

Impact clinique des infections à *C. difficile* à l'hôpital

Dr Alexandre Bleibtreu

PH SMIT Pitié Salpêtrière APHP-Sorbonne Université

 L'orateur ne souhaite pas répondre ☐

Consultant ou membre d'un conseil scientifique

☒ OUI ☐ NON

Conférencier ou auteur/rédacteur rémunéré d'articles ou documents

☒ OUI ☐ NON

Prise en charge de frais de voyage, d'hébergement ou d'inscription à des congrès ou autres manifestations

☒ OUI ☐ NON

Investigateur principal d'une recherche ou d'une étude clinique

☒ OUI ☐ NON

Déclaration d'intérêts de 2014 à 2020

- **Intérêts financiers :**
- **Liens durables ou permanents :**
 - Bill Gates (je travaille sur PC)
 - SPILF, APHP
- **Interventions ponctuelles : Gilead, Astellas, InnoVIIV**
- **Intérêts indirects :**
 - Astellas, Eumedica, Pfizer, MSD, Ipsen, Sanofi, Janssen, Correvio,



Infection à *Clostridioides difficile* définitions

- **Colonisé**

- présence de *C. difficile* toxinogène ou toxines sans symptômes

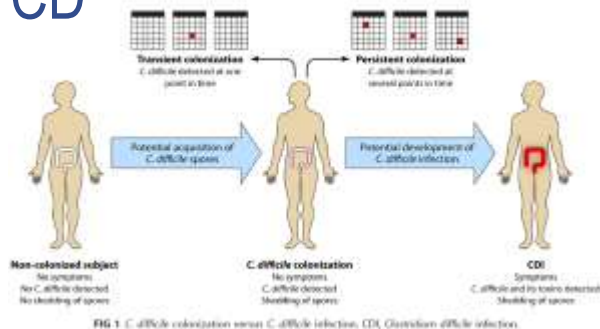
- **ICD = Tableau clinique**



- 🦌 + CD + pas d'autres Dg



- 🦌 + CD



- **ICD sévère :**

- 1^{on} avec ≥ 1 Σ colite sévère

- **ICD compliquée :**

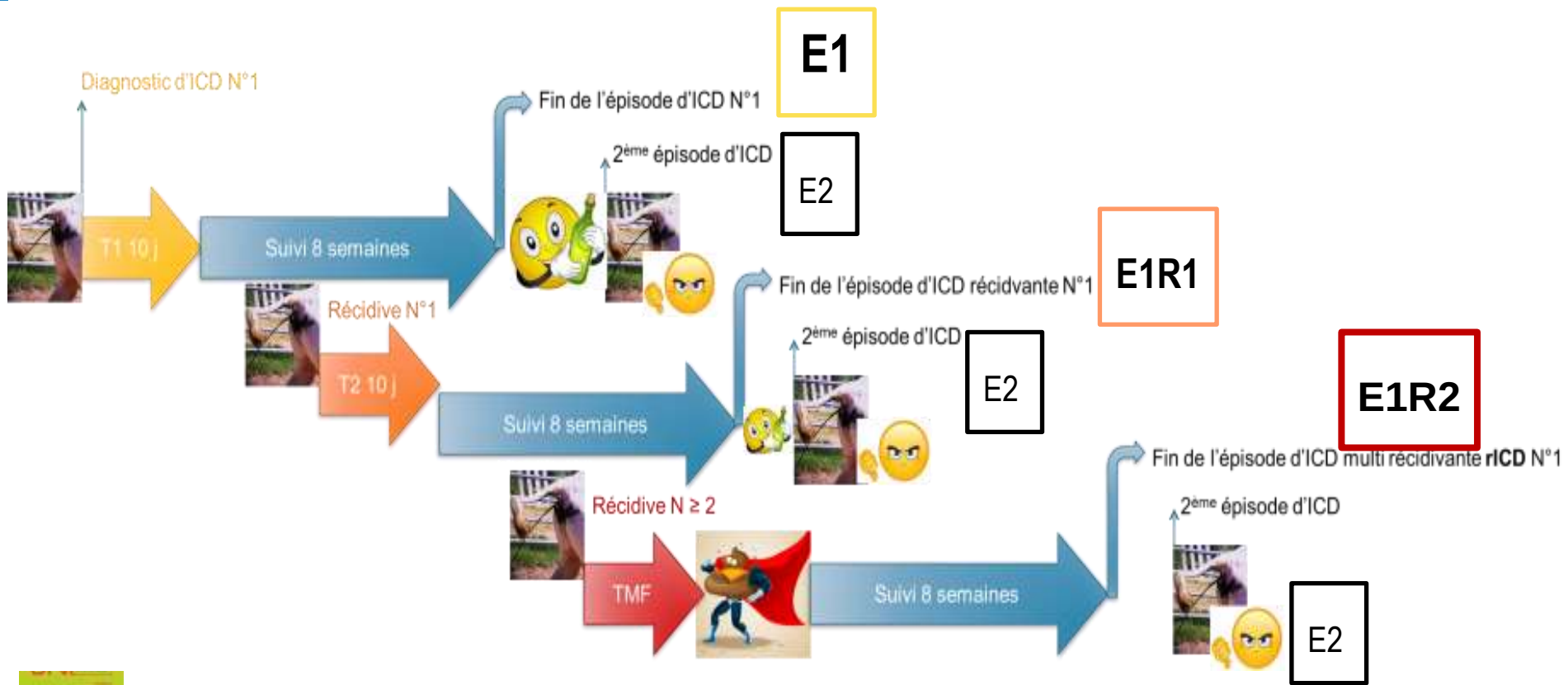
- Mégacôlon toxique
- Choc septique
- Péritonite
- Perforation
- Décès imputable à l'ICD
- Colectomie /chirurgie due a l'ICD
- Admission en réanimation

