statistically significant difference in both all-cause mortality (24% vs. 73%, P = 0.006) and infection related mortality (4% vs. 26%, P = 0.017) in the CAZ-AVI and BAT groups, respectively. There was a trend toward a lower overall length of stay favoring the CAZ-AVI cohort as opposed to the BAT cohort (16 days vs. 30 days, P = 0.082).

Conclusion. CAZ-AVI therapy was associated with lower mortality rates for CRE infections and have a high attributable mortality, especially with concomitant bacteremia. Future studies are warranted to confirm these results.

Disclosures. All authors: No reported disclosures.

2411. Expanded Susceptibility and Resistance Mechanism Testing Among Carbapenem-Resistant Enterobacteriaceae in Connecticut, 2017
Amanda Durante, PhD, MSc1,2, Meghan Maloney, MPH1, Vivian Leung, MD3, Bobbie Macierowski, MS4, Diane Noel, MT5, Jafar Razaei, PhD7 and David Banach, MD, MPH, MS3,1University of Connecticut School of Medicine, Farmington, Connecticut, 2Connecticut Department of Public Health, Hartford, Connecticut, 3Epidemiology Intelligence Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia, 4Katherine A. Kelley State Public Health Laboratory, Rocky Hill, Connecticut

Session: 250. Treatment of AMR Infections
Saturday, October 6, 2018: 12:30 PM

Background. In Connecticut (CT), submission of clinical carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE, resistant to 21 carbapenem) isolates to the state public health laboratory (SPHL) was mandated in 2017 for expanded susceptibility and carbapenemase testing. To guide empiric treatment, we created a statewide CRE antibiogram and explored the role of carbapenemase production.

Methods. Susceptibility testing was conducted by broth microdilution and disk diffusion and interpreted using Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) breakpoints, if available. Carbapenemase-producing CRE (CP-CRE) were identified using the modified carbapenem inactivation method (mCIM). Multiplex real-time polymerase chain reaction testing was used to identify genes for common carbapenemases.

Results. Of 198 CRE isolates received by the SPHL in 2017, 166 were confirmed as CRE. After patient deduplication, 147 records remained (46.9% Klebsiella, 34.6% Escherichia coli, and 34.4% other). Most were susceptible to ceftazidime/avibactam (CAZ-AVI) (range: 90–100%) and colistin (range 94–100%). Forty-six (31%) were CP-CRE (39 blabIM, 4 blabIM/2 blabIM/4 and 1 gene unknown). Non-CP-CRE were more frequently susceptible (P <0.05) than CP-CRE to levofoxacin (67 vs. 26%), moxifloxacin (84 vs. 35%), and tobramycin (84 vs. 35%).

Conclusion. CP-CRE have demonstrated significant resistance to noncarbapenem antibiotic classes. Most CRE isolates were susceptible to CAZ-AVI and colistin. The predominant carbapenemase gene is blabIM. This statewide antibiogram can guide empiric prescribing and formulasy selection for CRE treatment.

2413. The Role of Minocycline in the Treatment of Nosocomial Infections Caused by Multidrug, Extensively Drug and Pandrug-Resistant Acinetobacter baumannii: A Systematic Review of Clinical Evidence
Paraskevi C. Fragkou, MD, MSc1; Garyfallia Foulaikou, MD, PhD2; Myrto Blizou, MD3; Andromachi Pasvakou, MD4; Dimitrios K. Mathiakou, MD, MBA, PhD5 and Sotiris Tsiodras, MD, MSc, PhD, FIDSA6; 14th Department of Internal Medicine, Medical School. The National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, “Attikon” University Hospital, Athens, Greece, 2Department of Critical Care, Medical School. The National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, “Attikon” University Hospital, Athens, Athens, Greece

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Background. Treatment options for multi-drug-resistant (including extensively and pandrug-resistant) Acinetobacter baumannii strains (herein MDR-AB) are limited. Minocycline, a synthetic tetracycline derivative, has been used alone or in combination in the treatment of infections associated with AB. We systematically reviewed the available clinical evidence regarding its role in the treatment of nosocomial infections caused by MDR-AB isolates in adult patients.

Methods. A systematic review of the published literature examining the clinical use of minocycline in nosocomial infections associated with MDR-AB isolates was performed according to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) Guidelines. PubMed, Scopus and Web of Sciences® databases were searched from their inception until the March 20, 2018. Three researchers individually evaluated the available clinical studies according to predefined inclusion and exclusion criteria. No language restrictions were applied.

Results. 27 patients received IV fosfomycin. Of these 6 were excluded from the study because 2 had SIRS due to non-infective etiology, 1 had an organism with Fosfomycin resistance and 3 had incomplete clinical records. 7 patients received empirical and 14 received directed treatment. The most frequent isolate was carbapenem-resistant Klebsiella pneumoniae found in 8 patients. 1 patient received monotherapy while 20 received combination therapy: 9 patients were clinically cured. 1 showed clinical improvement, 8 worsened on treatment due to adverse drug reactions and 3 patients died while on treatment. Microbiological cure was seen in 6 patients. 3 had persistently positive cultures. 1 patient with bacteremic UTI due to Klebsiella pneumoniae received IV fosfomycin for 14 days and relapsed after 1 week of stopping treatment with the same organism showing fosfomycin resistance. 16 patients developed adverse drug reactions. The most common adverse drug reaction was diarrhea in 13, among them 1 had C. difficile colitis. Other adverse reactions like hypernatremia and hypokalemia were observed in 2 and 10 patients, respectively. Electrolyte imbalance were seen in patients aged >50 and those who received a higher dose than was appropriate for the creatinine clearance. 2 patients developed noncardiogenic pulmonary edema within 72 hours of starting fosfomycin and 1 developed torsades de pointes with QT prolongation due to hypokalemia.

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