

Clostridium difficile Associated Diarrhoea/Disease (CDAD) is an inflammatory disease of the colon, that affects mostly patients after exposure of wide-spectrum antibiotics. It occurs most frequently in patients of age over 65 years and main risk factors of CDAD are long-term hospitalization, polymorbidity, oncologic or system disorders and immunosuppression. The clinical presentation of CDAD is frequent diarrhea, sometimes accompanied by mucus or blood in the stool. We can expect also high levels of C-reactive protein, fever and leucocytosis.

The main point of the study is to completely understand to whole bacteria Clostridium difficile and to know risk factors, clinics and therapy of CDAD. The second part is focused on main risk factors got from records of patients with positive CD toxins.

The work is built on retrospective search from records of patients with a confirmed CDAD treated in infectious clinic of hospital Na Bulovce during the year 2008. The main importance of the study is to find risk factors of our patients, compare them to general studies and find alternatives, how to avoid rise and spread of this disease.