

 Greater Glasgow and Clyde	NHS GREATER GLASGOW & CLYDE BOARD INFECTION CONTROL COMMITTEE	Page	1 of 17
		Effective From	October 2025
	<b><i>Clostridioides difficile</i> Infection (CDI) in Children (3 -16 years)            STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE</b>	Review Date	October 2027
		Version	5

The most up-to-date version of this SOP can be viewed at the following web page:  
[www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control](http://www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control)

### SOP Objective

To provide Healthcare Workers (HCW) with details of the care required to prevent cross-infection in children with *Clostridioides difficile* Infection (CDI).

This SOP applies to all staff employed by NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde and locum staff on fixed term contracts and volunteer staff.

### KEY CHANGES FROM THE PREVIOUS VERSION OF THIS POLICY

**Important Note:** The version of this policy found on the Infection Prevention & Control (eIPC Manual) on the intranet page is the only version that is controlled. Any other versions either printed or embedded into other documents or web pages should be viewed as uncontrolled and as such may not necessarily contain the latest updates, amendments, or linkages to other documents.

### Document Control Summary

Approved by and date	Board Infection Control Committee 20 <sup>th</sup> October 2025
Date of Publication	20 <sup>th</sup> October 2025
Developed by	Infection Control Policy Sub-Group
Related Documents	National Infection Prevention and Control Manual NHSGGC SOP CDI (Adults) NHSGGC Hand Hygiene Aide Memoire NHSGGC Outbreak Incident Management Plan NHSGGC SOP Cleaning of Near Patient Equipment NHSGGC SOP Terminal Clean of Ward/Isolation Rooms NHSGGC SOP Twice daily Clean of Isolation Rooms <u>Antimicrobial Prescribing Policies</u>
Distribution/ Availability	NHSGGC Infection Prevention and Control web page: <a href="http://www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control">www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control</a>
Lead Manager	Director Infection Prevention and Control
Responsible Director	Executive Director of Nursing

The most up-to-date version of this SOP can be viewed at the following web page:  
[www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control](http://www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control)

	NHS GREATER GLASGOW & CLYDE BOARD INFECTION CONTROL COMMITTEE	Page	2 of 17
		Effective From	October 2025
	<b><i>Clostridioides difficile</i> Infection (CDI) in Children (3 -16 years)            STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE</b>	Review Date	October 2027
		Version	5

The most up-to-date version of this SOP can be viewed at the following web page:  
[www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control](http://www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control)

