sixty-six episodes were identified in 64 patients among 439 patients with diarrhea during the study period. CDA rate of incidence varied from 0.78 to 5.45 per 1,000 days of neutropenia and from 0.65 to 5.45 per 1,000 patient-days. The most common underlying disease was acute myeloid leukemia 30/64 (44%), 32/64 (46%) patients were neutropenic, 31/64 (45%) undergone allogeneic HSCT, 61/64 (88%) had previously used antibiotics and 9/64 (13%) have severe CDAD. Most of the patients (89%) received treatment with oral metronidazole and 19/64 (26%) died. The independent risk factors associated with death were the severe form of CDAD, and use of linezolid.

KEYWORDS: Hematology; Bone marrow transplant; *C. difficile*.

INTRODUCTION

Diarrhea is a common complication in patients who receive high doses of chemotherapy and in those undergone hematopoietic stem cell transplant (HSCT)^{3,13,21,23}. *Clostridium difficile* has frequently been identified as cause of infectious diarrhea in hospital setting. Its incidence rates range from 4.8% to 9% in patients with acute myelogenous leukemia, from 4.9% to 7.5% in patients undergoing autologous and from 14% to 30.4% in those undergoing allogeneic HSCT^{1,2,4,16,25}. The frequent and prolonged use of antibiotics may increase even further the risk of *C. difficile* associated diarrhea (CDAD) in this population of patients²³. Despite these risk factors being frequent in these patients, data of CDAD in haematologic patients are still scarce.

Therefore, studies that evaluate CDAD in this population of patients can be useful for delineating measures of control and prevention of dissemination of this agent.

OBJECTIVE

To describe the rate of incidence and treatment of CDAD in

hematological and HSCT patients, and the risk factors associated with the severe form of the CDAD and death.

PATIENTS, MATERIAL, METHODS

Study setting: The hematology and bone marrow transplant wards have 20 beds, are located in the *Central Institute of Hospital das Clinicas* (ICHC – FMUSP), Brazil, a teaching hospital with 1,000 beds. The bone marrow ward has four rooms, totalizing eight beds, and one room for contact isolation. All suspected cases of CDAD were placed in a contact isolation room, and remained in isolation until resolution of symptoms.

Study design: It is a retrospective study, the clinical records of all the patients in the hematology and bone marrow transplant wards during the period from January 2007 to June 2011 that performed *C. difficile* toxins A/B were analyzed. Its study has been approved by the Hospital das Clinicas of University of São Paulo, Brazil, Ethics Committee.

Definition of a case of CDAD: Hematologic patient with diarrhea (three or more soft stools within 24 hours) and positive for toxins A/B, who received treatment for CDAD.

(1) Nosocomial Infection Control Team of Hospital das Clinicas of University of São Paulo, São Paulo, SP, Brazil.

(2) Bone Marrow Transplant Unit, Hospital das Clinicas of University of São Paulo, São Paulo, SP, Brazil.

(3) Laboratory of Microbiology of Hospital das Clinicas of University of São Paulo, São Paulo, SP, Brazil

(4) Infectious Diseases Department of University of São Paulo, Brazil.

Correspondence to: Sílvia Figueiredo Costa, Departamento de Doenças Infecciosas da Universidade de São Paulo, Av. Dr. Arnaldo 455, Cerqueira Cesar, 01246-000 São Paulo, SP, Brasil.

Fax: +55.11.30617043. E-mail: costasilviaf@ig.com.br

Patients considered suspect were those who presented diarrhea and collected stools for the investigation of *C. difficile* toxins A/B.

Definition of severe disease: Patients presented with one or more of the following variables during the treatment of diarrhea: hypotension; shock, renal insufficiency (50% decreases in creatinine clearance), toxic megacolon; colectomy and death within up to 30 days of onset of clinical symptoms.

The incidence rates of CDAD were calculated using two denominators: 1,000 patient-days and 1,000 days of neutropenia.

Data collection: Data on the number of hematologic and HSCT patients who sent stool samples for toxins A/B investigation were provided by the Information and Hospital Management System (SIGH) of the Central Laboratory Department (DLC). Data with positive toxins A/B are stored in a database of the sub-commission of hospital infection control of the Central Institute of Hospital das Clinicas of University of São Paulo.

