Conclusions

- RCDI and severe CDI, including:
  - To assess how infectious disease experts treat CDI
  - Objectives
    - Methods
      - Background
        - Clostridium difficile infection (CDI) was a leading nosocomial infection in 2011
        - Recurrent Clostridium difficile infection (RCDI) occurs commonly
        - There is limited effectiveness of many antibiotics for some cases of CDI
        - Fecal Microbiota Transplant (FMT) is a highly effective treatment for RCDI
        - FMT has limited use in the U.S.
    - Use of antibiotics
    - Use of non-antibiotic treatments
    - Views and experience regarding FMT
    - Significance of barriers to adoption of FMT

- ID experts use increasingly heterogenous treatments for severe CDI and subsequent RCDI
- Probiotics and IVIG are used inconsistently for CDI treatment
- More ID experts favor use of FMT for RCDI than have access
- High success rates for FMT are reported
- Significant barriers to adoption of FMT exist

Methods

- 11-item web-based survey developed by Emerging Infections Network (EIN) Staff at the University of Iowa in collaboration with other EIN-affiliated authors
- 7-item FMT sub-survey for respondents whose primary institutions offer FMT
- 1,212 members of the IDSA's EIN
- Survey sent by weblink or facsimile in October 2012 to EIN members with 2 weekly reminders

Results of CDI Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st CDI</th>
<th>2nd CDI</th>
<th>3rd CDI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routine</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IVIG use: Yes – 51% (ever)

FMT considered for following circumstances:
- RCDI – 80%
- Severe CDI – 24%
- Never – 9%

Results of FMT Subsurvey

- FMT Subsurvey: 149 respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of FMT</th>
<th>Donor Screening</th>
<th>% of Instillate</th>
<th>% Ordered</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>% Ordered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Banked, frozen</td>
<td>Household or family member</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>Hep B</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household or family member</td>
<td>Banked, frozen</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>Hep B</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banked, frozen</td>
<td>250-500 ml – 67%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>HIV</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banked, frozen</td>
<td>50 to 79</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>Hep B</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 79</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>EIN</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79 to 250</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>EIN</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250 to 500</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>EIN</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source of FMT
- Household or family member – 98%
- Banked, frozen – 2%

Number of installations: 1
Volume of Instillate: <250 ml – 67%
250-500 – 27%

FMT Reasons for lack of availability (selected at that applied):
- Logistics of preparation and delivery – 30%
- Complexity of donor screening – 45%
- Issues with reimbursement/insurance – 26%
- Patient refusal – 5%