563. Association Between Chlorhexidine Gluconate Concentrations and Resistant Bacterial Bioburden on Skin
Gita Nadimpalli, MD, MPH; Lyndsay O’Hara, PhD, MPH; Srinbu Leekha, MBBS, MPH; Lisa Harris, MA; Natalia Blanco, PhD, MPH; J. Kristie Johnson, MD, D(ABMM); and Anthony Harris, MD, MPH; 1University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland; 2University of Maryland Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, Baltimore, Maryland; 3University of Maryland Dept of Pathology, Baltimore, Maryland; 4University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland

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Background. Little research exists to guide optimal Chlorhexidine gluconate (CHG) bathing practices. We examined the association between CHG concentrations and methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE), and vancomycin-resistant Enterococcus (VRE) on the skin. Also, we studied whether bioburden is affected by bathing method (2% CHG cloth vs. 4% liquid CHG soap) and time since last CHG bath.

Methods. Patients with MRSA, CRE and VRE at 4 US hospitals were enrolled. Skin swabs (arm, chest) were collected to quantify bioburden and CHG concentrations. Information on bathing method and time since last CHG bath was collected. χ² test, Spearman’s correlation, and linear regression were performed.

Results. 253 patients were enrolled. On arm skin, MRSA was detected in 17 (19%), CRE on 16 (12%), and VRE on 12 (21%) patients. Detectable CHG levels were observed in 82 (93%) MRSA, 81 (79%) CRE, and 44 (79%) VRE patients. A negative correlation of bacteria. Additional research to understand the association of CHG skin concentrations with reduced susceptibility to CHG remains uncertain, this worrying trend in our institution deserves further studies to better understand mechanisms of CHG resistance.

Conclusion. Detecting MRSA, CRE and VRE was an infrequent irrespective of CHG bathing method and time since last bath. We found inconsistent associations between increasing CHG concentrations and bacterial bioburden. CHG bathing frequency may be optimized for individual patient populations to augment the reduction of bacteria. Additional research to understand the association of CHG skin concentrations and resistant bacterial burden is required.

564. A Five Year Evolutionary Study of the Minimum Inhibitory Concentrations of Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus to Mupirocin, Chlorhexidine, and Octenidine in a Singaporean Tertiary Institution
Shueei Zheng, MBBS, MRCP; Shimin Jasmine Chung, MBBS, BSc, MRCP; Hong Chaiak James Sim, MBBS, FRCPA; Xiaoya Zhou, Biomedical Science; Xiuan Tan, Pharmaceutical Science; Tara M. Chlebicka; Yong Huak Chan, PhD; Tze Peng Lim, PhD, BSc (Pharm); Lay Hoon Andrea Kwa, PharmD and Maciej Piotr Chlebicki, MBBS, ABIM; Sengkang General Hospital, Singapore; Singapore General Hospital, Singapore; Changi General Hospital, Singapore; 1UNSW, Singapore; 2Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, Singapore; 3TSAP, Singapore

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Background. Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) is a common cause of healthcare-associated infection. Eradication of MRSA carriage reduces clinical infection and prevents transmission. In Singapore General Hospital, a series of hospital-wide measures were instituted over three years (Figure 1) to reduce mupirocin (MUP) resistance, and to decrease the bioburden of MRSA colonization amongst inpatients using octenidine (OCT)-based products.

Methods. A prevalence study was conducted at three time points (TPs) on consecutive MRSA screening isolates to evaluate for their minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) to CHG, OCT and MUP using broth microdilution sensitive plates and the presence of the ileS-2 gene, in 2013 (pre-intervention TP, TP1; n = 160), 2016 (early post-intervention TP, TP2; n = 99) and 2017 (late post-intervention TP, TP3; n = 76). Statistical analyses were performed using the Chi square test with reference from TP1.

Results. A significant improvement in MUP susceptibility by MIC (256 µg/mL) and ileS-2 testing reduced from 25.0% (TP1) to 12.1% (TP2; P = 0.014) to 5.3% (TP3; P = 0.001) and 30.0% (TP1) to 18.2% (TP2; P = 0.036) to 9.2% (TP3; P = 0.001), respectively. OCT MIC range remained stable at 0.5 to 1 across all three TPs. The number of isolates with reduced CHG susceptibility (MIC > 24 mg/L) increased over the three TPs from 23.1% to 27.2% (P = 0.45) to 42.1% (P = 0.003), despite decreasing CHG prescription.

Conclusion. A restrictive MUP usage policy can improve MUP susceptibility amongst MRSA isolates over time. Widespread OCT use did not appear to result in a rise of OCT MIC over the intervention period. Although the clinical significance of reduced susceptibility to CHG remains uncertain, this worrying trend in our institution deserves further studies to better understand mechanisms of CHG resistance.

Disclosures. All authors: No reported disclosures.