Influenza B virus infections were associated with severe outcomes among hospitalized children. Although death was uncommon, children with B were more likely to be older, have cardiologic conditions, and be non-Hispanic white. In univariate analysis, children with B were more likely to be male and to have asthma and receive antivirals (70.9% vs. 65.0%; P < 0.01). There were no differences in the proportion of hospitalizations with a positive test for influenza virus in terms of morbidity and mortality in adults. However, influenza B is responsively associated with infection in children and young adults, and is considered less prevalent and/or severe in older adults. We sought to assess the burden of influenza B disease compared with influenza type A disease in Canadian adults admitted to hospital with laboratory-confirmed influenza.

**Methods.** The Serious Outcomes Surveillance (SOS) Network of the Canadian Immunization Research Network (CIRN) conducted active surveillance for laboratory-confirmed influenza in Canada (216 hospitals) hospitalized across Canada during the 2011–2014 influenza seasons. Eligible patients who were admitted to hospital with any acute respiratory illness or symptom had a nasopharyngeal swab collected and tested for influenza virus using reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Demographic clinical information, as well as in-hospital outcomes were collected. Frailty Index scores were also recorded at baseline and 30–days after discharge, when possible, in patients 265 years. Patients with influenza A and B were compared using descriptive statistics; discrete outcomes were compared using Chi-squared (χ²) tests; continuous outcomes were compared using student's t-tests.

**Results.** Overall, there were 3484 influenza A cases and 1375 influenza B cases enrolled in the SOS Network from 2011 to 2014. Mean age was significantly different between influenza A and influenza B cases (mean age of influenza A: 65.8, mean age of influenza B: 71.2, P < 0.01). A significantly larger proportion of influenza B patients were admitted from long-term care (A: 5.5%, B: 12.1%, P < 0.01). There was no significant difference with respect to length of hospitalization (influenza A: 11.1 days, influenza B: 10.27 days, P = 0.07) or mortality (A: 9.01%, B: 9.45%, P = 0.63) between influenza A and B. Patients with influenza B were significantly more frail prior to the onset of illness (A: 0.21, B: 0.22, P < 0.01).

**Conclusion.** Current attitudes consider influenza A to be the more significant virus in terms of morbidity and mortality in adults. However, influenza B is responsible for similar hospitalization and similar mortality rates. In addition, influenza B predominantly affected the frail elderly and thus optimizing influenza B protection is important in this population.

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**Disclosures.** All Authors: Roche: Employee, Salary.

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**2494. A Comparative Evaluation of the Burden of Disease Caused by Influenza A and Influenza B During the 2011–2012, 2012–2013, and 2013–2014 Influenza Seasons in Canada**

**Authors:** Carolee McParland, BScH, MD Candidate; Michaela Nichols, MSc; Melissa K Andrew, MD, PhD; Todd F Hatchette, MD FRCP; Ardith Ambrose, RN; Lingyun Ye, MSc; Mary Elsherif, MD; Shelly A McNeil, MD, FIDSA and on behalf of the Canadian Immunization Research Network (CIRN) Serious Outcomes Surveillance (SOS) Network Investigators; Canadian Center for Vaccinology, IWK Health Centre and Nova Scotia Health Authority; Dalhousie University; Halifax, NS, Canada

**Session:** 255. Virology Pothpourri

**Saturday, October 6, 2018: 12:30 PM**

**Background.** When assessing burden of influenza disease, influenza B has typically been associated with infection in children and young adults, and is considered less prevalent and/or severe in older adults. We sought to assess the burden of influenza B disease compared with influenza type A disease in Canadian adults admitted to hospital with laboratory-confirmed influenza.

**Methods.** The Serious Outcomes Surveillance (SOS) Network of the Canadian Immunization Research Network (CIRN) conducted active surveillance for laboratory-confirmed influenza in Canada (216 hospitals) hospitalized across Canada during the 2011–2014 influenza seasons. Eligible patients who were admitted to hospital with any acute respiratory illness or symptom had a nasopharyngeal swab collected and tested for influenza virus using reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Demographic clinical information, as well as in-hospital outcomes were collected. Frailty Index scores were also recorded at baseline and 30–days after discharge, when possible, in patients 265 years. Patients with influenza A and B were compared using descriptive statistics; discrete outcomes were compared using Chi-squared (χ²) tests; continuous outcomes were compared using students t-tests.

**Results.** Overall, there were 3484 influenza A cases and 1375 influenza B cases enrolled in the SOS Network from 2011 to 2014. Mean age was significantly different between influenza A and influenza B cases (mean age of influenza A: 65.8, mean age of influenza B: 71.2, P < 0.01). A significantly larger proportion of influenza B patients were admitted from long-term care (A: 5.5%, B: 12.1%, P < 0.01). There was no significant difference with respect to length of hospitalization (influenza A: 11.1 days, influenza B: 10.27 days, P = 0.07) or mortality (A: 9.01%, B: 9.45%, P = 0.63) between influenza A and B. Patients with influenza B were significantly more frail prior to the onset of illness (A: 0.21, B: 0.22, P < 0.01).