## CONTENTS

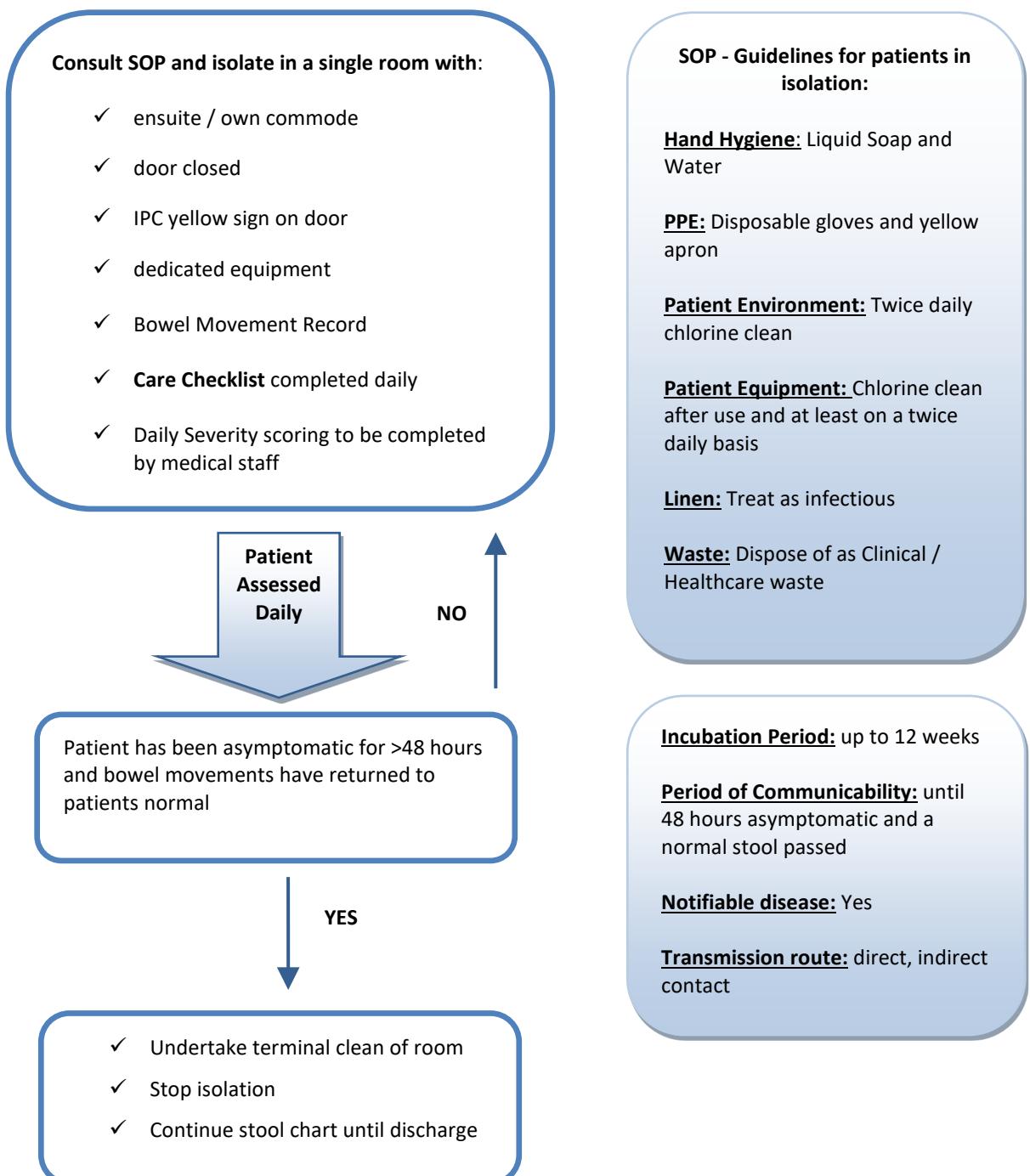
CDI Paediatric Aide Memoire.....	3
1. Responsibilities .....	4
2. General Information on <i>Clostridioides difficile</i> Infection (CDI) .....	6
3. Transmission Based Precautions for CDI .....	8
4. Evidence Base .....	16
Appendix 1 – Bowel Movement Record .....	17

The most up-to-date version of this SOP can be viewed at the following web page:  
[www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control](http://www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control)

Page	3 of 17
Effective From	October 2025
Review Date	October 2027
Version	5

The most up-to-date version of this SOP can be viewed at the following web page:  
[www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control](http://www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control)

## CDI Paediatric Aide Memoire



The most up-to-date version of this SOP can be viewed at the following web page:  
[www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control](http://www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control)

 <b>Greater Glasgow and Clyde</b>	<b>NHS GREATER GLASGOW &amp; CLYDE BOARD INFECTION CONTROL COMMITTEE</b>	<b>Page</b>	<b>4 of 17</b>
		<b>Effective From</b>	<b>October 2025</b>
	<b><i>Clostridioides difficile</i> Infection (CDI) in Children (3 -16 years) STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE</b>	<b>Review Date</b>	<b>October 2027</b>
		<b>Version</b>	<b>5</b>

The most up-to-date version of this SOP can be viewed at the following web page:  
[www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control](http://www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control)

## 1. Responsibilities

### Healthcare Workers (HCWs) must:

- Follow this SOP.  
Commence a CDI Care Checklist while patient is symptomatic, update daily and complete the failure to isolate risk assessment for any aspect of transmission based precautions (TBP) for CDI that cannot be implemented

#### *Clostridioides difficile* – IPC Care checklist

- Inform their line manager and a member of the Infection Prevention and Control Team if this SOP cannot be followed.
- Provide written and verbal information on CDI for patients and their relatives as appropriate

#### *Clostridioides difficile* Patient Information Leaflet

### Senior Charge Nurse (SCN) must:

- Ensure that the IPC Care checklist is in place while patient is deemed infectious/symptomatic.
- Ensure that written information is provided / available for patients and relatives.
- Ensure a failure to isolate risk assessment is in place if any aspect of TBPs for CDI cannot be implemented

### Managers must:

- Support HCWs and IPCTs in following this SOP.
- Cascade new SOPs to clinical staff after approval by the Board Infection Control Committee (BICC).

