228. Clinical and Radiologic Manifestations of Cat-Scratch Osteomyelitis in Children

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Session: 250. Pediatric Bacterial Infections: From A to Z

Saturday, October 7, 2017: 12:30 PM

Background. Osteomyelitis (OM) is a rare sequel of cat scratch disease (CSD), often with atypical bone involvement. Clinical presentation of CSD OM is not well described. We sought to determine the clinical and radiologic manifestations of CSD OM patients admitted to Nationwide Children’s Hospital.

Methods. EMR of inpatients was reviewed between January 2010 and March 2017. Clinical, radiological, and histopathological findings were collected.

Results. Nine patients with positive cat scratch serology and/or tissue PCR were identified. Mean age was 6 years and 8 months (range 3–12 years). Patients had a prolonged course of illness before the diagnosis was made (mean 9.7 days). All patients had fever and affected bone area pain. Patients had normal WBC (mean 11,800/mm3) and modest ESR (mean 53.2 mm/hours) and CRP (mean 5.2 mg/dl) elevations on admission. Six patients had osteomyelitis at ≥ 2 sites (multifocal) with no contiguous LN involvement. Despite the 19.8% and the low percentage of exclusive breastfeeding of the studied population. The low rate of vaccination is unexpected, given that there has been greater access to pneumonia in recent decades in Brazil. In addition, the cases evaluated with an atypical clinical presentation, since the classic symptoms of cat scratches were not identified. All patients received antimicrobial therapy with median duration of 28 days (IQR 15–50).

Conclusion. Osteomyelitis (OM) is a rare sequel of cat scratch disease (CSD), often with atypical bone involvement. Clinical presentation of CSD OM is not well described. We sought to determine the clinical and radiologic manifestations of CSD OM patients admitted to Nationwide Children’s Hospital.

Disclosures. All authors: No reported disclosures.

2285. The Impact of Routine Chlamydia trachomatis (CT) Screening during Pregnancy on the Seroprevalence of Chlamydial Infection in Children, 1991–2015

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Background. CT remains the most prevalent STI in developed and developing countries. Prenatal screening and treatment of pregnant women has resulted in a dramatic decrease of perinatal CT infection. There have been limited seroepidemiologic studies in unscreened children and adolescents following the implementation of routine CT screening as first recommended by the CDC in 1993.

Methods. Anonymized banked sera (≤ 80°C) and prospectively collected sera from children and adolescents in Brooklyn, NY, were tested for anti-CT IgG via a validated enzyme immunoassay. Serum samples were divided by collection years: Group 1 (1991–1995, prescreening) and Group 2 (2012–2015, post-screening). Infants ≤1 year of age were excluded due to interference of diaphyseal, tetanus, and pertussis vaccine (DTT). The low rate of vaccination was estimated at 95.5%, with 100% screened if <25 years of age. The rate of maternal decrease of perinatal CT infection. There have been limited seroepidemiologic studies in unselected children and adolescents following the implementation of routine CT screening as first recommended by the CDC in 1993.

Conclusion. There was a significant decrease in CT seroprevalence in children ≤10 years of age in the post-screening group (2012–2015) and the high rate of prenatal screening (>95%) in this high-risk population suggest prenatal screening and treatment of pregnant women has been effective at preventing perinatal CT infection.

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2286. Risk Factors for Community-Associated Clostridium difficile Infection in Africa

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