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LB13. Candida auris in NYC: A Health System's Experience Treating the Emerging Drug-Resistant Yeast
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Session: 167. Late Breaker Oral Abstracts: Emerging Infections
Friday, October 5, 2018: 2:00 PM

Background. Candida auris is emerging multisegreg-resistant yeast that can cause serious infections with published mortality rates as high as 60%. It was first recognized in 2009 and has been reported in over a dozen countries. The current United States outbreak was identified in 2016 with New York City (NYC) as the epicenter. The aim of this evaluation was to describe the clinical infections and outcomes with C. auris in a large health system in NYC.

Methods. Cases were identified from clinical specimens collected December 2015–June 2018 from the Mount Sinai Hospital Clinical Microbiology Laboratory, the central laboratory for the Mount Sinai Health System, which encompasses seven hospitals across NYC. All C. auris isolates were confirmed by the New York State Department of Health Wadsworth Center. Medical charts were reviewed. A case was included if C. auris grew from a sterile body site, an antifungal treatment was initiated or the patient deceased before the yeast was identified on Gram stain.

Results. Twenty-nine possible cases were identified with 23 meeting the case definition. These cases included 19 bloodstream infections (BSI), two intra-abdominal abscesses, one skin soft tissue infection, and one otitis externa. Using the MIC breakpoint recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 100% of isolates tested were susceptible to caspofungin, 29% were susceptible to amphotericin B, and 17% were susceptible to fluconazole. Nineteen patients received antifungal treatment, 13 with caspofungin monotherapy and four with sequential therapy of caspofungin followed by an azole (three with fluconazole, one with posaconazole). Fifteen (65%) patients expired within 90 days of the positive culture. Fourteen of the deaths were in candidemic patients, despite that eight (57%) of these patients had documented microbiologic clearance after appropriate therapy. The 90-day mortality rate was 74%.

Conclusions: This case series is the largest reported in the United States. Candidemia was the most common site of infection and had a very high 90-day mortality rate, despite sterilization of the blood. These findings highlight the significant morbidity and mortality associated with C. auris and the need to focus efforts on rapid diagnostics and infection prevention.

Disclosures: All authors: No reported disclosures.

LB14. Safety and Immunogenicity of High-Dose Quadrivalent Influenza Vaccine Administered by Intramuscular Route in Subjects Aged 65 Years and Older
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Session: 213. Late Breaker Oral Abstracts: Influenza and Vaccines
Saturday, October 6, 2018: 10:30 AM

Background. Older adults (≥65 years of age) remain at increased risk of influ- enza because they do not respond to standard dose influenza vaccines as well as younger adults. A high dose, inactivated trivalent influenza vaccine, IIV3-HD, con- taining four times the antigen content (60 μg hemagglutinin per influenza strain) of standard-dose influenza vaccines has been available in the United States since 2010. Two distinct B influenza lineages (Victoria and Yamagata) have co-circulated across NYC. All vaccine virus during passage in eggs. Flucelvax™ (Seqirus) is a cell culture-based inactivated influenza vaccine (cellIV) which is not manufactured in eggs. We investigated whether the VE of cellIV against influenza A differed from that of egg-based IIV (ebIIV) in the 2017–2018 season.

Methods. The study included all Kaiser Permanente Northern California members aged 4–64 years. We identified all individuals who were positive for influenza by polymerase chain reaction (PCR). This cohort analysis estimated the relative VE of cellIV in the vaccinated vs. the ebIIV by comparing each group of vaccinees with unvaccinated individuals. We used Cox regression with a calendar timeline, stratified by birth year, and adjusted for facility, race, years of membership, prior season influenza vaccine co-morbidities, and number of inpatient admits in the prior year. We calculated VE as 1 – hazard ratio (HR).

Results. Of the 3,015,891 members aged 4–64 years, 1,017,314 were vaccinated. Of these, 43,372 (91.7%) received cellIV, 127,506 (24.8%) received ebIIV, and 89,636 (17.5%) were vaccinated with both cellIV and ebIIV. Most (86.2%) was trivalent. Comparing cellIV with ebIIV, the adjusted relative VE against influenza A was 6.8% (95% CI: 11.2, 21.9, P = 0.54). The adjusted absolute VE vs. unvaccinated of cellIV was 30.2% (95% CI: 17.1, 41.3, P < 0.0001) and of ebIIV was 17.9% (95% CI: 12.1, 23.3, P < 0.0001).

Conclusions. Both cell-culture and egg-based IIV vaccines showed relatively low effectiveness during the 2017–2018 influenza season in which A(H3N2) predominated. The findings of this study show there was no significant difference in the effectiveness of cell-culture IIV compared with egg-based IIVs. Improvements in influenza vaccine will require ongoing monitoring of VE and changes in future recommendations.

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LB15. Phase 3 Trial of Baloxavir Marboxil in High-Risk Influenza Patients (CAPSTONE-2 Study)
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Session: 213. Late Breaker Oral Abstracts: Influenza and Vaccines
Saturday, October 6, 2018: 10:30 AM

Background. Baloxavir marboxil (BXM), an oral selective cap-dependent endo- nuclease inhibitor, is effective and safe for treating acute influenza in otherwise healthy patients.

Method. We conducted an international, randomized, double-blind, placebo (PLC)- and oseltamivir (Os)-controlled treatment study in patients at higher risk (HR) of influenza complications. Inclusion criteria included age 212 years, fever + influenza symptoms of ≤48 hours duration, and presence of at least 1 HR factor adapted from CDC criteria. Patients were randomized (1:1:1) to a single oral dose of BXM (40/80 mg for BW <≥80 kg), PLC, or 75 mg Os BID for 5 days. The primary endpoint was time to improvement of influenza symptoms (TTIIS) in those with RT-PCR confirmed influenza (TTTIS population). Secondary endpoints included influenza virus detection in serial nasopharyngeal swabs, prescription of antibiotics, and influenza-related complications.

Result. Among 2,184 randomized patients, 1,163(53%) comprised the TTIIS population (47.9% A/H3N2, 6.9% A/H1N1, 41.6% B). The most common risk factors were asthma or chronic lung disease (39.2%) and age ≥65 years (27.4%). TTIIS was significa- ntly shorter in BXM than PLC (median 73.2 hours vs. 92.3 hours, P = 0.0001) and numerically shorter than Os (81.0 hours, P = 0.68347). TTIIS BXM patients with A/