The most up-to-date version of this SOP can be viewed at the following web page:  
[www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control](http://www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control)

 <b>Greater Glasgow and Clyde</b>	<b>NHS GREATER GLASGOW &amp; CLYDE BOARD INFECTION CONTROL COMMITTEE</b>	<b>Page</b>	<b>5 of 17</b>
		<b>Effective From</b>	<b>October 2025</b>
	<b><i>Clostridioides difficile</i> Infection (CDI) in Children (3 -16 years) STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE</b>	<b>Review Date</b>	<b>October 2027</b>
		<b>Version</b>	<b>5</b>

The most up-to-date version of this SOP can be viewed at the following web page:  
[www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control](http://www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control)

**Infection Prevention and Control Teams (IPCTs) must:**

- Keep this SOP up-to-date.
- Provide education opportunities on this SOP.
- Monitor epidemiology of *Clostridioides difficile* Infection (CDI) within healthcare facility(ies) and advise on infection prevention and control precautions as necessary.
- Advise and support HCWs to undertake a Failure to Isolate Risk Assessment if unable to follow this SOP.

**Occupational Health Service (OHS) must:**

- Advise HCW regarding possible infection exposure and return to work issues as necessary

The most up-to-date version of this SOP can be viewed at the following web page:  
[www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control](http://www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control)

 Greater Glasgow and Clyde	NHS GREATER GLASGOW & CLYDE BOARD INFECTION CONTROL COMMITTEE	Page	6 of 17
		Effective From	October 2025
	<b><i>Clostridioides difficile</i> Infection (CDI) in Children (3 -16 years) STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE</b>	Review Date	October 2027
		Version	5

The most up-to-date version of this SOP can be viewed at the following web page:  
[www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control](http://www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control)

## 2. General Information on *Clostridioides difficile* Infection (CDI)

<b>Communicable Disease/ Alert Organism</b>	<i>Clostridioides difficile</i> is a Gram positive, anaerobic, spore forming, toxin producing gastrointestinal bacillus. Recent studies have shown that <i>C. difficile</i> is an emerging pathogen in the paediatric setting, causing a range of illness; from mild diarrhoea to life changing conditions such as pseudo-membranous colitis, toxic megacolon, intestinal perforation and septic shock. It is imperative that clinical judgement is exercised in order that aetiologies are appropriately investigated.
<b>Case Definition</b>	<p>A child (3-16 years of age) has a diagnosis of CDI if they have a stool specimen positive for CD toxin, diarrhoea (Bowel Movement Record <u>6-7</u>) and one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant co-morbidities i.e. haematology/oncology ; gastrointestinal</li> <li>• Severe GI disease with bloody diarrhoea and an unlikely alternative diagnosis</li> <li>• Antibiotic therapy in the last 4 weeks (especially ciprofloxacin)</li> <li>• Strong clinical suspicion</li> </ul>
<b>Case Definition : Determination of source</b>	<p>Hospital acquired CDI is defined as a CDI case with onset of symptoms at least 48 hours (&gt; 48 hours) following admission to a hospital.</p> <p>Healthcare associated CDI is defined as a CDI case with onset of symptoms within 4 weeks following discharge from a hospital.</p> <p>Indeterminate cases of CDI are defined as a patient who was discharged from a hospital 4–12 weeks before the onset of symptoms.</p> <p>Community associated CDI is defined as a patient with onset of symptoms while outside a hospital and without discharge</p>

The most up-to-date version of this SOP can be viewed at the following web page:  
[www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control](http://www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control)

Page	7 of 17
Effective From	October 2025
Review Date	October 2027
Version	5

***Clostridioides difficile* Infection (CDI) in  
Children (3 -16 years)  
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE**

The most up-to-date version of this SOP can be viewed at the following web page:  
[www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control](http://www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control)

	from a hospital within the previous 12 weeks – or with onset of symptoms within 48 hours following admission to a hospital without stay in a hospital within the previous 12 weeks.
<b><i>Mode of Spread</i></b>	There is evidence of both direct and indirect spread through the hands of HCWs and patients, and environmental contamination via equipment and instruments, e.g. commodes, bedpans and washbowls. <i>C. difficile</i> produces spores which can survive for long periods in the environment. Environmental cleaning is paramount.
<b><i>Incubation Period</i></b>	The precise incubation period is not well defined but can be up to 12 weeks.