Infection à *Clostridioides difficile* définitions

- **Réponse clinique au traitement**
 - ↓ fréquence des selles
 - Amélioration de la consistance des selles
 - Mais peuvent rester anormales pendant des semaines!
 - Absence d'apparition de critères de gravité à 72h
- **Récidive :**
 - ICD survenant dans les **8 semaines** suivant le début d'une précédente ICD
 - Si Σ avaient disparu
- **Récidives multiples :**
 - ≥ 2 rechutes au cours d'1 épisode
- **Echec/ICD réfractaire**
 - Tous les autres cas

$E_x R_y$ comme $G_x P_y$

Nomenclature



Définitions proposées par IDSA/SHEA 2019

- **Healthcare facility-onset (HO) CDI**
- **Community-Onset, healthcare facility–associated (CO-HCFA) CDI**
- **Community-Associated (CA) CDI**

good practice recommendation



FDR d'ICD

- Dans les 3 derniers mois :
 - ATB
 - ↗ 12.8%/j l'OR d'ICD si ttt avant H
 - IPP
 - IS
 - Chimio / Rx-thérapie

TABLE 2 Adjusted risk of CDI and individual antibiotics within 60 days prior to index admission in final model^a

Antibiotic	Odds ratio	95% CI ^b	P ^c
Ampicillin	1.6	1.1–2.4	0.039
Ampicillin-sulbactam	1.6	1.1–2.3	0.044
Cefazolin	2.3	1.9–2.6	0.013
Cefdinir	3.5	1.8–6.7	0.036
Cefepime	2.8	2.1–3.6	0.017
Cefoxitin	4.8	3.8–6.3	0.011
Ceftriaxone	4.0	3.5–4.6	0.005
Cefuroxime	6.4	5.1–7.9	0.009
Cephalexin	2.1	1.5–3.0	0.03
Clindamycin	1.9	1.5–2.5	0.022
Daptomycin	0.4	0.2–0.6	0.034
Doxycycline	0.6	0.3–1.0	0.05
Ertapenem	2.5	2.0–3.2	0.016
Antipseudomonal carbapenem	5.1	4.4–6.0	0.003
Fluoroquinolone	3.0	2.7–3.5	0.008
Linezolid	1.2	1.0–1.5	0.047
Nafcillin	2.1	1.4–3.1	0.038
Piperacillin-tazobactam	5.1	4.4–6.0	0.002
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	2.0	1.6–2.6	0.019

TABLE 3 Adjusted risk of CDI and individual antibiotics during index admission^a

Antibiotic (index admission)	Odds ratio	95% CI ^b	P ^c
Amoxicillin-clavulanate	0.6	0.4–0.8	0.019
Cefepime	1.3	1.0–1.7	0.048
Cefoxitin	1.9	1.5–2.4	0.023
Ceftriaxone	1.4	1.2–1.6	0.025
Cefuroxime	1.6	1.3–1.9	0.033
Daptomycin	0.3	0.2–0.5	0.027
Doxycycline	0.5	0.3–0.8	0.041
Antipseudomonal carbapenem	2.1	1.8–2.4	0.014
Piperacillin-tazobactam	1.5	1.3–1.7	0.020

^aContinuation of multivariable logistic regression model in Tables 2 and 4, with individual antibiotics given during the index hospital admission.

^bCI, confidence interval.

^cP values adjusted for a 5% false-discovery rate via the Benjamini-Hochberg method.

