of the HHV6 positive patients were inadvertently started on ganciclovir. Development of a consensus statement is in place regarding releasing the result of a positive HHV6 and CMV in a neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) setting.

### Methods.

Inflammatory Syndrome in Children Cases in Northern Virginia

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#### Background.

Malaria continues to pose an enormous economic and global health threat, killing over 200,000 people annually, primarily children under the age of 5. With the constant barrier of antimalarial resistance and the rise of delayed clearance by artemisinin, the search for new antimalarial targets that target plasmodium parasites is necessary to block parasite transmission, cure symptomatic infection, and minimize off-target effects. HAD5 is an essential protein in malaria parasites that is expressed across multiple parasite life stages and is critical for the parasite life cycle.

#### Conclusion.

Breast milk transmission of SARS-CoV-2 appears to be low, however, the transmission potential of CMV in a NICU setting.

#### Conclusion.

Breast milk of pediatric patients in the NICU may have implications for understanding the impact of pre-pregnancy vaccination on breast milk transmission. Future studies should examine the impact of strain-specificity of vaccination on circulation of CMV strains in infants with CMV disease.

#### Conclusion.

Breast milk samples from 65 mothers were further characterized by a multiplex real-time PCR assay, to characterize and compare gB genotypes.

#### Conclusion.

Breast milk from CMV-seropositive lactating mothers in a NICU setting can lead to transmission of infection and development of symptomatic CMV disease, which may not be recognized by clinicians. The distribution of gB genotypes in breast milk may be identified in lactating seropositive women. Since gB is a critical target in CMV vaccine design, understanding strain-specific transmission may have implications for understanding the impact of pre-pregnancy vaccination on breast milk transmission. Based on these findings, gB1 and gB2 may be important targets in the development of a CMV vaccine.

#### Conclusion.

Breast milk is considered a primary mode of transmission of CMV to infants. Breast milk samples, 25 were positive for gB1 (39%), 13 were positive for gB2 (20%), 23 were positive for gB3 (35%) and 11 were positive for gB4 (17%); 11 samples were positive for multiple gB genotypes. For six samples, the gB genotype was unable to be determined. The gB genotype was determined for 5 of 8 breast milk samples from mothers of the virome of babies with gB1 being the most common. In 3 of the 8 virome samples, genotype was unable to be determined.

#### Conclusion.

Breast milk samples were available from 164 mothers, representing 184 infants (including twin pairs). We compared CMV Igm titers (Gold Standard Diagnostics Corp, CA) and CMV IgG titer (DiaMedix, FL) in non-viremic infants of seropositive mothers for whom we had CMV IgG titers for at least eight infants within the DNAemia. Positive CMV breast milk samples from 65 mothers were further characterized by a multiplex real-time PCR assay, to characterize and compare gB genotypes.

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