**Conclusion.** Current attitudes consider influenza A to be the more significant virus in terms of morbidity and mortality in adults. However, influenza B is responsible for similar hospitalization and similar mortality rates. In addition, influenza B predominantly affected the frail elderly and thus optimizing influenza B protection is important in this population.

**Disclosures.** M. K. Andrew, GSK: Grant Investigator, Research grant. Pfizer: Grant Investigator, Research grant. Sanofi Pasteur: Grant Investigator, Research grant.
2497. Acute Flaccid Paralysis: 17-Year’s Active Epidemiological Surveillance in a Pediatric Hospital in Argentina

Angela Gentile, MD; Maria Del Valle Juarez, MD; Maria Florencia Lucion, MD; Cristina Lema, PhD; Daniela Girard, Bq; Maria Soledad Arezo, MD; Solana Rayaport, MD; Cecilia Freire, PhD; FSHEA Robert Milzman, MD; Ricardo Gutierrez, Buenos Aires, Argentina, Neurovirology Laboratory, ANLIS Malbran, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Session: 255. Virology Potpourri
Saturday, October 6, 2018: 12:30 PM

Background. Argentina, as the same of LATAM countries certifies the elimination of polio in 1990. Acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) surveillance is a key strategy for monitoring the progress of poliomyelitis eradication in the world. The aim of this study was to describe the epidemiological pattern of patients reported with AFP.

Methods. A cross-sectional study was carried out from January 2000 to December 2016 at the “R. Gutierrez” Children’s Hospital. All children aged <15 years who met the WHO definition for AFP were included. Stool samples were sent to the national reference laboratory for testing for enteroviruses (non-polio enterovirus, poliovirus, Sabin, Sabin-derived) in compliance with the AFP protocol.

Results. A total of 174 cases were included; median age 62 months (IQR 29–108); 53.5% males. No seasonality pattern was observed; 137/79% stool samples were tested and non-polio enterovirus was isolated. The median time between the onset of the paralysis and the admission was 4 days (IQR 2–9); the most common prodromal symptoms were: fever(39%), respiratory infection (35%), digestive (31%), myalgia (34%) and meningeal (5%). Symmetric paralysis (78%) without progression was the most frequent clinical presentation. The median length of stay at the hospital was 9 days (IQR 1–17). None of the patients was diagnosed as having polo vaccine related paralysis. Guillain-Barre syndrome was the most frequent final diagnosis (n = 72) followed by transverse myelitis (n = 14), botulism (n = 12) and encephalitis (n = 6). Between years 2000 and 2016 a total of eight cases of non-polio enterovirus (NPEV) were found: 6 cases of acute myelitis (AFM) associated to D68 enterovirus, clustered in winter 2016. Five of them were detected by PCR in nasopharyngeal aspirates and only one in stool samples. All of them present motor sequelas.

Conclusion. Epidemiological surveillance of AFP allows ruling out poliovirus infection and detect other flaccid paralysis etiologies. A cross-sectional study was carried out from January 2000 to December 2016 at the “R. Gutierrez” Children’s Hospital. All children aged <15 years who met the WHO definition for AFP were included. Stool samples were sent to the national reference laboratory for testing for enteroviruses (non-polio enterovirus, poliovirus, Sabin, Sabin-derived) in compliance with the AFP protocol.

Disclosures. All authors: No reported disclosures.

2498. Association of Increasing Age With Hospitalization Rates, Clinical Presentation, and Outcomes Among Older Adults Hospitalized With Influenza—US Influenza Hospitalization Surveillance Network (FluSurv-NET)

Christopher Czaia, MD MPH1; Lisa Miller, MD, MSPH1; Nisha Alden, MPH2; Heidi Wald, MD, MSPH3; Charisse Nitura Cummings, MPH4; Melissa Rolles, PhD, MPH5; Shikha Garg, MPH6; Evan J. Anderson, MD, MPH2; Nancy M. Milzman, MD, MS7; Laurie Billing, MPH8; Shua I Chai, MD MPH9; Seth Eckel, MPH10; Robert Mansmann, MPH2; Melissa McMahon, MPH11; Maya Monroe, MPH12; Alison Muse, MPH13; Ilene Risk, MPA14; William Schaffner, MD, FIDSA, FSHEA15; Ano Thomas, MD, MPH16; Kimberly Yousef-Hinex, MPH, CPH17 and Rachel Heilty, MD MPH2; 1Epidemiology, Colorado School of Public Health, Aurora, Colorado. 2Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Denver, Colorado. 3Preventive Medicine Residency Program, University of Colorado School of Public Health, Aurora, Colorado. 4SCIL Health, Broomfield, Colorado. 5Influenza Division, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia. 6Georgia Emerging Infections Program (EIP), Atlanta, Georgia. 7Pediatrics and Medicine, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, Atlanta. 8University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry, Rochester, New York. 9Ohio Department of Health, Columbus, Ohio. 10California Department of Public Health, Oakland, California. 11Communicable Disease Division, Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, Lansing, Michigan. 12New Mexico Emerging Infections Program, Albuquerque, New Mexico. 13Minnesota Department of Health, St. Paul, Minnesota. 14Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Baltimore, Maryland. 15New York State Department of Health, Albany, New York. 16Salt Lake County Health Department, Salt Lake City, Utah. 17Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville, Tennessee. 18Oregon Public Health Division, Portland, Oregon. 19Connecticut Emerging Infections Program, Yale School of Public Health, New Haven, Connecticut.

