

Who are we?

Objective

Our aim is to combat the spread of multi-resistant pathogens.

Participants

- Westküstenkliniken gGmbH (Heide und Brunsbüttel)
- Kreis Dithmarschen
- St. Georg gGmbH
- St. Johannis gGmbH
- Rettungsdienst-Kooperation in Schleswig-Holstein (RKiSH) gGmbH
- Pflegeservice Albersdorf
- Pflegewerk Albersdorf gGmbH Haus Möller & Tiessen
- Seniorenresidenz Dethlefsen
- Alten- und Pflegeheim Am Kaiser-Wilhelm-Kanal
- Haus Uthaven GmbH
- Pflegezentrum Marsch und Geest
- DRK -Altenhilfezentrum „Ernst-Heinrich-Detlefs-Haus“
- DRK -Altenhilfezentrum „Haus Süderdöfte“
- DRK -Altenhilfezentrum „Haus am Park“
- DRK KV-Dithmarschen
- Sicher-Daheim GmbH „Juhlsche Villa“
- Pflegeheim Kohlsaar
- Reha-Haus-Buchholz GmbH
- Seniorenhaus Lunden GmbH & Co. KG
- DOMICIL-Seniorenpflegeheim Am Markt GmbH

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What else would I like to know?

Institutions' stamp



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CDAD - What is it?



Information for relatives of residents/clients

with multi-resistant pathogens
in inpatient care facilities
and in outpatient care

MRP Network Dithmarschen
MULTI-RESISTANT PATHOGENS

CDAD - What is it?

C - Clostridium
D - Difficile [hard to manage]
A - Associated
D - Diarrhoea

Clostridium difficile associated diarrhoea, known as CDAD for short, is a dreaded complication of antibiotic therapy.

Most residents/clients usually experience the symptoms about 3 - 10 days after starting antibiotic treatment.

The infection can present across a wide spectrum, from symptom-free right through to serious gastroenteritis.

CDAD is contagious and easily transmitted.

CDAD - What should I do?

- Hand hygiene is the most important thing
- Washing hands thoroughly is of the utmost importance. Using an additional hand disinfection product is recommended.
- If for mental or physical reasons proper hand hygiene cannot be performed alone, the affected person should be helped.
- Laundry must be washed immediately after use at a minimum temperature of 60°C.
- Cutlery and dishes must be washed in the dishwasher at a minimum temperature of 65°C.
- All items that come in direct contact with the affected person must be disinfected after use. This applies especially to sanitary facilities.
- Sanitary products that have come in contact with secretions must be disposed of daily.

What should be done where?

Hospital

Special practices must be observed in hospitals to prevent the spread of the disease. Please refer to the nursing staff.

During the acute diarrhoeal phase, isolation measures are required.

Isolation is lifted after 72 hours with no diarrhoeal episodes.

Retirement and nursing homes

Here isolation measures are also required. Isolation is lifted after 72 hours with no diarrhoeal episodes. Visitors must register with the nursing staff before entering the resident's room and get information about precautionary protective measures.

At home

During the diarrhoeal phase and for three days thereafter, the affected person should not socialise (for example meeting for coffee).

Employees of care services, patient transport and emergency services and doctors take hygienic measures to avoid the infection spreading to other patients.

Speak to your GP if this affects you.