 Greater Glasgow and Clyde	NHS GREATER GLASGOW & CLYDE BOARD INFECTION CONTROL COMMITTEE	Page	8 of 17
		Effective From	October 2025
	<b><i>Clostridioides difficile</i> Infection (CDI) in Children (3 -16 years)            STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE</b>	Review Date	October 2027
		Version	5

The most up-to-date version of this SOP can be viewed at the following web page:  
[www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control](http://www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control)

### 3. Transmission Based Precautions for CDI

<b>Accommodation (Patient Placement)</b>	<p>The patient should be placed in a single room, preferably with ensuite or own commode. The door to the room should be closed when not in use and a yellow IPCT sign placed on the door. If a side room is unavailable the IPCT will help the clinical team to undertake a risk assessment and advise where to nurse the patient.</p> <p>Precautions should continue until the patient has been asymptomatic for 48 hours and bowel movements have returned to normal or, on the advice of a member of the IPCT.</p>
<b>Care Checklist available</b>	<p>Yes.</p> <p><a href="#">CDI Care Checklist</a></p>
<b>Clinical/ Healthcare Waste</b>	<p>All non-sharps waste should be designated as Healthcare/Clinical Waste (HCW) and placed in an orange clinical waste bag within the room. Please refer to the <a href="#">NHSGCC Waste Management Policy</a></p>
<b>Contacts</b>	<p>Specimens should not be sent from patients deemed to be contacts unless they develop loose stools, where there is no other cause for this.</p>
<b>Domestic Services/ Facilities</b>	<p>Domestic staff must follow the <a href="#">NHSGGC SOP for Twice Daily Clean of Isolation Rooms</a></p> <p>Cleans should be undertaken at least four hours apart</p>

The most up-to-date version of this SOP can be viewed at the following web page:  
[www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control](http://www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control)

***Clostridioides difficile Infection (CDI) in  
Children (3 -16 years)  
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE***

The most up-to-date version of this SOP can be viewed at the following web page:  
[www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control](http://www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control)

<b>Equipment</b>	<p>Patient equipment, e.g. commode, BP cuff, should be allocated to the patient until no longer considered infectious. Consider single-use or single patient use equipment. Other equipment including Commodes should be decontaminated after each use with chlorine based detergent, as per manufacturer's instructions.</p> <p><a href="#">Twice Daily Clean of Isolation Rooms SOP</a></p>
<b>Hand Hygiene</b>	<p><b>Alcohol gel hand rub and chlorhexidine are <u>not</u> effective against CDI: Soap and water must be used for all patients with loose stools.</b></p> <p>Hand hygiene is the single most important measure to prevent cross infection with CDI. Hands must be decontaminated before and after each direct patient contact, after contact with the environment, after exposure to body fluids and before any aseptic tasks. Patients should be encouraged to carry out thorough hand hygiene. If a child is unable to decontaminate their hands then hand hygiene should be carried out by a HCW or patient carer for them.</p> <p>Please refer to <a href="#">NHSGGC Hand Hygiene Aide Memoire</a></p> <p>Visitors should also be instructed to wash their hands with soap and water</p>
<b>ARHAI Trigger Tool</b>	<p>The ARHAI Trigger Tool must be completed by the IPCT and Clinical Staff if there are two or more HAI CDI cases in the same ward in a two week period. IPCNs and ward staff will complete the <a href="#">trigger tool checklist</a> daily until it is no longer required as advised by IPCT.</p> <p>Findings will be reported to the SCN and ward staff who should liaise with IPC and pharmacy colleagues on any actions required as a result.</p>

The most up-to-date version of this SOP can be viewed at the following web page:  
[www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control](http://www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control)

***Clostridioides difficile Infection (CDI) in Children (3 -16 years)  
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE***

The most up-to-date version of this SOP can be viewed at the following web page:  
[www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control](http://www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control)