Session: 255. Virology Potpourri
Saturday, October 6, 2018: 12:30 PM

Background. Few data describe the epidemiology of influenza among adults 265 years old according to age strata. We evaluated age-related differences in influenza-associated hospitalization rates, clinical presentation, and outcomes among older adults at 14 FluSurv-NET sites during the 2011–2012 through 2014-2015 influenza seasons.

Methods. Study patients were hospitalized ≤14 days after and ≤3 days before a positive influenza test. Age strata were 65–74, 75–84, and ≥85 years old. We adjusted hospitalization rates for under detection and assessed for age-related trends in risk factors and symptoms. We used logistic regression to calculate odds ratios (OR) for pneumonia and in-hospital death adjusted for season, sex, nursing home residence, smoking, medical comorbidities, influenza vaccination, and study site.

Results. There were 19,760 patients, including 5,956 aged ≥65–74 years, 6,998 aged 75–84 years, and 6,806 aged ≥85 years. There was a stepwise increase in hospitalization rates with age (figure). Increasing age was positively associated with female sex, nursing home residence, neurololgic disorder, cardiovascular and renal disease, and vaccination, and inversely associated with morbid obesity, smoking, asthma, chronic medical conditions, and immunosuppression (P < 0.01). Among 10,258 (53.1%) patients with symptom data from 2014 to 2015, increasing age was associated with a higher prevalence of altered mental status and lower prevalence of fever, myalgias, respiratory or gastrointestinal symptoms, and headache (P < 0.01). Compared with 65–74 year olds, older patients had a higher risk of pneumonia (265 year-olds: OR 1.2, 95% CI 1.0, 1.3, P = 0.01) and death (75–84 year olds: OR 1.4, 95% CI 1.2, 1.7, P < 0.01; 285 year-olds: OR 2.1, 95% CI 1.7, 2.6, P < 0.01).

Conclusion. There are age-related differences in the epidemiology, clinical presentation, and outcomes of older adults hospitalized with influenza. These may reflect differences in health status and healthcare provider practice patterns. Public health epidemiologists should consider using additional age strata in 265 year-olds when analyzing influenza surveillance data. Clinicians should be aware that influenza among the oldest adults may present atypically and that mortality is increased.

Disclosures. E. J. Anderson, NovaVax: Grant Investigator, Research grant. Pfizer: Grant Investigator, Research grant. AbbVie: Consultant, Consulting fee. MedImmune: Investigator, Research support. Novavax: Investigator, Research support. W. Schaffner, Merck: Member, Data Safety Monitoring Board, Consulting fee. Pfizer: Member, Data Safety Monitoring Board, Consulting fee. Dynavax: Consultant, Consulting fee. Seqirus: Consultant, Consulting fee. SutroVax: Consultant, Consulting fee. Shionogi: Consultant, Consulting fee.

2499. Burden of Influenza Like Illness (ILI) Among Congregate Military Populations

Christopher Coles, PhD2,3; Wei-Ju Chen, PhD2,4; Jacqueline Owens Milzman, MS2,5; Scott Robinson, MD2; Carol Jones, BS2,4; Nicole Moreno, BS2,4 and Timothy Burgess, MD, MPH1. 1Infectious Disease Clinical Research Program, Department of Preventive Medicine and Biostatistics, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda, Maryland. 2Henry M. Jackson Foundation, Bethesda, Maryland. 3Martin Army Community Hospital, Fort Benning, Georgia

Session: 255. Virology Potpourri
Saturday, October 6, 2018: 12:30 PM

Background. Influenza-like illnesses (ILI) have placed a significant health burden on the United States Armed Forces for decades. Up to 300,000–400,000 of new cases of ILI in clinical encounters in the US military annually. In congregate military populations such as trainees, the impact is far greater due to crowding and stressors such as physical stress from training. Clinic-based surveillance may under-estimate the true ILI burden because trainees with ILI may not seek healthcare for fear of missing training, facilitating the spread of respiratory pathogens. To uncover the true ILI burden we estimated the attack rate of ILI in trainees irrespective of whether they sought care.

Methods. A prospective cohort study was conducted among US Army recruits in a 9-week basic combat training course at Ft. Benning, GA, in January-March 2017. Symptom diary cards were available to the trainees to record each day whether they had fever/chills/feverish feeling, cough, and/or sore throat, the symptoms of ILI. Attack rate was calculated as number of trainees with ILI divided by number of participants in the study.