

# Implementing a C. difficile Testing Protocol

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## Session objectives:

- Review NHSN CDI surveillance definition(s)
  - Community vs. Hospital Onset
- Identify tactics for implementing a CDI testing protocol
- Understand challenges and barriers to successful implementation

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## North Memorial Health

- Independent health care system serving northwest metro
- North Memorial Health Hospital – Level 1 trauma and certified primary stroke center
- Maple Grove Hospital
- One of the largest hospital-based ambulance services in the country



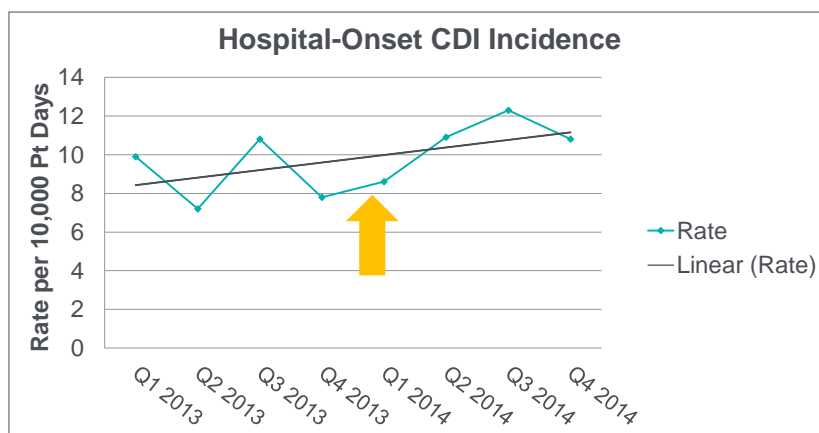
**NORTH**  
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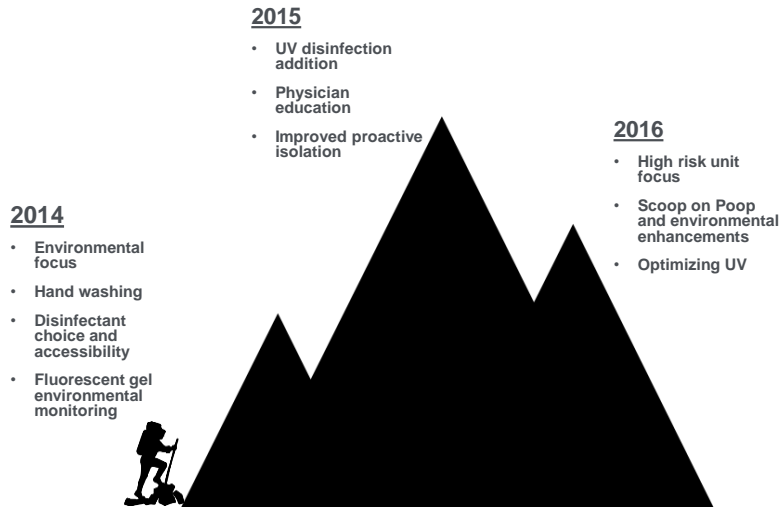
## C. difficile Reporting

- **January 2013:** Reporting to the Center for Medicare/Medicaid (CMS) Hospital Inpatient Quality Reporting Program began
  - National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN)
- **LabID Events:** Based on date admitted to facility and collection date
  - **Community Onset (CO):** Specimen collected as an outpatient or an inpatient  $\leq 3$  days after admission
  - **Healthcare Facility-Onset (HO):** Specimen collected  $> 3$  days after admission
  - Clinical symptoms not included in definition

