Disclosures. All authors: No reported disclosures.

228. Early Recurrent Postoperative Bloodstream infections in Living-Donor Liver Transplant Recipients
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Background. Bloodstream infections (BSIs) represent a poor prognosis in living-donor liver transplant recipients (LDLT Rs). Some patients develop recurrent BSIs. We evaluated the impacts of ER-BSIs on outcomes in LDLT-Rs.

Methods. All LDLT-Rs with follow-up data between January 2008 and December 2016 were included. Early BSIs (EBIs) defined as BSI events within 2 months after LDLT. ER-BSI was defined as new-onset BSI within 2 months due to another pathogen 248-hour interval, or relapse of BSI by the same pathogen using the Kirby–Bauer disc diffusion method. Phenotypic detection of ESBL enzyme was done by Double disk diffusion test. PCR analysis was carried out for β-lactamase genes (TEM, SHV, and CTX-M). Molecular Typing was done by RAPD.

Results. 28-hour interval, or relapse of BSI by the same pathogen

Conclusion. There was a direct correlation between S. aureus bacteremia and increased mortality rates and incidence of sepsis and shock in LT recipients. Patients with S. aureus bacteremia spent more days in hospital and had higher cost of healthcare. Preventing and aggressively treating S. aureus infections in the immediate post-LT setting is key to reducing mortality, morbidity and resource utilization in patients undergoing LT.

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229. Molecular Typing by RAPD, Characterization and Antibiotic Resistance Profile of ESBL Producing and Non-ESBL Producing Klebsiella Species Isolated From Diarrheal Stool and Environmental Samples
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Background. Extended-spectrum β-lactamase is a major public health problem in hospitals and community that mediate resistance to Penicillin, Cephalosporins, and Monobactams. Data regarding the detection of TEM, CTX-M, and SHV genes by molecular techniques and typing by RAPD in ESBL producing bacteria can be useful in epidemiology and risk factors associated with infections.

Methods. Total of 140 samples were collected. Well water (n = 50), Fish effluents (n = 40), and Diarrheal stool samples (n = 50). Antibiotic susceptibility test was done using the Kirby–Bauer disc diffusion method. Phenotypic detection of ESBL enzyme was done by Double disk diffusion test. PCR analysis was carried out for β-lactamase genes (TEM, SHV, and CTX-M). Molecular Typing was done by RAPD.

Results. 38 (57.57%) Klebsiella spp isolated from Fish Effluents,11 (57.89%) from Well water and 15 (18.98%) from Diarrheal stool samples. ESBL producers were 4 (26.66%) from stool and 12 (31.57%) from fish effluents. Stool isolates showed high resistance to Ampicillin (86.7%), Cefotaxime (83.3%), Cefepime (76.7%), and Cefazidime (79%). Fish effluents were more resistant to Cefepeme sulbactum (95.9%), Ampicillin (81.6%) while well water isolates showed high resistance to Ampicillin (94.7%) and Erythromycin (73.7%). Molecular identification showed the presence of more than 2 genes among the isolates. Prevalence of gene bla-TE was highest, followed by bla-CTX-M and bla-SHV. Genetic relatedness are expressed as percentage similarity and presented as dendogram.

Conclusion. The study shows high prevalence of ESBL among Klebsiella isolates mainly from Fish effluents and diarrheal stool samples. It shows 24% ESBL positive rate. Antibiotic-resistant bacteria from fish effluents highlights the associated human health risk when they enter food chain and become passive carriers. Practice of routine ESBL testing with conventional antibiotic susceptibility testing would be useful for combating multi drug resistance. Present study shows high prevalence of TEM gene among Klebsiella species. RAPD-PCR will help in discriminating isolates and reflecting the genotypes circulating in the settings either hospital or in community.

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230. Molecular Typing of Streptococcus pyogenes Isolates Collected at Mongolian Hospital (Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia)
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Background. Streptococcus pyogenes is a significant cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide causing an estimated 1.8 million cases and 517,000 deaths each