471. Prevalence and Characteristics of *Clostridioides difficile* Infection in Bangladesh
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**Session:** 59. Healthcare Epidemiology: Updates in *C. difficile*
**Thursday, October 4, 2018: 12:30 PM**

**Background.** The estimated prevalence of *Clostridioides difficile* infection (CDI) in several South Asian countries is 10.5%, similar to that in North America and Europe. However, the epidemiology of CDI in Bangladesh is unknown. We aimed to assess the prevalence of CDI and assess hospital environmental contamination of toxigenic *C. difficile* in Bangladesh.

**Methods.** This was a prospective observational cohort study at two large tertiary care centers in Dhaka, Bangladesh, conducted from January 2017 to December 2017. Stool samples were collected from hospitalized adults with diarrhea (≥3 loose stools in a 24-hour period) and antimicrobial exposure within the past 30 days. Hospital environmental samples were collected by swabbing surfaces of common areas in the hospital. All samples underwent toxigenic culture. *C. difficile* isolates were tested for toxins A and B and PCR-ribotyped.

**Results.** Of 204 stool samples collected, 16 (7.8%) were positive for toxigenic *C. difficile*. Patients with CDI shared a room with significantly more patients (Table 1). Of 392 clinical stool isolates, including at least 10 isolates for each RT, seven housekeeping genes, represents a more robust tool that would enhance interlaboratory reproducibility. However, a comprehensive translation system to ribotyping is a prerequisite. Here, we describe the concordance between MLST and PCR-ribotyping.

**Conclusion.** Judicious use of proton pump inhibitor and avoiding of extension of prophylactic antibiotics can reduce postoperative CDI after orthopedic surgery.

**Disclosures.** All authors: no reported disclosures.

### Table 1: Demographic Data for All Stool Samples

| Variable | No toxigenic C. difficile (n = 188) | Toxigenic C. difficile (n = 16) | P |
|----------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Female sex, n (%) | 77 (41) | 9 (58) | 0.234 |
| Age, years, median (IQR) | 46 (32–58) | 39 (25–53) | 0.212 |
| Hospital A, n (%) | 149 (79) | 13 (81) | >0.99 |
| Length of prior hospital stay, days, median (IQR) | 13 (7–23) | 14 (8–32) | 0.798 |
| Duration of previous antibiotics, days, median (IQR) | 10 (7–17) | 12 (6–20) | 0.887 |
| Number of patients in the same room, median (IQR) | 13 (7–19) | 19 (14–20) | 0.009 |

**Disclosures.** K. W. Garey, Merck & Co.; Grant Investigator, Grant recipient.