

A Descriptive Study of Drug-induced *Clostridium difficile*

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SUMMARY. The most common pathogen responsible for diarrhea connected with healthcare is *Clostridium difficile*. There are several causes of its occurrence but the greatest significant risk factor for the development of *C. difficile* infection is antibiotic exposure. The present study aimed to describe the reports of drug-induced *C. difficile* using the FAERS database. During the study period, 29095 reports were submitted to FAERS. The most reported drugs were adalimumab (5.60%), infliximab (4.07%), lenalidomide (3.73%), cefuroxime axetil (3.46%), prednisone (3.14%), cyclophosphamide (3.14%), metronidazole (3.05%), amoxicillin\clavulanate potassium (2.71%), and ciprofloxacin (2.63%). *C. difficile* infection may be avoided if the right antibiotic treatment is chosen, and infection control procedures are followed.

RESUMEN. El patógeno más común responsable de la diarrea relacionada con la atención médica es *Clostridium difficile*. Hay varias causas de su aparición, pero el mayor factor de riesgo significativo para el desarrollo de la infección por *C. difficile* es la exposición a antibióticos. El presente estudio tuvo como objetivo describir los informes de *C. difficile* inducido por fármacos utilizando la base de datos FAERS. Durante el período de estudio, se enviaron 29095 informes a FAERS. Los fármacos más notificados fueron adalimumab (5,60%), infliximab (4,07%), lenalidomida (3,73%), cefuroxima axetilo (3,46%), prednisona (3,14%), ciclofosfamida (3,14%), metronidazol (3,05%), amoxicilina\clavulanato de potasio (2,71%) y ciprofloxacino (2,63%). La infección por *C. difficile* se puede evitar si se elige el tratamiento antibiótico correcto y se siguen los procedimientos de control de infecciones.

KEY WORDS: adverse event reporting, *Clostridium colitis*, *Clostridium difficile*, FAERS.

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