<b><i>Linen</i></b>	Treat used linen as infectious, i.e. place in a water soluble bag then into a clear plastic bag (place water soluble bag in the brown plastic bags used in Mental Health Areas), tied then into a red laundry hamper bag. Please refer to <a href="#">National Guidance on the safe management of linen</a> .
<b><i>Moving between wards, hospitals and departments (including theatres)</i></b>	Except in clinical emergencies, transfer of patients before they are symptom-free for 48-hours and/or and passed a normal stool is not advisable.  However, acute receiving units have a high patient turnover and transfer of patients is necessary for effective patient flow and to ensure that patients receive the appropriate care within their specialty. Therefore, Receiving areas <b>MUST</b> be informed of the patient's condition <b>before</b> the patient is transferred and the requirement for a single room.  Please follow <a href="#">NHSGGC SOP Terminal Clean of Ward/Isolation Rooms</a>

 Greater Glasgow and Clyde	NHS GREATER GLASGOW & CLYDE BOARD INFECTION CONTROL COMMITTEE	Page	11 of 17
		Effective From	October 2025
	<b><i>Clostridioides difficile Infection (CDI) in Children (3 -16 years) STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE</i></b>	Review Date	October 2027
		Version	5

The most up-to-date version of this SOP can be viewed at the following web page:  
[www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control](http://www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control)

<b>Notice for Door</b>	The yellow IPC isolation sign must be placed on the door to the patient's room.  In Mental Health Services (MHS), on advice of IPCT.
<b>Patient Clothing</b>	If relatives or carers wish to take personal clothing home, staff must place clothing into a domestic water soluble bag then into a patient clothing bag and staff must ensure that a <a href="#">Washing Clothes at Home Patient Information Leaflet</a> is issued.  <b>NB:</b> It should be recorded in the nursing notes that both the advice and information leaflet has been issued.
<b>Patient Information</b>	Inform the patient and / or if relevant, the patient's relative/ carer of their condition and the necessary precautions if required. Answer any questions and concerns they may have. A CDI Fact sheet for patients and their relatives is available to download from the IPCT web page.  <b>NB:</b> It should be recorded in the nursing notes or Care Checklist that the fact sheet has been issued.  <a href="#">CDI Patient Information Leaflet</a>
<b>Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)</b>	To prevent spread through direct contact PPE (disposable gloves and yellow apron) must be worn for all direct contact with the patient or the patient's environment/equipment. If there is a risk of splashing of blood/body fluids, then facial protection i.e. mask/visor should also be considered. Hand hygiene must be performed using liquid soap and water before donning and after doffing PPE. Alcohol based hand rub is not effective against CDI.
<b>Precautions required until</b>	Precautions should continue until the patient has been asymptomatic for 48 hours and bowel movements have returned to the patient's normal or, on advice of a member of the IPCT.  If symptoms recur, reinstate precautions immediately, send further specimens and inform a member of the IPCT.
<b>Daily and weekly check by IPCT</b>	IPCNs will check daily (Monday -Friday) on the condition of patients with CDI until TBPs are no longer required and thereafter weekly for 4 weeks.

The most up-to-date version of this SOP can be viewed at the following web page:  
[www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control](http://www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control)

***Clostridioides difficile* Infection (CDI) in Children (3 -16 years)  
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE**

The most up-to-date version of this SOP can be viewed at the following web page:  
[www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control](http://www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control)