FDR d'ICD

TABLE 4 Multivariable logistic regression for factors associated with CDI

Variable	Odds ratio	95% CI ^a	P
★ Age	1.01	1.006–1.013	<0.0001
Charlson comorbidity score	1.05	1.02–1.07	<0.0001
Chronic pulmonary disease	0.85	0.76–0.95	0.005
Diabetes mellitus	0.73	0.65–0.83	<0.0001
Malignancy	0.83	0.71–0.96	0.012
Hepatic disease	1.3	1.1–1.4	<0.0001
★ Hematological malignancy	3.1	2.3–4.1	<0.0001
Hematopoietic stem cell transplant	5.7	3.8–8.4	<0.0001
Corticosteroids	1.2	1.1–1.4	0.001
★ Gastric acid suppression	1.4	1.3–1.6	<0.0001
Recent hospitalization (past 60 days) ^b	2.2	1.5–3.4	<0.0001
Recent intensive care unit stay (past 60 days) ^c	6.5	3.8–11.3	<0.0001
Intensive care unit (current admission)	1.9	1.6–2.1	<0.0001
Gastrointestinal procedure (prior 90 days)	3.1	2.7–3.5	<0.0001
Absolute neutrophil count	1.02	1.01–1.03	<0.0001
Serum creatinine concn	1.004	1.001–1.007	0.006
★ Antibiotic DOT during index admission ^e	1.007	1.005–1.009	<0.0001 ^d
Antibiotic DOT in the prior 60 days ^e	1.128	1.122–1.134	<0.0001 ^d

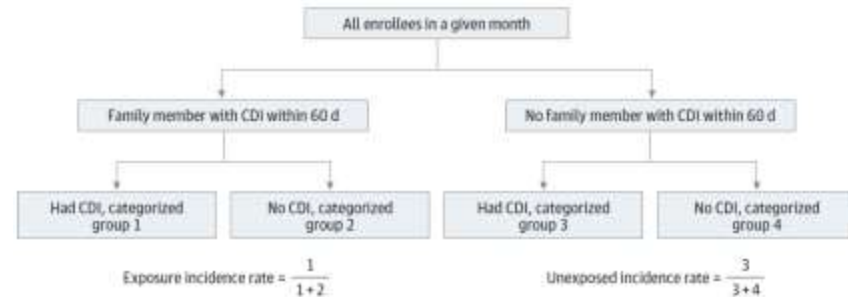
Famille je vous hais !!

JAMA Network **Open**

Original Investigation | Infectious Diseases

Association of Household Exposure to Primary *Clostridioides difficile* Infection With Secondary Infection in Family Members

Aaron C. Miles, PhD; Alberto M. Segre, PhD; Sitcan V. Pemmaraju, PhD; Daniel K. Sewell, PhD; Philip M. Polgreen, MD, MPH



CO-ICD sans hospitalisation
préalable

IRR for family exposure
= 21.74 (95%CI, 15.12-30.01)

Table 3. Regression Analysis Incidence Rate Ratios From a Quasi-Poisson Regression Model^a

	Estimate (95% CI)		
Coefficient	Any CDI (No. of CDI cases = 224 818)	Community-onset CDI (No. of CDI cases = 134 606)	Community-onset CDI and no prior hospitalization (No. of CDI cases = 103 995)
Intercept	0 (0-0)	0 (0-0)	0 (0-0)
Family exposure	12.47 (8.86-16.97)	16.00 (11.72-21.22)	21.74 (15.12-30.01)
Family exposure: dependent (ages 18-26 y)	0.87 (0.10-3.27)	0.97 (0.17-3.06)	0.72 (0.10-2.50)
Prior hospitalization	16.18 (15.31-17.10)	12.73 (11.98-13.52)	NA
Prior antibiotic use			
None	1 [Reference]	1 [Reference]	1 [Reference]
Low-risk antibiotic	3.15 (2.93-3.38)	3.19 (2.96-3.43)	3.73 (3.41-4.08)
High-risk antibiotic	7.78 (7.33-8.25)	8.38 (7.87-8.91)	14.26 (13.27-15.31)

FDR de risque un jour FDR toujours?

- Étude des variations d'incidence et de FDR sur 11 years (2006–2016)
- Étude cas-témoins appariés rétrospective dans 3 hopitaux New-Yorkais
- FDR retenu si LoS x4
- 6 038 ICD (0.87%)
 - 44% HA-CDI
 - 56% CA-CDI
- Diminution au cours du temps des ICD nosocomiales -0.03% / an
- Augmentation des ICD communautaires $+0.04\%$ / an
- ATB :
 - Augmentation du nombre de patients sous ATB $+3\%$ par an
 - Mais moins d'ATB "à risque d'ICD" -1.2% par an
 - Augmentation de la durée des ATB pour les ICD nosocomiales $+4.4\%$ par an
- Baisse des IPP -3.8% et augmentation des anti-histaminiques $+7.3\%$



Signes de sévérité / FDR de forme grave de l'ICD

Facteurs de risque de forme grave

Age $\geq$ 65 ans

Hyperleucocytose $>15.10^9/L$

Albuminémie < 30 g/L

$\nearrow$ créatininémie $\geq 133 \mu M$ ou $\geq 1.5 \times \text{créat}_{\text{base}}$