## C. difficile Surveillance

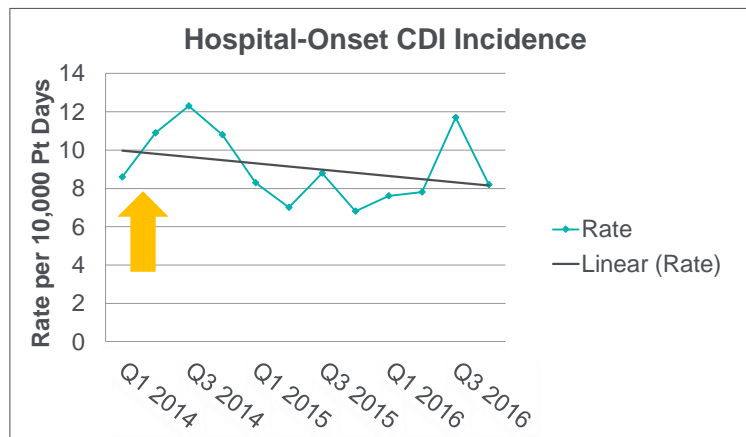


## Laying the Groundwork for Prevention



## C. difficile Surveillance

- Improvement!...but not enough
  - Standardized Infection Ratio (SIR) remained above benchmark



## C. Difficile Testing Practices

- **Reviewed HO CDI for additional trends**

- 20% of cases identified on hospital admission day 4 or day 5 in NMH system in 2016
- 3% with symptoms at time of admission – **probable community-onset, yet didn't meet surveillance definition for CO**

**AND**

- Threshold for C. diff testing highly variable among clinicians

- **PCR testing is NMH diagnostic standard**

- Difficult to ascertain disease vs. asymptomatic colonization
- What are we really reporting?



## Implementing a Protocol

- **July 2016:** Began process to develop a standardized C. diff testing protocol

- Multi-disciplinary team
- Used SHEA/IDSA **Strategies to Prevent *Clostridium difficile* Infections in Acute Care Hospitals: 2014 Update** as guide for testing best practice
- Included RN-driven component

- **Initial concerns: inappropriate testing/over use?**

- Education for both clinicians and nursing



## Implementing a Protocol

Frequency:   Add On - Specimen In Lab | STAT | Timed Once

For:   ☐ Hours ☐ Days ☐ Weeks

Starting:

First Occurrence:

First Occurrence: **Today 1400** Last Occurrence: **Today 1400**

Scheduled Times: [Hide Schedule](#) [Adjust Schedule](#)

9/11/17 1400

Phase of Care:

Class:

**Has Your Patient Had 3 or More Loose / Watery Stools in the last 24 Hours?**

**Has a Positive C Diff Been Resulted in the Last 30 Days or a Negative C Diff Result within the Last 7 Days?**

**Has Patient Taken Laxatives within the Last 24 Hours?**

Reference: [1. Lab Orders - Priority and Frequency Setup](#)

Links:

Sched Inst: [Not done on solid stools.](#)

- **Lab Panel** includes 3 hard stops for all users
  - Assessment of symptoms
  - Recent test results
  - Use of laxatives
- **Providers can order outside of parameters for high clinical suspicion**

## Implementing a Protocol

**Best Practice Advisory - Cdiff**

This Patient has had 3 or More Loose Stools Documented in 24 Hours. Please Order C - Diff Testing and Special Contact Isolation Orders.

Acknowledge Reason

Last Resulted: **Order #137514851**

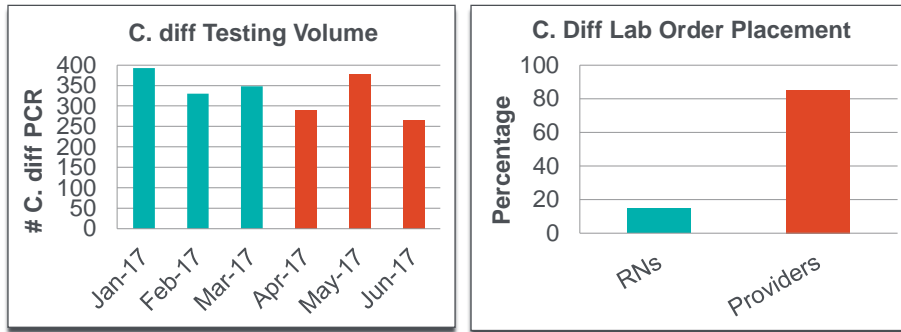
Component	Value	Units	Flag
1. C. DIFFICILE TOXIN BY PCR	No C. difficile toxin detected by PCR		

