

242

RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF PPIs AS A RISK FACTOR IN CLOSTRIDIUM *DIFFICILE* INFECTIONS IN PEDIATRIC CYSTIC FIBROSIS PATIENTS (A4), Ellen Lin, Mark MacKay, Jeffery Zobell, et al. PCMC and U of U, SLC, UT, (ellen.lin@imail.org) IRB approved.

Cystic fibrosis (CF) patients are one of two common asymptomatic carriers for *Clostridium difficile*. At our CF center, *Clostridium difficile* associated disease (CDAD) is more common than once thought. Recent literature has suggested acid suppression therapy like proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) may be a risk factor for CDAD in both hospital and community settings. Since the majority of CF patients require PPIs, we performed a retrospective analysis to determine whether PPIs increase CDAD incidence and identify other risk factors for CDAD. The National Cystic Fibrosis Foundation Patient Registry database was cross referenced to PCMC microbiology lab data and clinical workstation. From January 1, 2005 to April 30, 2008, 112 patients were tested for *C. difficile* toxin. Patients receiving H2 blockers were excluded (n=42). Descriptive statistics, Fisher's exact test, and Mann-Whitney U test were used for statistical analysis. A p value of 0.05 was considered statistically significant. Preliminary results show none of the 6 patients who were not on PPI tested positive while 27 out of 64 patients who received PPI tested positive (p=0.075). There was no statistical difference in regards to age, weight, genotype, prior hospitalizations, and prior antibiotic use between the

two groups. Due to limited number of patients in the control group, the primary outcome did not reach statistical significance. We intend to include more patients and further results will be presented.