

The main cause of ~~diarrhea related to healthcare-related diarrhea~~ is ~~infection of~~ *Clostridium difficile*. There have been ~~a few reports about it~~ on outbreaks, ~~accompanying higher~~ which are associated with greater severity and mortality. We ~~here~~ herein report an outbreak of *C. difficile* PCR ribotype 078, with a view to contributing ~~to enhanced knowledge of the epidemiological aspects~~ information on its epidemiology in Asia. ~~Outbreak report with retrospective investigation of~~ We retrospectively investigated reports of outbreaks by examining medical ~~treatment~~ records and surveillance data of inpatients diagnosed with ~~the diagnosis of~~ *Clostridium* *C. difficile* infection, ~~between January 1 and December 31, 2010, in a~~ single Japanese institution. Characterization of isolates of *C. difficile* was done ~~concerning ribotype, as well as moxifloxacin~~ by PCR ribotyping, and by examining moxifloxacin resistance and toxin gene expression. Outbreak ~~controlling~~ control measures, ~~concerning including~~ communication, education, reinforcement of infection ~~controlling~~ control measures, optimization of diagnosis and treatment of ~~Clostridium~~ *C. difficile* infection, and antibiotic stewardship, were taken. ~~Thirty three inpatients met~~ A total of 33 cases satisfied the definition of *C. difficile*-associated infection ~~case~~, with ~~60% being male, a~~ median age ~~being~~ was 73.0 years, ~~. Of these cases, 60% were male, 79% having had a~~ comorbidity, 12% ~~having had a~~ non-fatal condition, 66% ~~having had~~ at least one

~~criteria~~ criteria of severe disease at the time of diagnosis, 90% had been given prior ~~antibiotherapy, antibiotic therapy, and~~ 72% ~~of episodes being~~ were nosocomial-
Clostridium ~~infections.~~ The peak in the *C. difficile* infection rate ~~peak~~ was 14.98 per
10,000 bed-days. At ~~month 6, months, the crude~~ mortality rate (~~crude~~) was 66.7% ~~while~~
Clostridium difficile ~~infection attributable cause was~~ 9.9% of deaths
attributed to *C. difficile* infection. Worse outcomes were associated with older age,
disease severity ~~criteria~~ at the time of diagnosis, and presence of an underlying fatal
condition. PCR ribotype 078 was ~~detected~~ identified in 13 ~~out~~ of 19 samples studied.
~~Taken~~ Taken together, our report strongly supports the ~~relevance of~~ measures taken to
control ~~the outbreak~~ outbreaks and highlights the importance of ~~implementing~~ close
~~monitorings~~ monitoring of *Clostridium* *C. difficile* infection.
infections.