

Abstract

This prospective study investigated the important epidemiologic aspects of *Clostridium difficile* infections (CDIs) among Jordanian adult hospitalized patients. A total of 300 stool specimens were investigated using culture and polymerase chain reaction methods for detection of *C. difficile*, its toxins, and fluoroquinolone resistance. *C. difficile*-positive cultures were found in 13.7% of the patients, and 73% of the isolates carried *tcdA* and/or *tcdB* toxin genes, and all *C. difficile* isolates were negative for binary toxin. The isolates showed moderate level of resistance to both ciprofloxacin and levofloxacin, whereas metronidazole and vancomycin were highly susceptible. This study indicates the need for early detection of CDIs and prevention of its severe disease in hospitalized patients.