1277. Colonization Rates for Antimicrobial-resistant Bacteria in Kenya: An Antibiotic Resistance in Communities and Hospitals (ARCH) Study
Sylvia Omulo, PhD1; Ulzii-Orshikh Luvsansharav, PhD2; Teresa Itea, BS3; Robert Mugo, BSc1,2; Mark Caudell, PhD3; Brooke M. Ramay, Pharm D.1; Guy H. Palmer, DVM, PhD1; Linus Ngewa, PhD3; Jennifer Verzani, MD MPH4; Susan Boldingh, MPH, MT(ASCP)5; Aditya Sharma, MD, PhD6; Douglas Call, PhD6; Rachel Smith, MD, MPH6; 1Washington State University, Pullman, Washington; 2CDC, Decatur, Georgia; 3Washington State University Global Health - Kenya, Nairobi, Nairobi Area, Kenya; 4Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Nairobi, Nairobi Area, Kenya; 5University del Valle de Guatemala, Center for Health Studies, Paul G. Allen School for Global Health, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington; 6University of Pennsylvania Perelman School of Medicine, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Session: P-72. Resistance Mechanisms
Background. Characterization of antimicrobial-resistant organism (ARO) colonization is critical to understand transmission dynamics and infection risk, however data in resource-limited settings are scare. We estimated the prevalence of Enterobacteriaceae colonization with extended-spectrum cephalosporin-resistance (ESCE), carbapenem-resistance (CRE) and methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSa) among community residents and hospitalized patients in rural and urban Kibera (Kenya).

Methods. Community-dwelling adults and children were enrolled via cluster random sampling. Stool and nasal swabs were collected and screened for ESCE, CRE and MRSa, respectively, using HardyChrom™ media. Vitek2 automated susceptibility testing was used to confirm identification and antibiotic susceptibility testing. Fisher’s exact tests were used to compare prevalence of AROs.

Results. The prevalence of ESCE was higher for the urban hospital (69.8%, 263/377) compared to rural hospitals (62.7%, 298/475, P=0.04); a similar pattern was evident for CRE (16.7%, 63/377 and 6.5%, 31/475, respectively, P< 0.01). The prevalence of MRSa was 3.2% for both urban and rural hospitals (P=0.99). For adults, the prevalence of ESCrE was higher in Kibera households (51.4%, 346/673) compared to Siaya (44.6%, 283/634, P=0.02) while the prevalence of both CRE and MRSa was < 3% for both areas and did not differ significantly (CRE, P=0.13, MRSa, P=0.14). There was no significant difference between urban and rural children for ESCrE (47.7%, 74/155 and 53.4%, 135/253, P=0.31); both CRE and MRSa were rarely detected (< 2%) with no difference across settings (CRE, P=1.0, MRSa, P=0.42). Among Enterobacteriaceae recovered, Escherichia coli and Klebsiella spp. predominated.

Disclosures. All Authors: No reported disclosures

1279. Risk Factors for Colistin Resistance Among Carbapenem-Resistant Klebsiella pneumoniae (CRKP) in a Network of Long-term Acute Care Hospitals (LTACHs)
Helen L. Zhang, MD1; Jennifer Han, MD, MSCE2; Zena Lapp, PhD3; Evan Sutnik, PhD; Eli J. Coldstein, MD1; Sean R. Muldoon, MD, MPH4; Pam C. Tolomeo, MPh, CCRP5; Ebbing Lauenthach, MD, MPH, MSCE6; University of Pennsylvania Perelman School of Medicine, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; 2GlaxoSmithKline, Rockville, MD, Rockville, Maryland; 3University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan; 4UCLA, Santa Monica, California; 5Kindred Healthcare, Louisville, Kentucky; 6University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Session: P-72. Resistance Mechanisms
Background. Colistin resistance in CRKP presents a serious clinical challenge for patients of LTACHs. However, risk factors for colistin-resistant CRKP have not been previously characterized in this population. Here, we determined risk factors for colistin resistance among CRKP isolates from a network of LTACHs.

Methods. CRKP clinical cultures were collected from 21 Kindred Healthcare LTACHs in 4 US states (California, Texas, Florida, Kentucky) from 8/1/14-7/25/15. Cultures collected within 30 days of a prior CRKP culture from the same patient were excluded. Colistin resistance (minimum inhibitory concentration ≥4) was determined using a custom Sensititre™ broth microdilution assay (ThermoFisher Scientific, Waltham, MA). Multivariate logistic regression was performed to evaluate candidate risk factors of age, sex, cirrhosis, chronic kidney disease, culture source, length of stay, indwelling line or tracheostomy, and antibiotic exposure (colistin, fluoroquinolones, 3rd-4th generation cephalosporins, piperacillin-tazobactam, carbapenems, and aminoglycosides) for ≥48 hours in the prior 30 days.

Results. Among 430 CRKP cultures (237 respiratory, 145 urine, 38 blood, 10 wound) from 375 patients, 144 (33.5%) were colistin-resistant. In multivariate analysis,