The following variables were evaluated: age, gender, underlying disease, type of autologous and allogeneic HSCT (related or unrelated), time of transplant until the onset of diarrhea, presence of neutropenia, neutropenia/day, mucositis (presence and degree of mucositis as per the WHO), graft versus host disease (GVHD), the antimicrobials used; immunosuppressant drugs and chemotherapy, prior use of an antibiotic (up until 30 days before the development of diarrhea), and if the patients stayed in the same room. Other causes of diarrhea (rotavirus, parasites, GVHD, or neutropenic colitis), reactivation of cytomegalovirus (PCR and/or antigenemia positive in the blood), Vancomycin-Resistant Enterococci (VRE) colonization, performance of colonoscopy, and presence of pseudomembrane. The surveillance culture for identification of (VRE) is carried out weekly by rectal swab and/or stool culture and seeded in a selective medium with 6 µg/mL of vancomycin from all patients in the hematology and bone marrow transplant wards. Antigenemia and real-time polymerase chain reaction for Cytomegalovirus are performed twice a week in all HSCT patients from the moment of marrow infusion to one hundred days after transplantation.

The room and period of inpatient stay of the patients were evaluated to verify how many patients were contacts of a positive case of *C. difficile*, and how many developed CDAD.

The following data relative to the treatment of CDAD were evaluated: type of antibiotic used (oral/venous metronidazole or vancomycin), dosage, time, change in clinical picture. Clinical response in seven days: symptom resolution; partial response (50% reduction in frequency of diarrhea episodes); no response; worsening (megacolon and/or perforation). Response at the end of treatment (last day of antibiotic specific for the treatment of CDAD) was evaluated: symptom resolution; partial response (50% reduction in the frequency of diarrhea episodes); no response; worsening; and if there is relapse within 30 days.

Deaths during the treatment of CDAD were evaluated, considering death until 14 days after the onset of treatment, and death during hospitalization.

Microbiological procedures: The ELISA method (Ridascreen-

Biopharm, Germany) was used to identify *C. difficile* toxins A/B.

Statistical analysis: The information was filed in a computerized database utilizing the Epi Info 6.04b program. A descriptive analysis was made of patient characteristics; continuous variables were expressed as mean, standard deviation, median, and interval, and compared by Wilcoxon's test, and the categorical variables by Chi-squared and Fisher's Exact tests. The outcomes studied were severity of the clinical symptoms and death within 14 days after the diagnosis of CDAD. The level of significance adopted for comparison of the variables in the bivariate was the value of $p < 0.05$. A multivariate analysis was performed to evaluate potential factors associated with severe CDAD and death within 14 days after the diagnosis of CDAD, using multiple logistic regression. The variables with $p < 0.10$ in the bivariate analysis and biological plausibility were tested in the multivariate analysis by stepwise forward. Chi-squared for tendency was used to evaluate the distribution of suspected and confirmed cases of CDAD and the incidence of cases confirmed during the study period from 2007 to 2011.

RESULTS

During the study period (January 2007 to June 2011), 983 hematology and 1136 HSCT inpatients were followed, a total of 25,312 patients-day and 9,902 days of neutropenia. Four hundred thirty-nine patients with diarrhea performed *C. difficile* toxins A/B tests. A total of 66 episodes of CDAD in 64 patients were positive and the records of these patients were reviewed. During the study period the cumulative incidence of CDAD was 3.1%. The rate of incidence of CDAD per 1,000 days of neutropenia varied from 0.78 to 5.45 and per 1,000 patient-days varied from 0.78 to 10.24 during the study period. The Chi-squared for tendency showed that the number of suspected cases of CDAD ($p = 0.4180$) and severe form of diseases ($p = 0.69$) remained stable, in contrast with the increase in number of confirmed cases ($p = 0.0006$).

The clinical and demographic data of 64 patients with CDAD over the study period are shown on Table 1. Most (68%) of the patients were males, the age varied from 12 to 65 years old, and the mean age was 38.9; median 38.5 and mode 38.0 years old. The most common underlying disease was acute myeloid leukemia 30/64 (44%), and of these, 32/64 (46%) were neutropenic, 31/64 (45%) undergone allogeneic HSCT, and 61/64 (88%) of the patients had received antibiotics. *C. difficile*-associated diarrhea was more frequent in HSCT patients 46/64 (69%), of which 31/46 (67%) were allogeneic transplants, than in hematologic patients 18/64 (31%). The overall mortality was 24/64 (35%) and the mortality within 14 days of diagnosis was 19/64 (26%).

