Between April and October in 2017, 13 cases with CRKP infection were identified (Figure 1 and Table 1). Multiple environmental samples of 668 were collected during 7 months. Nearly 75 percent of the involved patients received the first anus swab screening within 48 hours upon RICU admission. The number of the resistance positivity was 26 clinical specimens, 39 anal swabs, and 6 environmental samples. Most of the isolated strain ID and genetic characterization was illustrated as the Figure 2 and 3.

Conclusion. The origin of the CRKP isolates in RICU probably due to the dissemination of diverse groups. The standardization of the novel and more innovative interventions in tackling such the epidemiology should be implemented further.

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