<b>Daily assessment of severity by clinical team</b>	<p>If the patient is confirmed as CDI, and while the patient is symptomatic of loose stools, medical staff are required to undertake a daily severity assessment using the assessment tool below. Daily severity assessments should continue until patient has been asymptomatic for more than 48 hours and bowel movements have returned to normal. Medical staff should consider the need to take bloods to complete the severity score.</p>																																				
	<p><b>Severity assessment in paediatric population (3-16 years)</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="600 848 1391 1208"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="608 848 1044 916">Criteria</th><th data-bbox="1052 848 1116 916">Yes</th><th data-bbox="1124 848 1187 916">No</th><th data-bbox="1195 848 1383 916">Score if Yes</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="608 927 1044 961">Diarrhoea &gt;5 times per day</td><td data-bbox="1052 927 1116 961"></td><td data-bbox="1124 927 1187 961"></td><td data-bbox="1195 927 1383 961">1</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="608 968 1044 1001">Abdominal pain and discomfort</td><td data-bbox="1052 968 1116 1001"></td><td data-bbox="1124 968 1187 1001"></td><td data-bbox="1195 968 1383 1001">1</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="608 1008 1044 1042">Rising white cell count</td><td data-bbox="1052 1008 1116 1042"></td><td data-bbox="1124 1008 1187 1042"></td><td data-bbox="1195 1008 1383 1042">1</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="608 1048 1044 1082">Raised C-reactive protein</td><td data-bbox="1052 1048 1116 1082"></td><td data-bbox="1124 1048 1187 1082"></td><td data-bbox="1195 1048 1383 1082">1</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="608 1089 1044 1123">Pyrexia &gt;38 °C</td><td data-bbox="1052 1089 1116 1123"></td><td data-bbox="1124 1089 1187 1123"></td><td data-bbox="1195 1089 1383 1123">1</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="608 1129 1044 1163">Evidence of pseudo membranous colitis</td><td data-bbox="1052 1129 1116 1163"></td><td data-bbox="1124 1129 1187 1163"></td><td data-bbox="1195 1129 1383 1163">2</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="608 1170 1044 1203">Intensive care unit requirement</td><td data-bbox="1052 1170 1116 1203"></td><td data-bbox="1124 1170 1187 1203"></td><td data-bbox="1195 1170 1383 1203">2</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="608 1210 1044 1244">Total score</td><td data-bbox="1052 1210 1116 1244"></td><td data-bbox="1124 1210 1187 1244"></td><td data-bbox="1195 1210 1383 1244"></td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>≥ 5 = severe disease</p> <p>If a patient is assessed as severe the IPCT will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• refer to the CDI treatment algorithm (paeds)</li> <li>• Communicate severe cases to the Senior Management Team/ Microbiology and Clinical Teams</li> <li>• IPCT will generate a Datix</li> </ul>	Criteria	Yes	No	Score if Yes	Diarrhoea >5 times per day			1	Abdominal pain and discomfort			1	Rising white cell count			1	Raised C-reactive protein			1	Pyrexia >38 °C			1	Evidence of pseudo membranous colitis			2	Intensive care unit requirement			2	Total score			
Criteria	Yes	No	Score if Yes																																		
Diarrhoea >5 times per day			1																																		
Abdominal pain and discomfort			1																																		
Rising white cell count			1																																		
Raised C-reactive protein			1																																		
Pyrexia >38 °C			1																																		
Evidence of pseudo membranous colitis			2																																		
Intensive care unit requirement			2																																		
Total score																																					
<b>Clinical review assessment (CRA) and Reporting of Severe Cases of CDI</b>	<p>A Clinical Review is required if the patient:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has severe or life threatening CDI</li> <li>• Was admitted to ITU for treatment of CDI or its complications</li> <li>• Had endoscopic diagnosis of pseudomembranous colitis with or without toxin confirmation</li> <li>• Had surgery for the complications of CDI (toxic megacolon, perforation or refractory colitis)</li> <li>• Died within 30 days following a diagnosis of CDI where it is recorded as either the primary or a major contributory factor on the death certificate</li> </ul>																																				

The most up-to-date version of this SOP can be viewed at the following web page:  
[www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control](http://www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control)

***Clostridioides difficile* Infection (CDI) in  
 Children (3 -16 years)  
 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE**

The most up-to-date version of this SOP can be viewed at the following web page:  
[www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control](http://www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Had persisting CDI where the patient has remained symptomatic and toxin positive despite two courses of appropriate therapy</li> </ul>
<b><i>Deaths due to CDI    (Underlying or    Contributing)</i></b>	<p>If death occurs then please see the Adult CDI Guideline for the process to be followed.</p> <p><a href="#"><u>CDI (adult) SOP</u></a></p>

***Clostridioides difficile Infection (CDI) in Children (3 -16 years)  
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE***

The most up-to-date version of this SOP can be viewed at the following web page:  
[www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control](http://www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control)