At the onset of diarrhea, the use of metronidazole was introduced after collecting the stool before the result of test for CDAD. The average number of days to perform the toxins test until the use of metronidazole was one day. Most (89%) of the patients were treated with metronidazole; four patients initiated oral treatment and then switched to intravenous; three patients were hospitalized in ICU and received metronidazole intravenously. After seven days of treatment with metronidazole, 37% of the patients showed a partial response, and 57% had symptoms resolution with 14 days of treatment. Three patients experienced relapse of the disease in less than 30 days. Of the 43% that did not show symptom resolution at the end of treatment (14 days), 24% died during hospitalization, 3% had coinfection, and 3% GVHD. The severe form of

Table 1

Demographic and clinical data of hematologic and HSCT patients with diarrhea due to *C. difficile*, HC-FMUSP, 2007 to June 2011

	N: 64 patients	%
Age	Mean age 38.5 (12-65 years old)	
Underlying Disease		
Aplasia	3	4
Acute Lymphoid Leukemia	8	12
Acute Myeloid Leukemia	30	44
Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	4	6
Lymphoma	9	13
Multiple Myeloma	5	7
Others	7	10
Hospitalization Unit		
Hematology	23	33
Bone Marrow	46	67
Type of HSCT		
Allogeneic	31	45
Unrelated	4	6
Autologous	14	20
Days after HSCT until diarrhea	Mean 11 (1-407)	
Days of hospitalization until diarrhea	Mean 9 (1-105)	
Days of neutropenia until diarrhea	Mean 13 (3-36)	
Prior use of antibiotic	61	88
Sulfamethoxazole+trimethoprim	20	29
Carbapenems	37	54
Cefepime	18	26
Colistin	13	19
Linezolid	7	10
Quinolone	9	13
Piperacillin/Tazobactam	16	23
Hospitalization in the same room with case positive for <i>C. difficile</i>	18	26
GVHD	17	25
ERV	30	44
Co-infection		
CMV	14	20
Parasites	3	5
Severe forms	9	13
Mortality within 14 days	19	26
General mortality	24	35
Neutropenia	32	46
Days of hospitalization. until diarrhea, mean (variation)	Mean 9 (1-105 days)	
Days of diarrhea until toxin collection (variation)	Mean 2 (1-20 days)	
Toxin collection until initiation of treatment (variation)	Mean 1(0-20 days)	
Megacolon	2	3
Severe forms	9	13
TREATMENT		
Metronidazole IV	7	10
Metronidazole PO	61	88
Vancomycin IV	0	
Vancomycin PO	0	
Partial Response	24*	37
End of treatment	39*	57.4
Relapse	3	4.3
Patients did not finish treatment	20	24.6

GVHD: Graft versus host disease; VRE: Vancomycin-resistant enterococci, CMV: cytomegalovirus; ATB: antibiotic. *number of patients with partial response in the first 7 days of treatment, *number of patients who finished treatment and experienced symptom resolution, IV: intravenous; PO: oral

the disease was found in only nine patients (14%), and all of them died; seven of them (80%) died within 14 days.

The bivariate analysis of the risk factors associated with the severe form of CDAD identified allogeneic HSCT, use of glycopeptides and cyclophosphamide as risk factors; however, the multivariate analysis did not identify any independent risk factor (Table 2).

The bivariate analysis of risk factors associated with death within 14 days of the diagnosis of CDAD identified allogeneic transplant, severe form of the disease, linezolid and cyclophosphamide use and hospitalization as risk factors for death and lymphoma as protector. Two models of multivariate analysis were conducted to evaluate the death outcome, one with and the other without the age variable. In spite of not showing $p < 0.1$, age was included in the model because it had been described in various studies as a risk factor associated with mortality. On the other hand, ICU stay is a collinear variable of severity and was not included in the model (Table 3).

DISCUSSION

During the period studied, the cumulative incidence of CDAD was 3.1%, it rose without increasing in clinical suspicion and severe forms of diseases. These data are interesting and in accordance with many countries that have been showing the increasing in CDAD incidence. Different denominators have been used to calculate the incidence of infection by *C. difficile*^{1,2,3,4,10,16,25}. The guideline of CDAD recommends the using as denominator 100 thousand patients¹¹. In our study, we opted to use two denominators, namely, patient-days and days of neutropenia, because of the population studied. The presence and duration of the neutropenia are important risk factors for healthcare associated infections in this population of patients, and has been used as a denominator by other authors^{14,17}. One limitation of our study is precisely the method "ELISA" used to diagnosis infection by *C. difficile* that is not very sensitive, sensitivity varying from 63 to 94%¹¹.

