

## Laboratorium diagnosis of clostridium difficile infection

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### Abstrak

*Clostridium difficile* is the most important cause of antibiotic associated diarrhea, and pseudomembranous colitis, a severe infection of the colon. Strain *Clostridium difficile* produce two potent toxin, toxin A (enterotoxin) and toxin B (cytotoxin). These two toxins are both responsible for the diarrhea and inflammation seen in patients treated due to infection, especially the broad spectrum antibiotics. Direct detection of *Clostridium difficile* cytotoxin from faecal specimen using mammalian tissue culture lines is considered the standard diagnostics test of *Clostridium difficile* infection. This test is very sensitive but requires a minimum two days to complete. In order to improve the threshold of diagnosis and treatment, a number of enzyme immunoassay methods have been used, with a reported sensitivity to either toxin A or toxin B.