Comorbidités



SIGNES DE SÉVÉRITÉ ATTRIBUABLES À L'ICD (ESCMID 2014)

Examen physique

Fièvre $> 38,5^{\circ}C^*$: oui / non / inconnu

Frissons* : oui / non / inconnu

Instabilité hémodynamique* (incluant le choc septique) : oui / non / inconnu

Défaillance respiratoire nécessitant une ventilation mécanique* : oui / non / inconnu

Signes et symptômes de péritonite* : oui / non / inconnu

Signes et symptômes d'iléus colique* : oui / non / inconnu

Coloscopie ou sigmoïdoscopie

Colite pseudomembraneuse* : oui / non / inconnu

Examens biologiques

Hyperleucocytose* ($> 15 \times 10^9/L$) : oui / non / inconnu

Myélémie $> 20\%$ des Leucocytes* : oui / non / inconnu

Augmentation créatinine* ($> 50\%$ valeur initiale) : oui / non / inconnu

Lactate sérique* (> 5 mmol/L) : oui / non / inconnu

Hypoalbuminémie* chez l'adulte (< 30 g/L) : oui / non / inconnu

Imagerie

Distension colique* (> 6 cm sur le colon transverse) : oui / non / inconnu

Épaississement de la paroi colique* : oui / non / inconnu

Densité de la graisse péricolique* : oui / non / inconnu

Ascite sans autre explication que l'ICD* : oui / non / inconnu

Debast et al. Treatment guideline for *C. difficile* infection

FDR de forme sévère selon les sociétés savantes

REVIEW

Systematic review on the definition and predictors of severe *Clostridioides difficile* infection

Valencia Hu Yan Zheng^a, Aun Shu Jeng Woo,^a Christina Scaduto,^b Maria Teresa Kacurawa Cruz,^c Yan Yuan Tan,^{d,e,f} Hao Du,^g Ningping Peng^h and Kewei Tan Ho Siah^{a,*}

¹Department of Microbiology, Yangtze 1-1-1 International Education, "Two Towns" New Town, School of Public Health, East China University of Health Science, Fudan University, Shanghai University of Engineering, "Germatology and Hepatology Service, Jiangsu General Hospital, Division of "Laboratory" Internal Medicine, University Medicine Clinics, "Gastroenterology and Hepatology, University Medicine Clinics, General University Hospital, "Molecular Epidemiology Group, "Hepatitis research, Jiangsu and "Research in the School of Public Health, Beijing, China, 100084, 2016

Table 3 CDI severity predictors in different clinical guidelines

	Criteria	ACG [†] 2013	ESCMID [‡] 2014	ASID [§] 2016	IDSA-SHEA [¶] 2017	WSES ^{††} 2019
1	Comorbidities					
2	White blood cell count	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Albumin	✓	✓	✓		✓
4	Age					
5	Creatinine		✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Admission into ICU		✓		✓	
7	C-reactive protein					
8	Urea					
9	Blood pressure					

[†]American College of Gastroenterology.[†]European Society of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases.

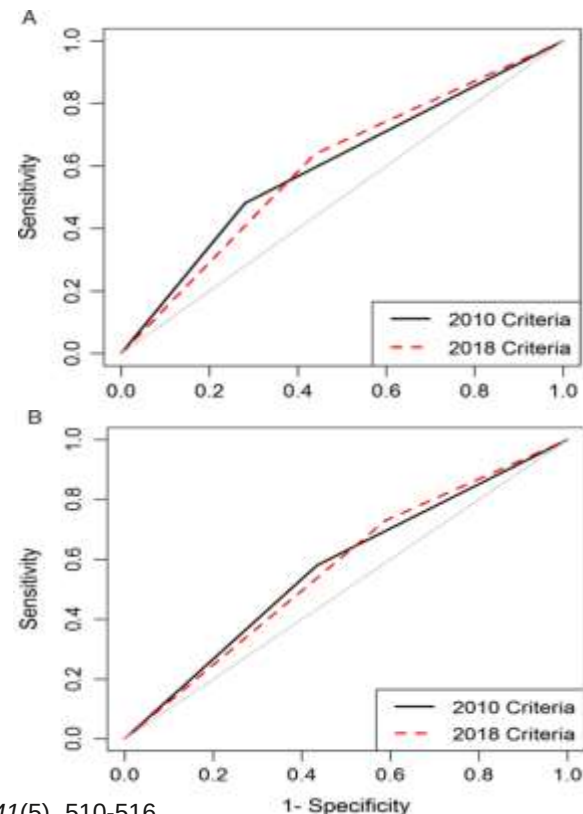
*Australian Society of Infectious Diseases.

*Infectious Diseases Society of America-Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America.

