

Fidaxomicin for the treatment of *Clostridioides difficile* infection

NHS Devon

Commissioning policy

The routine commissioning of fidaxomicin is accepted in Devon for the treatment of *Clostridioides difficile* infection (CDI).

Rationale for the decision

National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) guideline NG199 provides evidence that using fidaxomicin is more effective at preventing relapses of *Clostridioides difficile* than using vancomycin or metronidazole. However, fidaxomicin is significantly more expensive than either of these and to obtain the best value for money vancomycin should be used in preference in certain clinical scenarios.

An economic analysis commissioned by NICE found that the most cost-effective treatment combination for initial episodes of CDI is vancomycin, followed by fidaxomicin for treatment failures. This is largely driven by the lower rate of CDI recurrence reported for fidaxomicin versus vancomycin and metronidazole. Cost-effectiveness studies suggest that the difference in drug acquisition costs could in part be offset by a reduction in recurrent CDI episodes.

Guidance notes on exceptionality

This general policy does not replace clinical judgement on the appropriate treatment of an individual patient.

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