We identified more CDAD in HSCT patients (69%), of which 31/46 (67%) were allogeneic transplants, than in hematologic patients (31%). The mean of days of HSCT until the onset of diarrhea was 11 days in the present study. TOMBLYN *et al.* 2002²³ described a mean of one day after HSCT (varied from three to seven days). A greater frequency of *C. difficile* infection is expected during the first month after HSCT, a period when the patients are exposed to chemotherapy and antibiotics, important risk factors associated with this agent. Nine of sixty-four (13%) patients presented the severe form of CDAD, higher than the 5% previously described by WILLENS *et al.* 2012²⁷.

Previous use of antimicrobials is cited by various authors^{1,2,4} as an important risk factor for the development of CDAD. Most of the patients of this study received antibiotics before the onset of the diarrhea; the most commonly used was carbapenem. However, 12% did not; this finding may be a result of crossover transmission of the agent, or exposure to other risk factors.

New drugs to treat CDAD are now available¹⁸, despite this, data have been showing that metronidazole is a safe option to treat *C. difficile* infection in hematologic and HCST patients, with few cases of relapse^{13,16,27}. In our study 57% of patients had symptoms ending with

Table 2
Risk factors associated with the severe form of diarrhea caused by *C. difficile* in hematologic and HSCT patients

Variable	Severe form		Bivariate analysis	
	Yes N = 9	No N = 57	OR (95% CI)	p value*
Age	21-57 (39)			0.5
Male	5(11%)	39(89%)	0.6(0.15-3.1)	0.41
Underlying disease				
Lymphoma	0(0)	9(100%)	0	0.26
AML	4(13%)	26(87%)	1(0.22-4.5)	0.61
ALL	2(25%)	6(75%)	2.5(0.3-14.9)	0.27
BML	1(33%)	3(67%)	0	0.43
Medullary aplasia	0(0)	3(100%)	2.3(0-24.8)	0.65
Multiple myeloma	0(0)	5(100%)	0	0.48
Allogeneic HSCT	7(23%)	24(77%)	5.1(1-38.6)	0.03
Autologous HSCT	0(0)	14(100%)	0	0.11
Prior use				
Quinolone	2(22%)	7(78%)	2.1(0.25-12.1)	0.33
Sulfamethoxole +trimethoprim	1(5%)	19(95%)	0.27(0.01-1.88)	0.19
Cefepime	1(6%)	17(94%)	0.32(0.01-2.22)	0.25
Carbapenems	4(11%)	33(89%)	0.65(0.14-2.84)	0.4
Colistin	1(8%)	12(92%)	0.5(0.02-3.61)	0.45
Glycopeptides	2(5%)	35(95%)	0.2(0.02-1.02)	0.04
Piperacillin-Tazobactam	2(12%)	14(88%)	0.9(0.12-4.8)	0.65
VRE	2(7%)	28(93%)	0.3(0.04-1.62)	0.15
CMV	2(14%)	12(88%)	1.1(0.14-5.93)	0.58
GVHD	3(18%)	14(82%)	1.6(0.29-7.46)	0.38
Days hospitalized for diarrhea, mean(variation)	1(1-22)	10(1-105)		0.16
Days for diarrhea collection toxins, mean	1(1-20)	1(1-18)		0.23
Collection of toxins/onset of treatment, mean	2(1-6)	1(0-20)		0.94
Chemotherapy	2(6%)	30(94%)	0.29(0.03-1.42)	0.11
Cyclophosphamide	4(31%)	9(69%)	4.3(0.89-20.85)	0.05
Steroids	2(29%)	5(71%)	3(0.35-19.13)	0.22
Immunosuppression	7(15%)	41(85%)	1.6(0.32-12.24)	0.44
Same room as a positive case for <i>C. difficile</i>	0(0)	18(100%)	0	0.05

GVHD: Graft versus host disease; AML: Acute Myeloid Leukemia, ALL; Acute Lymphoid Leukemia, CML: Chronic Myeloid Leukemia; HSCT VRE: Vancomycin-resistant Enterococci; CMV: cytomegalovirus.

14 days of treatment. Coinfection and the presence of GVHD may be the reasons for the non-resolution of symptoms. The literature shows that, until the moment, there is a lack of association of resistance to metronidazole with non-response or relapse^{5,6,18,19,22,26}. In Brazil, two studies that evaluated *C. difficile* susceptibility to metronidazole showed that all strains were susceptible to metronidazole and did not identify ribotype 027 in the country^{8,9}. In the present study, it was not possible to evaluate the impact of sensitivity of *C. difficile* isolates on therapeutic response.