¹¹World Society of Emergency Surgery.

Les critères ne font pas tout tous seuls...

- 2006-16 étude retrospective
- 86 112 épisodes d'ICD soit en Sub-acute care (SSR), soit en Acute care (Hospitalisation)
- Données manquantes en SSR
 - (2010, 58.8%; 2018, 49.2%).
- **Faible sensibilité des critères de sévérité**
 - 0.48 for subacute care using 2010 criteria
 - 0.73 for acute care using 2018 criteria.
- **Valeur d'AUC décevante:**
 - 0.60 for subacute care and 0.57 for acute care for both versions
- **Mais VPN élevées >0.80.**



Stevens, V (2020). *Infection Control & Hospital Epidemiology*, 41(5), 510-516
doi:10.1017/ice.2020.8

FDR de récurrence Debast et al. CMI 2014

TABLE 6. Prognostic markers that can be used to determine (increased risk of) recurrent *Clostridium difficile* infection (CDI)

Characteristics	SoR*	QoE	Ref (s) not exhaustive	Comment(s)
Age (≥ 65 years)	A	IrH	[42,43,46,67]	Meta-analysis: [43]. Systematic review: [46]. Prospective validation study of risk factor: [42].
Continued use of (non-CDI) antibiotics after diagnosis of CDI and/or after CDI treatment	A	IrH	[42,43]	Meta-analysis: [43]. Prospective validation study of risk factor: [42].
Comorbidity (severe underlying disease) and/or renal failure	A	IrH	[42,45,68]	Prospective validation study of risk factor: comorbidity conditions rated by Homs' index (scoring system for underlying disease severity) [42].
A history of previous CDI (more than one recurrence)	A	IrH	[26,40,69-71]	Data from randomized controlled trials: [26,70]. Meta-analysis of pivotal randomized controlled trials [40].
Concomitant use of anacid medications (proton pump inhibitors)	B	IrH	[43,72]	Meta-analysis on recurrent CDI: [43]. Meta-analysis on CDI: [72].
Initial disease severity	B	IrH	[42,67]	Prospective validation study of risk factor [42]. Long-term population based cohort study [67].

*SoR: degree of recommendation to use a (clinical) characteristic as a prognostic marker.

Debast et al. Treatment guideline for *C. difficile* infection

Facteurs de risque de rechute

Age ≥ 65 ans

Poursuite d'une antibiothérapie

Comorbidités

Antécédent d'ICD

Utilisation d'IPP

Gravité initiale

Les animaux sont nos amis !

Open Forum Infectious Diseases

ORIGINAL ARTICLES



Pet Ownership Protects Against Recurrence of *Clostridioides difficile* Infection

James G. Beaudin^{1,2}, Jessica J. Kelly³, Rishi Datta^{4,5,6,7,8}, Adam K. Luchinskas⁹, Paul Simons¹⁰, Leigh Stevenson¹¹, W. Jonathan P. Wu¹², and Rishi Datta¹³

¹Department of Gastroenterology, School of Medicine at Baltimore, University of Maryland, Baltimore, MD; ²Division of Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology, University of Maryland, Baltimore; ³Department of Microbiology, University of Maryland, Baltimore; ⁴Department of Medicine, University of Maryland, Baltimore; ⁵Department of Pediatrics, University of Maryland, Baltimore; ⁶Department of Surgery, University of Maryland, Baltimore; ⁷Department of Radiology, University of Maryland, Baltimore; ⁸Department of Pathology, University of Maryland, Baltimore; ⁹Department of Medicine, University of Maryland, Baltimore; ¹⁰Department of Medicine, University of Maryland, Baltimore; ¹¹Department of Medicine, University of Maryland, Baltimore; ¹²Department of Medicine, University of Maryland, Baltimore; ¹³Department of Medicine, University of Maryland, Baltimore

Score de contact avec son animal : [0-7]

S'occuper de son animal = 2 points

Dormir avec son animal (sur le lit) = 3 points

Se laisser lécher la figure ou les mains = 4 points

Table 3. Association Between Pet Ownership, Pet Contact, Patient Factors, and Recurrence of *Clostridioides difficile* Infection Among Patients With Community-Onset or Community-Acquired *C. difficile* Infection (n = 131)

Variable	Univariable Analysis			Multivariable Analysis		
	Odds Ratio	95% CI	P Value	Odds Ratio	95% CI	P Value
Pet ownership	0.52	0.25–1.09	0.085	0.58	0.27–1.24	0.163
Pet contact score (0–7 points)	0.84	0.72–0.97	0.022	0.86	0.74–1.00	0.051
Charlson comorbidity index	1.15	1.00–1.32	0.040	1.12	0.976–1.29	0.105

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Recurrent *Clostridioides difficile* Infection and Pet Ownership • OFID • 5



