The frequency of Clostridioides difficile infection (CDI) has been increasing worldwide to become one of the most common infections. Evidence about risk factors and predictive tools can help to get an optimal clinical management hospital-acquired infection, being the most important antibiotics consumption and previous hospitalization, it is matches with the proportion of patients with comorbidities. Recurrence was similar to high risk of recurrence measured with GEIH-CDI score, this show the utility of this tool to predict recurrence.

Treatment was optimal in general although, there are two patients treated only with metronidazole. The most patients have risk factors infection, being the most important antibiotics consumption and previous hospitalization, it is matches with the proportion of patients with comorbidities. Recurrence was similar to high risk of recurrence measured with GEIH-CDI score, this show the utility of this tool to predict recurrence.