<b><i>Treatment</i></b>	<a href="http://www.clinicalguidelines.scot.nhs.uk/nhsggc-guidelines/nhsggc-guidelines/microbiology/clostridioides-clostridium-difficile-infection-cdi-in-children-diagnosis-and-management">www.clinicalguidelines.scot.nhs.uk/nhsggc-guidelines/nhsggc-guidelines/microbiology/clostridioides-clostridium-difficile-infection-cdi-in-children-diagnosis-and-management</a>
<b><i>Specimens required</i></b>	<p>Send faecal specimens from any patient who has loose stools that score 6-7 on Bowel Movement Record (Appendix 1) and if no other cause of diarrhoea is known. If negative and loose stools persist, another two samples should be sent at 24-hour intervals. Relevant clinical information must be supplied with the specimen.</p> <p>There is no requirement to send clearance specimens from patients who become asymptomatic.</p> <p>Specimens should not be sent whilst patient is on treatment.</p> <p>Only when a relapse of CDI is suspected should you repeat the toxin testing and exclude other potential causes of diarrhoea, and only after 14 days of treatment. Relapse can also occur up to 14 days after therapy has stopped.</p>
<b><i>Stool Charts</i></b>	<p>It is the responsibility of staff looking after the patient within the area to record signs and symptoms of infection as appropriate, e.g. Bowel Movement Record, Appendix 1. The date, time, size and nature of the stool should be recorded while symptomatic and continued until discharge in order to reduce the risk of cross infection.</p>
<b><i>Surveillance</i></b>	<p>Surveillance of CDI is mandatory in Scotland and is reported to HPS by the Diagnostic Laboratory.</p> <p>Local surveillance in NHSGGC is returned to wards with a prevalence of CDI monthly using Statistical Process Control Charts (SPCs). SPCs are not a substitute for local referral by clinical staff and ICTs but should be used to monitor trends and promote quality improvement.</p>
<b><i>Terminal Cleaning of Room</i></b>	<p>Follow SOP for Terminal Clean of Isolation Rooms. If isolation is discontinued and the patient remains in hospital, consider moving the patient to a new bed-space. This will allow the</p>

The most up-to-date version of this SOP can be viewed at the following web page:  
[www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control](http://www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control)

***Clostridioides difficile* Infection (CDI) in  
 Children (3 -16 years)  
 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE**

The most up-to-date version of this SOP can be viewed at the following web page:  
[www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control](http://www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control)

	<p>patient's bed, bed locker and bed table to be decontaminated thoroughly. These items can be expected, without cleaning, to remain contaminated.</p> <p><b>NB:</b> relapse and re-infection from the environment can be as high as 20% in patients with CDI.</p> <p>See <a href="#">NHSGGC SOP Terminal Clean of Ward/Isolation Rooms</a></p>
<b>Visitors</b>	<p>Visitors are not required to wear aprons and gloves unless participating in patient care. If PPE is worn by visitors it should be removed before leaving the room.</p> <p>Visitors should be advised to decontaminate their hands with liquid soap and water on leaving the room/ patient. Visitors should also be advised not to use communal areas while patient is infectious.</p>

 <b>NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde</b>	<b>NHS GREATER GLASGOW &amp; CLYDE BOARD INFECTION CONTROL COMMITTEE</b>	<b>Page</b>	<b>16 of 17</b>
		<b>Effective From</b>	<b>October 2025</b>
	<b><i>Clostridioides difficile</i> Infection (CDI) in Children (3 -16 years) STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE</b>	<b>Review Date</b>	<b>October 2027</b>
		<b>Version</b>	<b>5</b>

The most up-to-date version of this SOP can be viewed at the following web page:  
[www.nhsoggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control](http://www.nhsoggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control)

#### 4. Evidence Base

Pai S et al. Five years experience of clostridium difficile infection in children at a UK tertiary hospital: proposed criteria for diagnosis and management. PLOS 2012; 71-6

Lees E A et al. The role of Clostridium difficile in the paediatric and neonatal gut — a narrative review. Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis (2016) 35:1047–1057

<http://www.nipcm.hps.scot.nhs.uk/>

<https://www.hps.scot.nhs.uk/web-resources-container/guidance-on-prevention-and-control-of-clostridium-difficile -infection-cdi-in-health-and-social-care-settings-in-scotland/>



# ***Clostridioides difficile* Infection (CDI) in Children (3 -16 years)**

## **STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE**

The most up-to-date version of this SOP can be viewed at the following web page:  
[www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control](http://www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control)

## **Appendix 1 – Bowel Movement Record (adapted from the Bristol Stool Scale)**

**BOWEL MOVEMENT RECORD**

Month: \_\_\_\_\_ Year: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Adapted from the Bristol Stool Scale developed by KW Heaton and SJ Lewis at the University of Bristol, 1997

The most up-to-date version of this SOP can be viewed at the following web page:  
[www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control](http://www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control)