Recommendations ESCMID Debast et al. CMI 2014

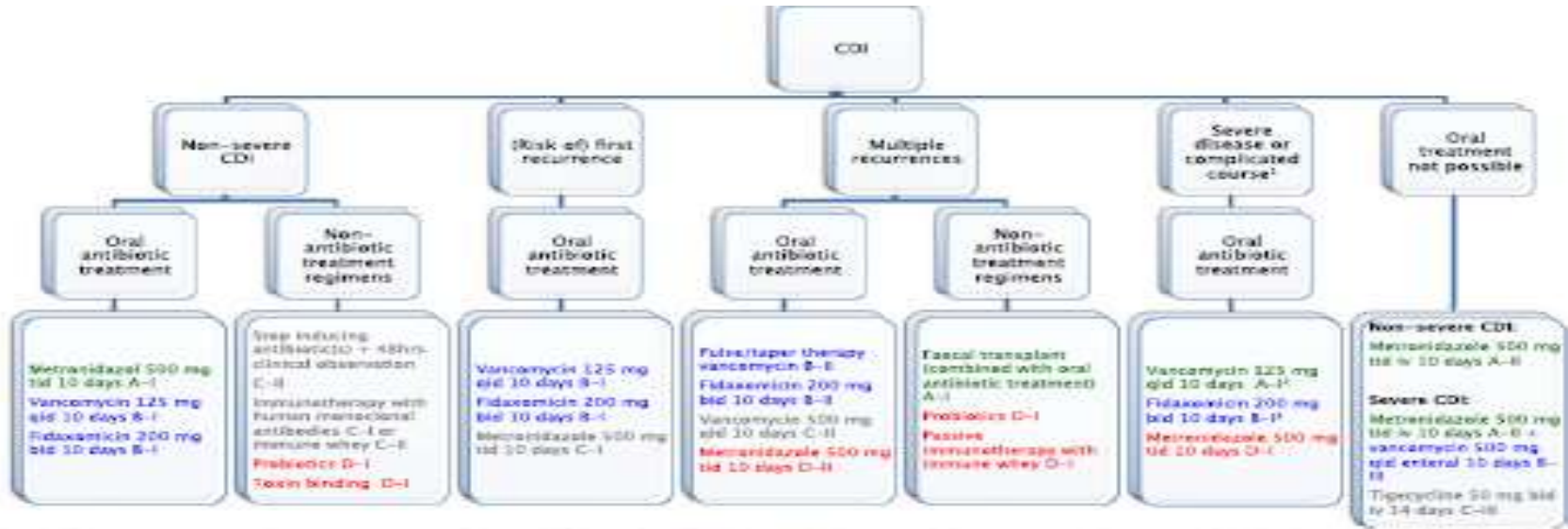


FIG. 1. Schematic overview of therapeutic regimens for *Clostridium difficile* infection (CDI). ¹Severe CDI or complicated course/surgical therapy not included in this overview; ²It can be considered to increase the oral dosage of vancomycin to 200 mg four times daily for 10 days (B-II); ³There is no evidence that supports the use of fidaxomicin in life-threatening CDI (D-II); Strength of Recommendation (SoR): A = green (Strongly supports a recommendation for use); SoR B = blue (Moderately supports a recommendation for use); SoR C = grey (Marginally supports a recommendation for use); SoR D = red (Recommendation against use).

Recommendations IDSA 2018

McDonald LC et al, Clinical Infectious Diseases 2018

Table 1. Recommendations for the Treatment of *Clostridium difficile* Infection in Adults

Clinical Definition	Supportive Clinical Data	Recommended Treatment ^a	Strength of Recommendation/ Quality of Evidence
Initial episode, non-severe	Leukocytosis with a white blood cell count of $\leq 15,000$ cells/mL and a serum creatinine level < 1.5 mg/dL	• VAN 125 mg given 4 times daily for 10 days, OR • FDX 200 mg given twice daily for 10 days • Alternate if above agents are unavailable: metronidazole, 500 mg 3 times per day by mouth for 10 days	Strong/High Strong/High Weak/High
Initial episode, severe ^b	Leukocytosis with a white blood cell count of $\geq 15,000$ cells/mL or a serum creatinine level > 1.5 mg/dL	• VAN, 125 mg 4 times per day by mouth for 10 days, OR • FDX 200 mg given twice daily for 10 days	Strong/High Strong/High
Initial episode, fulminant	Hypotension or shock, ileus, megacolon	• VAN, 500 mg 4 times per day by mouth or by nasogastric tube. If ileus, consider adding rectal instillation of VAN. Intravenously administered metronidazole (500 mg every 8 hours) should be administered together with oral or rectal VAN, particularly if ileus is present.	Strong/Moderate (oral VAN); Weak/Low (rectal VAN); Strong/Moderate (intravenous metronidazole)
First recurrence	...	• VAN 125 mg given 4 times daily for 10 days if metronidazole was used for the initial episode, OR • Use a prolonged tapered and pulsed VAN regimen if a standard regimen was used for the initial episode (eg, 125 mg 4 times per day for 10–14 days, 2 times per day for a week, once per day for a week, and then every 2 or 3 days for 2–8 weeks), OR • FDX 200 mg given twice daily for 10 days if VAN was used for the initial episode	Weak/Low Weak/Low Weak/Moderate
Second or subsequent recurrence	...	• VAN in a tapered and pulsed regimen, OR • VAN, 125 mg 4 times per day by mouth for 10 days followed by rifaximin 400 mg 3 times daily for 20 days, OR • FDX 200 mg given twice daily for 10 days, OR • Fecal microbiota transplantation^c	Weak/Low Weak/Low Weak/Low Strong/Moderate

