Record Status
This is a bibliographic record of a published health technology assessment from a member of INAHTA. No evaluation of the quality of this assessment has been made for the HTA database.

Citation

Authors' objectives
To determine the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of a high-dose, multistrain probiotic in the prevention of AAD and CDD in older people admitted to hospital.

Authors' conclusions
We found no evidence that probiotic administration was effective in preventing AAD. Although there was a trend towards reduced CDD in the probiotic arm, on balance, the administration of this probiotic seems unlikely to benefit older patients exposed to antibiotics. A better understanding of the pathogenesis of AAD and CDD and the strain-specific effects of probiotics is needed before further clinical trials of specific microbial preparations are undertaken. Evaluation of the effectiveness of other probiotics will be difficult where other measures, such as antibiotic stewardship, have reduced CDD rates.

Project page URL
http://www.hta.ac.uk/1693

Final publication URL
http://www.journalslibrary.nihr.ac.uk/hta/volume-17/issue-57

Link to NHS EED abstract
http://www.crd.york.ac.uk/CRDWeb/ShowRecord.asp?AccessionNumber=22013052650& UserID=0

Indexing Status
Subject indexing assigned by CRD

MeSH
Aged; Aged, 80 and over; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Clostridium difficile; Clostridium Infections; Diarrheas; Lactobacillaceae; Lactobacillus plantarum

Language Published
English

Country of organisation
England

English summary
An English language summary is available.