Quinolone is frequently used as bacterial prophylaxis during periods of neutropenia; it has been recently associated with outbreaks of community infection and severe form of CDAD^{4,11}. Therefore, we

assessed the association of previous use of quinolone with severe forms of disease. However, bivariate analysis showed that the risk factors for the severe form of CDAD were allogeneic HSCT, and use of glycopeptides and cyclophosphamide, risk factors directly associated with the severity of the patient. Sharing the same room was a protective factor for the development of the severe form of CDAD. Nevertheless, in the multivariate analysis it was not possible to identify any independent risk factor associated with the severe form of CDAD, probably due to the size of the population evaluated.

The mortality in the present study was not greater than previously described^{1,10}. Overall mortality was 37.5%, 34% in hematologic and 66% in HSCT patients, 58% of them allogeneic transplanted, and death within

Tabela 3

Multivariate analysis of risk factors associated with the severe form of diarrhea caused by *C. difficile* in hematologic and HSCT patients

Variable	Multivariate analysis	
	OR (95% CI)	p value**
Allogeneic HSCT	2.5(0.2-23.9)	0.40
Glycopeptides	0.25(0.03-1.7)	0.16
Cyclophosphamide	4.9(0.5-43)	0.14
Same room as a positive case for <i>C. difficile</i>	0(0-1.0)	0.97

GVHD: Graft versus host disease; AML: Acute Myeloid Leukemia, ALL: Acute Lymphoid Leukemia, CML: Chronic Myeloid Leukemia; HSCT VRE: Vancomycin-resistant Enterococci; CMV: cytomegalovirus.

14 days was 19/64 (26%). On the other hand, the mortality among the severe form of CDAD was unusually high, 80% of patients died within 14 days. The severe forms of CDAD were treated with metronidazole in our study what can have been impacted in the high mortality. The IDSA guideline recommends the use of vancomycin orally for severe forms of CDAD, but this presentation is not yet available in Brazil¹¹.

Age is one of the primary risk factors associated with death in patients with CDAD²⁰. The mean age of the patients studied in our cases was 38.9 years old, a young population probably due to the type of patient evaluated, 75% of patients of less than 50 years old and three (5%) patients of 12 years old. Other risk factors described as associated with death in hematologic patients are colonization by VRE²⁸, GVHD¹² and severe form of diseases^{15,16}. We found that the severe form of diseases, ICU stay, allogeneic HSCT, and use of cyclophosphamide and linezolid were risk factors for death within 14 days, and lymphoma was protector.

Table 4

Bivariate analysis of risk factors associated with death within 14 days of diagnosis of diarrhea by *C. difficile* in hematologic and HSCT patients

Variable	Death in 14 days N = 19	Survival N = 45	Bivariate Analysis	
			OR (95% CI)	p value
Age, mean years old	39(19-59)	38(12-65)		0.76
Gender				
Male	13(29%)	31(71%)	1.3(0.43-4.35)	0.41
Underlying disease				
Lymphoma	0(0)	9(100%)	0	0.04
AML	9(30%)	21(70%)	1.2(0.41-3.66)	0.44
ALL	3(37%)	5(63%)	1.6(0.29-8)	0.38
CML	0(0)	4(100%)	0	0.26
Medullary aplasia	1(33%)	2(67%)	1.3(0-18.36)	0.62
Multiple myeloma	1(20%)	4(80%)	0.6(0.02-5.52)	0.57
Allogeneic HSCT	12(39%)	19(61%)	2.7(0.92-8.67)	0.05
Autologous HSCT	2(14%)	12(86%)	0.3(0.05-1.7)	0.18
Prior use antibiotic				
Quinolone	3(38%)	5(62%)	0.5(0.11-3.42)	0.26
Sulfa+trimethoprim	7(35%)	13(65%)	1.6(0.51-5.15)	0.27
Cefepime	5(28%)	13(72%)	1(0.3-3.37)	0.60
Carbapenem	13(35%)	24(65%)	2.3(0.76-7.15)	0.10
Colistin	6(46%)	7(54%)	2.8(0.8-9.94)	0.09
Glycopeptides	10(27%)	27(73%)	0.9(0.32-2.72)	0.56
Linezolid	4(57%)	3(43%)	4.1(0.83-20.8)	0.08
Piperacillin/Tazobactam	3(19%)	13(81)	0.5(0.13-2.13)	0.28
Febrile neutropenia	7(22%)	25(78%)	0.5(0.18-1.74)	0.24
CMV	4(29%)	10(71%)	1(0.25-3.89)	0.58
VRE	6(20%)	24(80%)	0.5(0.15-1.53)	0.16
Other parasites	0(0)	5(100%)	0	0.18
Severe form	7(79%)	2(22%)	13.2(2.6-103.59)	0.001
Immunosuppressor	16(33%)	32(67%)	2.9(0.8-14.22)	0.08
Chemotherapy	7(22%)	25(78%)	0.5(0.18-1.74)	0.24
Steroids	3(43%)	4(57%)	2.1(0.36-11.39)	0.29
Cyclophosphamide	6(46%)	7(54%)	3(0.83-11.37)	0.09
ICU stay	11(52%)	10(48%)	5.3(1.69-17.63)	0.003

