Results. There were 369 newly-HIV diagnosed patients. Of these, 182 patients (49.3%) presented with AIDS-defining illnesses. TB was the most common (80 patients), followed by PCP (49 patients), cryptococcal meningitis (13 patients) and invasive salmonellosis (6 patients). Medical records of 29 HIV-TB patients were incomplete and were excluded from the study. Of 51 HIV-TB patients, the median age was 41 (range 18–63) years and 39 (76.5%) were male. The median CD4+ count was 62.5 (range 7–733) cells/µL. Twenty-six (51.0%) had only pulmonary TB, 13 (25.5%) had only extra-pulmonary TB, and 12 (23.5%) had disseminated TB. Among extra-pulmonary TB, TB lymphadenitis was seen in 13, followed by intraabdominal TB in 8, TB meningitis in 4, and TB pleurisy in 3 patients. The mortality rate of HIV-TB in our study was 11.8%.

Conclusion. TB is the most common OIs that occurs among patients with advanced HIV disease. The outcome was unfavorable, with death in 11.8%. Strategies to improve early diagnosis and treatment are warranted.

Disclosures. All authors: No reported disclosures.

372. Prevalence of Urethral, Rectal, and Pharyngeal Gonorrhea and Chlamydia among Newly Diagnosed Filipino HIV Patients

Kingberly L. Li, MD1; Jose Carlo B. Valencia, MD2; Florada E. Taladad, MD3; Max C. Callo (range, RMT4); Vivienne V. Luzentales, RMT2; Cybele Lara R. Abad, MD4 and Edsel Maurice T. Salvana, MD, DTM&H, FIDSA; 1University of the Philippines – Philippine General Hospital, Manila, National Capital Region, Philippines; 2National Institutes of Health, University of the Philippines, Manila, National Capital Region, Philippines

Session: 47. HIV Complications: Opportunistic Infections

Background. The Philippines has the fastest-growing HIV epidemic in the Asia-Pacific. Concurrent sexually-transmitted infections increase the risk of HIV transmission and complications. The prevalence of Neisseria gonorrhoeae (NG) and Chlamydia trachomatis (CT) infection among Filipino HIV patients is unknown and screening is not universal. A symptomatic-based approach likely underestimates the prevalence of NG and CT among men who have sex with men (MSM). We determined the rectal, pharyngeal, and urethral prevalence of gonorrhea and chlamydia infection in our patient population using nucleic acid testing (NAT).

Methods. This is a single-center, prospective cross-sectional study at Philippine General Hospital. Following ethical approval and informed consent, pharyngeal, rectal, and urethral samples from newly-diagnosed, treatment-naïve HIV adult patients were tested using the Xpert® CT/NG assay (Cepheid, Sunnyvale, CA). Patients with recent (≤21 days) antibiotic use and activity against Ng or CT were excluded. Demographic and clinical data were also collected.

Results. 46 subjects were enrolled. Mean age was 31 years (range 19–49), 83% (38/46) were male, 96% (44/46) were asymptomatic, and 92% (35/38) of the males were MSM. The median CD4+ count was 225 cells/µL (range 0–1,335). The overall prevalence of CT and NG among newly diagnosed Filipino HIV patients is unknown and screening is not universal. A symptomatic-based approach likely underestimates the prevalence of NG and CT among men who have sex with men (MSM). We determined the rectal, pharyngeal, and urethral prevalence of gonorrhea and chlamydia infection in our patient population using nucleic acid testing (NAT). The prevalence of CT and NG among newly diagnosed Filipino HIV patients at 33% is sufficiently high to warrant routine NAT screening. Urine testing alone will miss a significant number of cases in an MSM-predominant population. We recommend NAT screening of both urethral and rectal sites for newly-diagnosed Filipino HIV patients.

Conclusion. The prevalence of CT and NG among newly diagnosed Filipino HIV patients at 33% is sufficiently high to warrant routine NAT screening. Urine testing alone will miss a significant number of cases in an MSM-predominant population. We recommend NAT screening of both urethral and rectal sites for newly-diagnosed Filipino HIV patients.

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374. Lymphogranuloma Venerum (LGV) Outbreak Among People Living with HIV (PLWH): Michigan, 2015–2018

Christine Convery, MPH and James B. Kent, MS; Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, Detroit, Michigan

Session: 47. HIV Complications: Opportunistic Infections

Background. Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) have increased in recent years both nationally and in Michigan. At the same time, HIV prevention is shifting toward intensive efforts to "ending the epidemic." Detecting and mitigating outbreaks, as well as monitoring co-infections in people living with HIV (PLWH), will be critical in these efforts. Lymphogranuloma venerum (LGV) is a sexually transmitted infection caused by a serovar of Chlamydia trachomatis and may present with proctitis, lymphadenopathy, or genital ulcers.

Methods. While not nationally reportable, LGV remains on the list of reportable conditions in Michigan. No cases were reported between 2009 and 2014, but from August 12, 2015 to December 4, 2018, 66 cases of LGV were identified in 66 patients and reported by providers and laboratories through the Michigan Disease Surveillance System (MDSS). These reported cases were analyzed by specimen collection date and matched to other communicable disease databases for HIV co-infection status and STI history using SAS 9.4.

Results. The outbreak was local to Southeast Michigan where all but three patients resided. 72% cases lived in Detroit (Figure 1). 94% of cases were co-infected with HIV, including 4 who were co-diagnosed within 30 days of LGV diagnosis. Among the 60 cases of PLWH (excluding co-diagnoses), 62% were virally suppressed (VS) and 32% were in care but not suppressed at the time of LGV diagnosis. The majority (88%) of outbreak patients had between 1 and 7 additional bacterial STIs in the two years prior to LGV. All reported cases were patients who had sex with men (MSM) with two patients also reporting injection drug use (MSM/IDU).

Conclusion. Testing for LGV is not routine and in some settings not available so there are likely unreported cases missing from this outbreak analysis. HIV care outcomes differed from statewide estimates with outbreak patients more likely to be receiving care but not sufficiently engaged compared with all PLWH (Figure 2). A high proportion of cases with additional STI history combined with lower than average VS rate means transmission of HIV is likely. This highlights a need to integrate HIV care support with STI services. Additional analyses of HIV co-infection with syphilis or other STIs are needed to further inform these strategies.

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