Proposition de PEC locale GHPS APHP Sorbonne Université

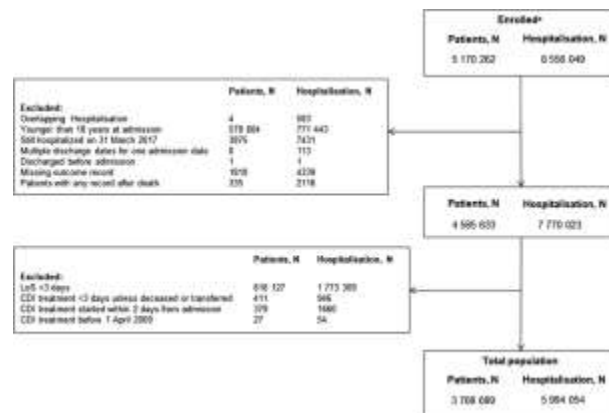
1 ^{er} épisode documenté			
Durée du ttt	Situations « classiques »	Antibiothérapie inductrice ne pouvant pas être arrêtée dans les 72 heures	Forme compliquée : • choc septique / sepsis 3.0 • Iléus • Distension colique > 6cm • Indication chirurgicale
10 jours	Vancomycine PO 125mg x 4 /j 🔴 <i>métronidazole non recommandé</i>	Fidaxomicine PO 200mg x 2/j (sur ordonnance nominative à la pharmacie)	Vancomycine PO 500mg x 4 /j + Métronidazole IV 500mg x 3/j
1 ^{ère} rechute documentée			
10 jours	Fidaxomicine PO 200mg x 2/j (sur ordonnance nominative à la pharmacie) 🔴 <i>Vancomycine PO 125mg x 4 si métronidazole au 1^{er} épisode</i>	Vancomycine PO 125mg x 4 /j	Vancomycine PO 500mg x 4 /j + Métronidazole IV 500mg x3/j
≥ 2 ^{ème} rechute Transplantation de microbiote fécal (TMF) → ☎ 27207 → suspension par voie rectale ou nasogastrique / gélules PO			

Impact Hospitalier des ICD, l'exemple Japonais

- 2008-2017
- Données de 20% des hôpitaux
- Ajusté pour prendre en compte le biais d'immortalité surestimant la LoS
- 0,17% des H sont pour ICD
- 11,5% des H pour rICD dans la cohorte ICD
- LoS vs. Non-ICD +4j si ICD, +19 j si rICD
- Excès de mortalité vs. Non ICD +6,9% rICD, -1;9%
- Surcout
 - H pour ICD 1185 USD
 - r-ICD 785 USD

Excess length of hospital stay, mortality and cost attributable to *Clostridioides (Clostridium) difficile* infection and recurrence: a nationwide analysis in Japan

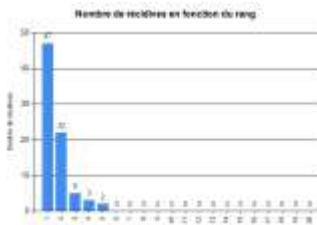
T. Kimura¹, S. Stanhope² and T. Sugitani¹



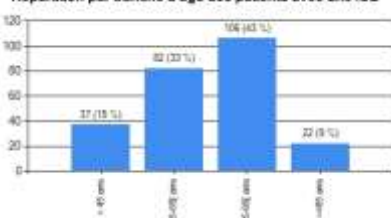
Impact sur PSL 01/01/2018 - 01/07/2020

E_1 ICD = 250 E (76%), $E_1 R_x$ = 79 E (24%)

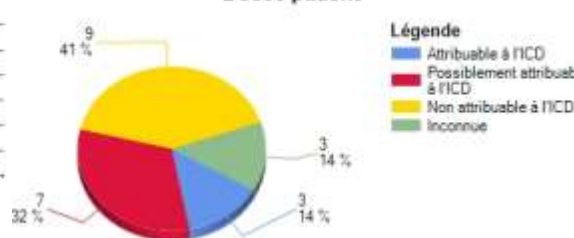
- Age médian = 63 (écart-type : 18,3)
- Sexe ratio (M/F) : 1,01 (162/161)
- 40% d'ATB concomitante
- Charlson moyen = 6,3
- LoS = 37 (écart-type : 35,2)
- Décès 10%