AML: Acute Myeloid Leukemia; ALL: Acute Lymphoid Leukemia; CML: Chronic Myeloid Leukemia; HSCT: hematopoietic stem cells transplant; VRE: Vancomycin-resistant enterococci; CMV: cytomegalovirus; ICU: Intensive Care Unit.

Table 5

Multivariate analysis of risk factors associated with death within 14 days of diagnosis of diarrhea by *C. difficile* in hematologic and HSCT patients

Variable	Multivariate Analysis	
	OR (95% CI)	p value
Lymphoma	0 (0.0-1.0)	0.96
Allogeneic HSCT	2.14 (0.65-7.21)	0.22
Linezolid	5.02(1-25.0)	0.050
Severe form	8.90 (1.92-41.0)	0.015
Cyclophosphamide	2.513(0.61-10.0)	0.19

No patient with lymphoma died. In the multivariate analysis, however, the variables that remained as independent risk factors for death were severe form of the disease, and the use of linezolid. The risk factors identified in the present study are merely a marker of severity. VRE has been previously described as risk factor for CDAD; however, it was not identified as risk factor in our study. On the other hand, linezolid that has been used in our hospital to treat patients colonized by VRE, with persistent febrile neutropenia, or in sepsis and septic shock was a risk factor, unlike two previous studies that showed a potential benefit of linezolid in CDAD, an "in vitro" study that showed action of linezolid against *C. difficile* using a gut model and a epidemiologic study that demonstrated that linezolid protected patients with ventilator-associated pneumonia to develop CDAD^{7,24}.

CONCLUSIONS

The incidence of CDAD increased significantly over the study period; however, the severe form of diseases remained stable. The independent risk factors associated with death in hematologic and HSCT patients in 14-days of onset of CDAD were severe form of the disease, and the use of linezolid.

RESUMO

Diarreia por *Clostridium difficile* em pacientes hematológicos e transplantados de células tronco hematopoiéticas: fatores de risco da forma grave e morte

Descrevemos a taxa de incidência de diarreia associada a *Clostridium difficile* (CDAD) em pacientes hematológicos e submetidos a transplante de células-tronco hematopoiéticas (TCTH) internados no HC-FMUSP no período de janeiro de 2007 a junho de 2011 usando dois denominadores 1.000 paciente e 1.000 dias de neutropenia e os fatores de risco associados à forma grave da doença e morte. O método de ELISA (Ridascreen-Biopharm, Germany) de detecção de toxinas A/B foi utilizado para o diagnóstico de *C. difficile*. Análise multivariada usando regressão logística múltipla foi conduzida para avaliar os potenciais fatores de risco associados com forma grave de CDAD e morte em até 14 dias do diagnóstico. Sessenta e seis episódios foram identificados em 64 pacientes entre 439 pacientes que apresentaram diarreia durante o período do estudo. A taxa de incidência de CDAD variou de 0,78 a 5,45 por 1.000 dias de neutropenia e de 0,65 para 5,45 por 1.000 pacientes-dias. A doença de base mais comum foi leucemia mielóide aguda 30/64(44%), 32/64

(46%) pacientes estavam neutropênicos, 31/64 (45%) foram submetidos à TCTH alogênico, 61/64 (88%) usaram antibióticos previamente e 9/64 (13%) apresentaram forma grave da doença. A maioria dos pacientes (89%) utilizou metronidazol oral no tratamento da CDAD e 19/64 (26%) evoluíram para óbito. Os fatores de risco independentes associados à morte foram forma grave da doença e uso de linezolid.

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