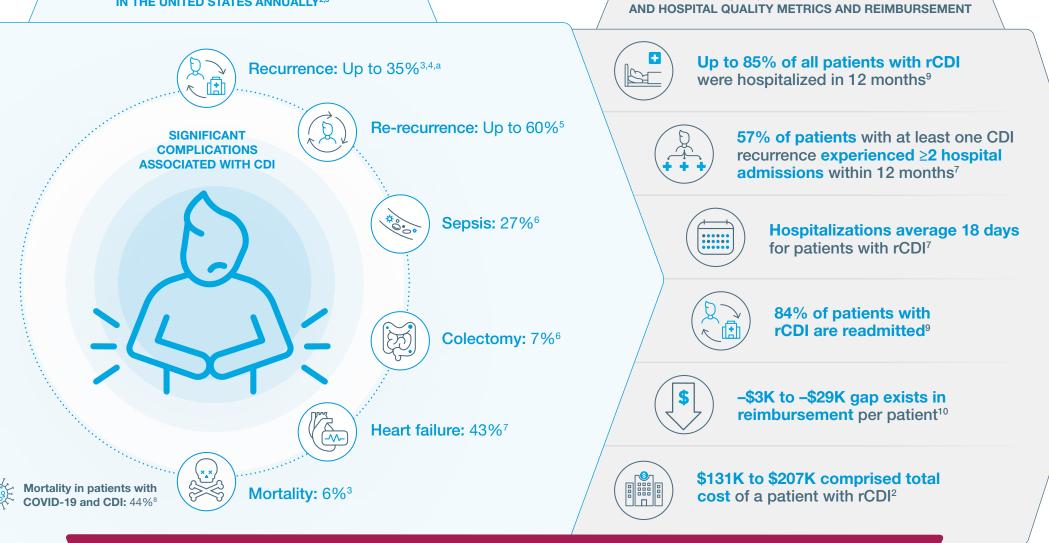
C. DIFFICILE INFECTION (CDI)— A VICIOUS CYCLE OF RECURRENCE THAT RESULTS IN A SIGNIFICANT BURDEN^{1,2}

RECURRENT CDI (rCDI) AFFECTS PATIENT QUALITY OF LIFE

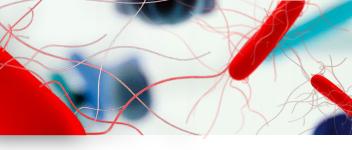
APPROXIMATELY HALF A MILLION CDI CASES IN THE UNITED STATES ANNUALLY^{2,3}



Antibiotics are the standard of care for the treatment of C. diff and effective for some. However, their use has been shown to disrupt the ecology of the gut microbiome and are a predominant risk factor for CDI recurrence.¹¹

^aWithin 8 weeks after initial *C. diff* infection diagnosis.³

References: 1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. https://www.cdc.gov/drugresistance/pdf/threats-report/clostridioides-difficile-508.pdf. Accessed June 24, 2020. 2. Feuerstadt P, et al. J Med Econ. 2020;23(6):603-609. 3. Lessa FC, et al. N Engl J Med. 2015;372(9):825-834. 4. Cornely OA, et al. Clin Infect Dis. 2012;55(suppl 2):s154-s161. 5. Leong C, Zelenitsky S. Can J Hosp Pharm. 2013;66(6):361-368. 6. Feuerstadt P, et al. SAGE Open Med. 2021;9:2050312120986733. doi: 10.1177/2050312120986733. 4. Nelson WW, et al. [published online March 11, 2021]. J Manag Care Spec Pharm. 2021;1-11. doi:10.18553/jmcp.2021.20395. 8. Sandhu A, et al. [published online May 22, 2020]. Emerg Infect Dis. 2020;26(9):10.3201/eid2609.202126. doi:10.3201/eid2609.202126. 9. Rodrigues R, et al. Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol. 2017;38(2):196-202. 10. Zilberberg MD, et al. Medicine. 2018;97(36):e12212. doi:10.1097/MD.00000000012212. 11. McDonald LC, et al. Clin Infect Dis. 2018;66(7):e1-e48.



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