Répartition par tranche d'âge des patients avec une ICD



Décès patient



Traitements	Nombre (%)
Metronidazole per os	47 (15 %)
Metronidazole IV	17 (5 %)
Vancomycine per os	200 (63 %)
Fidaxomicine	96 (30 %)
Chirurgie	1 (0 %)
Transplantation fécale	21 (7 %)
Admission en réanimation	6 (2 %)
Autre	8 (3 %)

Guérison clinique	Oui n (%)	Non n (%)	Inconnue n (%)
Fiches ayant au moins un traitement	264 (90 %)	17 (6 %)	13 (4 %)
Fiches n'ayant pas de traitement	4 (50 %)	1 (12 %)	3 (38 %)
Fiches non renseignées	0 (0 %)	0 (0 %)	7 (100 %)

Impact des recommandations sur les ventes

- Coût 10j 125mgx4 de Vancomycine = \$3775 et \$1252
- Coût 10 j Vancomycine 500 mg x4 = \$13 921 et \$4617
- Cout 1à2 Fidaxomycine 200 mg x 2 10j = \$4639
- Cout metronidazole (500 mg x 3)=\$10–\$21
- !! L'estimation sur les ventes surestime les coûts et ne permet de capturer l'hétérogénéité de couverture assurantielle aux USA

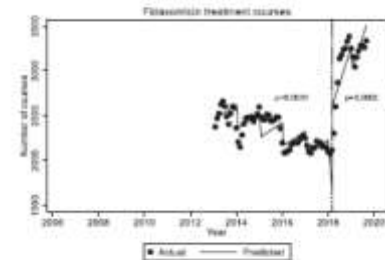
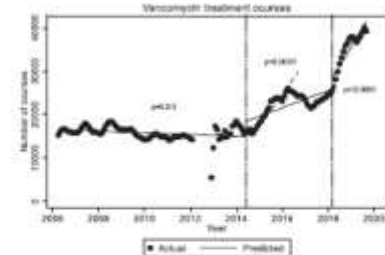


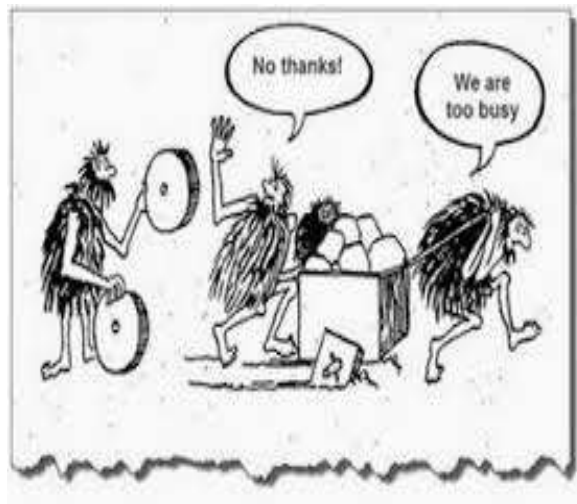
Table 2. Treatment Courses of Oral Vancomycin, Fidaxomicin, and Oral Metronidazole in the United States

Time Period and Difference in Treatment Courses	Antibiotic Treatment Courses ^a		
	Vancomycin	Fidaxomicin	Metronidazole
March 2018–August 2019 (18 months post–revised guidelines), n	648 834	57 502	8 373 688
September 2016–February 2018 (18 months pre–revised guidelines), n	422 688	38 984	8 612 060
Difference, n	+226 166	+18 518	–238 372
Difference, %	+54	+48	–3

^aNumbers of 10-day treatment courses during the respective time periods, as calculated from IOVIA prescription data using regimens recommended in revised clinical practice guidelines.

ICD et COVID-19

- 19% des patients COVID présentent de la diarrhée
- ACE2-R et TMPRSS2 co-exprimés dans colon et iléon
- En Italie 72% des patients COVID-19 ont reçu des ATB
- 9 cas de Co-infection ICD/COVID-19¹
- ↗ taux d'incidence d'ICD
 - 3.32 à 3.60/10,000 pat/j sur la période Janvier-Avril 2020



Mail : alexandre.bleibtreu@aphp.fr

Twitter : [@BleibtreuAlexa1](https://twitter.com/BleibtreuAlexa1)



21^{es} JNI, Poitiers du 9 au 11 septembre 2020



GFTF

Groupe Français de Transplantation Féciale



HÔPITAUX UNIVERSITAIRES
PITIÉ SALPÊTRIÈRE
CHARLES FOIX