



Timely Use of Probiotics in Hospitalized Adults Prevents *Clostridium difficile* Infection: A Systematic Review With Meta-Regression Analysis

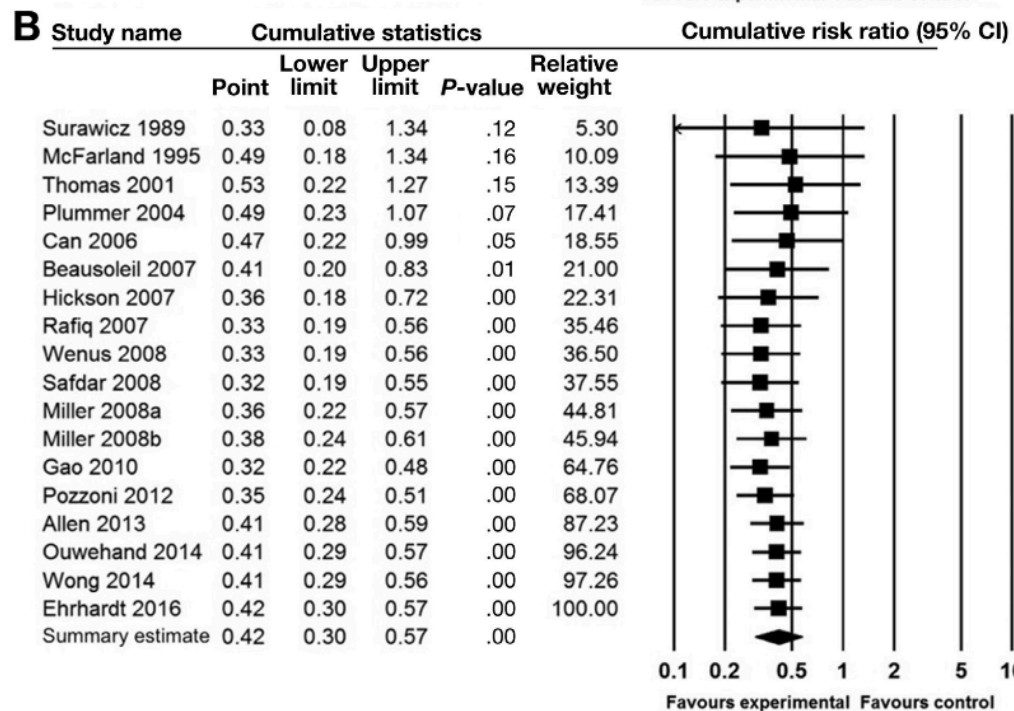
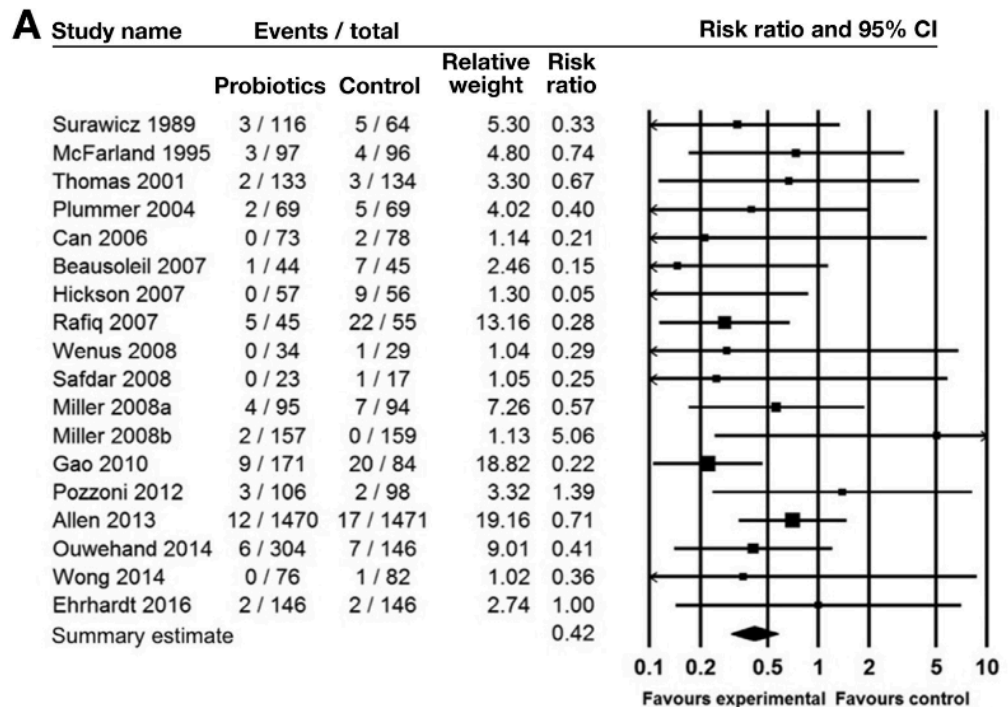
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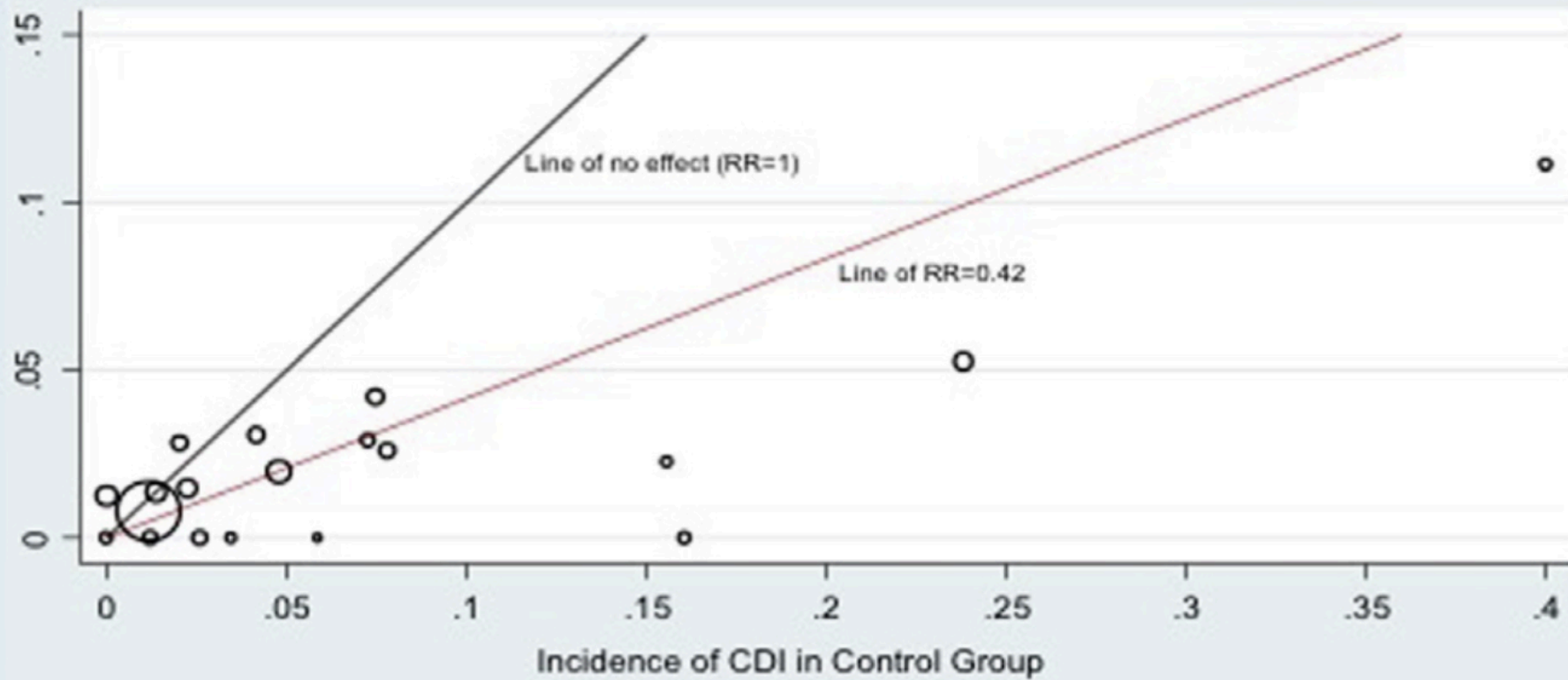
Meta-analysis parameters

- RCT reporting CDI (positive stool cytotoxin, culture or PCR)
- Inclusion criteria:
 - 18+ years old
 - Receiving antibiotics for any reason
- Probiotics VS control
 - Had to be a study testing CDI prevention rather than treatment
 - All doses considered
 - Range: 4 bn – 900 bn organisms per day
 - 4 genera studied:
 - *Lactobacillus*
 - *Saccharomyces*
 - *Bifidobacterium*
 - *Streptococcus*
- Primary outcome: incidence of CDI
- 19 studies passed all filters

“We attempted to contact the investigators of trials without published data, but we received no responses.”



Incidence of CDI in Experimental Group



Sensitivity analysis

- Assumed missing data in experimental groups had 2x and 5x the incidence of CDI than the rest of the experimental group of the same study
- Aggregate risk ratio is preserved under these conditions

