Gina Weddle, DNP, RN, CPNP1; Russell McCullough, MD2; Angela Myers, MD, MPH, FPIDS3; James Day, MD4; Brian R. Lee, MPH, PhD5; Children’s Mercy Kansas City, Kansas City, Missouri; 1UMKC School of Medicine, Kansas City, Missouri; 2Doernbecher Children’s Hospital, Portland, Oregon; 3Division of Pediatric Infectious Diseases, Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis, St. Louis, Missouri; 4Pediatrics, Children’s Mercy Hospital, Kansas City, Missouri; Infectious Disease, The Children’s Mercy Hospital, Kansas City, Missouri; 5Hospital Medicine, Children’s Hospital, Children’s Hospital and Medical Center, Omaha, Nebraska; 6Children’s Mercy Hospital, Kansas City and University of Missouri-Kansas City School of Medicine, Kansas City, Missouri; 7Children’s Mercy Hospitals and Clinics of Missouri-Kansas City, Kansas City, Missouri and 8Health Outcomes, Children’s Mercy Kansas City and University of Missouri-Kansas City SOM, Kansas City, Missouri

Session: 49. Antimicrobial Stewardship: Interventions in Pediatric Populations
Thursday, October 4, 2018: 12:30 PM

Background. Antibiotics are commonly overused in the treatment of ventilator-associated tracheitis (VAT). Antimicrobial stewardship programs (ASP) optimize antibiotic prescribing and decrease unnecessary antibiotic use. At our institution, clinicians who have initiated antibiotics for the treatment of tracheitis do not agree with ASP recommendations in 35% of cases. The goal of this study was to compare antibiotic duration and treatment failure in children treated for VAT who did and did not receive an ASP recommendation.

Methods. We performed a retrospective cohort study to evaluate VAT treatment courses and subsequent treatment failures. For this study, we included all children who were hospitalized from January 2009 to February 2013 and reviewed by ASP for receiving a monitored drug with an indication of VAT. Treatment failure was defined as a patient requiring a repeat course of antibiotics with an indication of VAT within 14 days of completing a previous antibiotic course.

Results. A total of 220 VAT cases were included. ASP provided recommendations to optimize antibiotics in 44 cases (20%) and stop antibiotics in 53 cases (24%). The shortest duration of treatment (days) was prescribed when ASP recommended stop therapy (median 4.7, IQR 3.0–6.5) when compared with no intervention (6.0, 4.3–7.0; P = 0.01). Treatment failure occurred in 33 (15%) cases. No difference in antibiotic duration was observed between those who did or did not fail (6.3 vs. 5.9, respectively; P = 0.11). Additionally, treatment failure rates did not differ by ASP recommendation status (no recommendation 15%; optimize 18%; stop 11%; ID involved 20%; P = 0.78).

Conclusion. ASP recommendations for the treatment of pediatric VAT were not associated with an increased likelihood of treatment failure. Further work is needed to standardize the diagnosis and treatment of VAT to avoid unnecessary antibiotic use in these children.

Disclosures. All authors: No reported disclosures.

175. Implementation of Clinical Practice Guidelines for Care of Neonates With Necrotizing Enterocolitis Reduces Broad Spectrum Antibiotic Use in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit
Jonathan Albert, MD1; Ihshinder Kaur, MD2; Geoffrey Bajwa, MD3; Suzanne Touch, MD3; Emily Souder, MD3; Sarah Long, MD1 and Vineet Bhandari, MD2; 1Department of Pediatrics, St. Christopher’s Hospital for Children, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 2Section of Infectious Diseases, St. Christopher’s Hospital for Children, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 3Section of Neonatal-Perinatal Medicine, St. Christopher’s Hospital for Children, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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Background. Exposure to broad spectrum antimicrobial agents (AA) is a known risk factor for colonization and infection with multidrug-resistant organisms (MDROs). Therapy with broad spectrum AAs is commonplace with no published guideline to help minimize their use in the NICU. We aimed to analyze clinical indications for the use of vancomycin and meropenem (V/M) in the NICU and the impact of a necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC) clinical practice guideline (CPG) on the use of V/M in the NICU.

Methods. We performed a retrospective cohort study to evaluate V/M definitive courses and subsequent treatment failures. For this study, we included all children who were hospitalized from January 2009 to February 2013 and reviewed by ASP for receiving a monitored drug with an indication of VAT. Treatment failure was defined as a patient requiring a repeat course of antibiotics with an indication of VAT within 14 days of completing a previous antibiotic course.

Results. A total of 220 VAT cases were included. ASP provided recommendations to optimize antibiotics in 44 cases (20%) and stop antibiotics in 53 cases (24%). The shortest duration of treatment (days) was prescribed when ASP recommended stop therapy (median 4.7, IQR 3.0–6.5) when compared with no intervention (6.0, 4.3–7.0; P = 0.01). Treatment failure occurred in 33 (15%) cases. No difference in antibiotic duration was observed between those who did or did not fail (6.3 vs. 5.9, respectively; P = 0.11). Additionally, treatment failure rates did not differ by ASP recommendation status (no recommendation 15%; optimize 18%; stop 11%; ID involved 20%; P = 0.78).

Conclusion. ASP recommendations for the treatment of pediatric VAT were not associated with an increased likelihood of treatment failure. Further work is needed to standardize the diagnosis and treatment of VAT to avoid unnecessary antibiotic use in these children.

Disclosures. All authors: No reported disclosures.

176. Comparison of Prescribing Practices for Community-Acquired Pneumonia (CAP) Among Outpatient Versus Emergency Department Settings
Leah Koenig, BS1; Judith M. Martin, MD2; 1University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and 2Department of Pediatrics, Children’s Hospital of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

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Background. Antimicrobial stewardship interventions are implemented to help minimize the use of vancomycin and meropenem (V/M) in the NICU and the impact of a necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC) clinical practice guideline (CPG) on the use of V/M in the NICU.

Methods. We performed a retrospective cohort study to evaluate V/M definitive courses and subsequent treatment failures. For this study, we included all children who were hospitalized from January 2009 to February 2013 and reviewed by ASP for receiving a monitored drug with an indication of VAT. Treatment failure was defined as a patient requiring a repeat course of antibiotics with an indication of VAT within 14 days of completing a previous antibiotic course.

Results. A total of 220 VAT cases were included. ASP provided recommendations to optimize antibiotics in 44 cases (20%) and stop antibiotics in 53 cases (24%). The shortest duration of treatment (days) was prescribed when ASP recommended stop therapy (median 4.7, IQR 3.0–6.5) when compared with no intervention (6.0, 4.3–7.0; P = 0.01). Treatment failure occurred in 33 (15%) cases. No difference in antibiotic duration was observed between those who did or did not fail (6.3 vs. 5.9, respectively; P = 0.11). Additionally, treatment failure rates did not differ by ASP recommendation status (no recommendation 15%; optimize 18%; stop 11%; ID involved 20%; P = 0.78).

Conclusion. ASP recommendations for the treatment of pediatric VAT were not associated with an increased likelihood of treatment failure. Further work is needed to standardize the diagnosis and treatment of VAT to avoid unnecessary antibiotic use in these children.

Disclosures. All authors: No reported disclosures.