

**Statement of Consent:** I have read the above information and have received answers to any questions I asked.

**1. What is your gender? (Mark only one option)**

Answer:            Male ☐    Female ☐

**2. What is your age in years?**

Answer:            [   ] years

**3. What is your highest academic qualification? (Mark only one option)**

Answer:            Diploma ☐    Bachelors ☐    Masters ☐    PhD ☐

**4. Have you received any information (either written, verbal or both) about trust policy regarding *C. difficile* infection?**

Answer:            Yes ☐    No ☐

If yes:

**5. What is your field of expertise?**

Answer:

**6. When did you get the information?**

- ☐    At induction
- ☐    During your job
- ☐    Informal visit by the microbiologist
- ☐    Informal visit by the infection control nurse

**7. What type of organism is *C. difficile*?**

- ☐    Anaerobic bacillus
- ☐    Gram-positive coccus
- ☐    Gram-negative bacillus
- ☐    Fungus

**8. What percentage of normal healthy adults carry toxin-producing *C. difficile* in their gut flora?**

- ☐    None
- ☐    5%
- ☐    15–70%
- ☐    100%

**9. Which of the following conditions may be due to *C. difficile* infection?**

- ☐    Pseudomembranous colitis
- ☐    Antibiotic-associated colitis
- ☐    Antibiotic-associated cases of diarrhea

☐ Toxic megacolon

**10. What is the incubation period of *C. difficile* associated disease?**

☐ Less than 2 days

☐ 2 days to 8 weeks

☐ 8–10 weeks

☐ More than 10 weeks

**11. Which of the following risk factors are associated with acquisition of *C. difficile*?**

☐ Prolonged hospital stay

☐ Advanced age

☐ Immunosuppressant

☐ Usage of antacids and stool softeners

☐ All of the above

**12. Which of the following antibiotics are the most frequently cited causes of *C. difficile* infection?**

☐ Cephalosporins

☐ Aminopenicillins

☐ Fluoroquinolones

☐ Clindamycin

☐ All of the above

**13. What is the single most successful measure in reducing symptomatic *C. difficile* infection?**

☐ Antibiotic restriction

☐ Use of gloves while examining patients

☐ Washing hands

☐ Prophylactic use of metronidazole

**14. Is it necessary to treat all cases of *C. difficile* associated diarrhea?**

☐ Yes

☐ No

**15. What is the gold standard test for the identification of pathogenic *C. difficile* infection?**

☐ Cytotoxin assay for detecting cytotoxin B

☐ ELISA

☐ Latex agglutination test

☐ Stool culture

**16. What is the difference between the *C. difficile* responsible for recent outbreaks and the strain responsible for the outbreaks in 1980s and 1990s?**

- ☐ It produces greater amounts of cytotoxins A and B
- ☐ It carries an additional clostridial toxin
- ☐ It has increased sporulation capacity
- ☐ Fluoroquinolone resistance
- ☐ All of the above

**17. What is the most effective way of preventing transmission of *C. difficile*?**

- ☐ Hand wash with soap and water
- ☐ Rubbing hands with alcohol-based products
- ☐ Wearing gloves
- ☐ All of the above

**18. What is the first-line antibiotic choice for the treatment of *C. difficile* associated diarrhea?**

- ☐ Oral vancomycin
- ☐ Oral metronidazole
- ☐ Intravenous vancomycin
- ☐ Intravenous metronidazole

**19. The treatment of choice in patients who failed to respond to oral metronidazole in *C. difficile* associated diarrhea is:**

- ☐ Addition of oral vancomycin
- ☐ Switch over to oral vancomycin
- ☐ Switch over to intravenous metronidazole
- ☐ Addition of intravenous vancomycin
- ☐ Switch over to intravenous metronidazole and oral vancomycin