Ordered: 10/18/16 1:27 PM  
 Resulted: 10/18/16 1:27 PM  
 Collected: 10/18/16 1:27 PM

- **Best Practice Alert (BPA) for Nursing**
  - Trigger: 3 loose stool documented in a 24 hour period
  - Last result pulled in for quick reference
  - Criteria for discontinuation (specimen unable to be collected)
  - Excludes patients < 3 y.o. AND when order previously declined

## Implementing a Protocol

- March 2017: Testing protocol Go Live

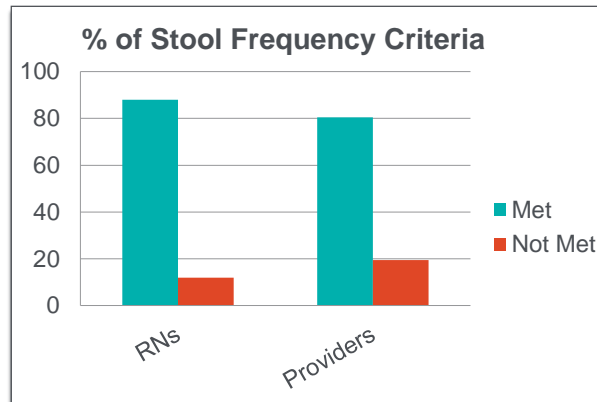


## Implementing a Protocol - Challenges

- **Day of Go Live**
  - BPA not firing correctly: could not decline
  - Overall, overuse not issue among RNs
- **Case by Case Nuances**
  - Post-surgical return of bowel function
  - GI bleeds
  - Colostomy
- **Testing Appropriateness**
  - Lack of IDSA/SHEA defined symptom (3 loose stool) most frequent miss

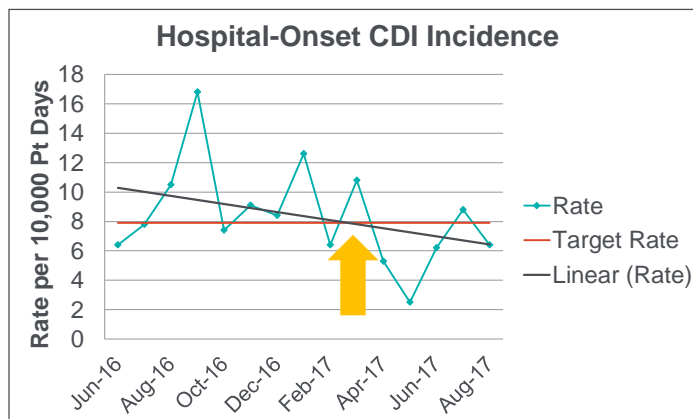
## Implementing a Protocol - Challenges

- Testing (In)Appropriateness
- Infection Prevention daily review



## Implementing a Protocol - Results

- Early success
- 15% improvement in rate since 2016 or 9 CDI events



## Successes and Takeaways

- **Disease Identification:** Earlier identification of CDI *disease* with reduction in identification of asymptomatic colonization
- **Staff engagement:** IP daily review of suspect CDI, opportunity to educate/drive best practice
- **Resource stewardship:** Clearly defined criteria for protocol discontinuation
  - 48 hours
- **Success hinges on the infection prevention groundwork:** Core strategies should be in place first
  - e.g. MHA CDI Prevention Strategies gap analysis (SAFE HAI 2.0 Roadmap)



## Acknowledgements – Implementation Team

- |                                  |                                |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
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