Disclosures. All authors: No reported disclosures.1009. Measuring the quality of fluoroquinolone prescribing in hospitals: results from the Emerging Infections Program Hospital Prevalence Survey Antimicrobial Quality Assessment
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Background. Improving antimicrobial use is a key component of controlling antimicrobial resistance. Multiple factors influence inpatient provider antimicrobial prescribing decisions, making it challenging to develop standard methods to evaluate prescribing quality in hospitals. In 2015, CDC’s Emerging Infections Program (EIP) conducted a hospital antimicrobial use prevalence survey and collected data to assess prescribing quality in selected scenarios, including fluoroquinolone (FQ) treatment.

Methods. EIP sites (CA, CO, CT, GA, MD, MN, NM, NY, OR, TN) each recruited up to 25 hospitals for the survey. Each hospital selected a survey date during May–September 2015. Among randomly selected inpatients on the survey date, EIP staff identified those ≥18 years old who received FQ treatment on the survey date or the day prior and reviewed medical records to gather data on underlying conditions, infections, and diagnostic tests. We used these data to update a previously developed prescribing quality assessment pathway that categorized FQ treatment as supported or unsupported based on medical record documentation.

Results. Among 12,299 patients in 199 hospitals, 1084 (8.7%) received FQ treatment; 756 (70%) were treated for a single infection type during their hospitalization and were ≥18 years old. The pathway categorized FQ treatment as supported for 646 (65.4%) and unsupported for 110 patients (14.6%) (figure). Almost half of unsupported treatment was due to a lack of compatible signs or symptoms of infection in a patient from whom an organism susceptible or likely susceptible to an FQ was identified from a nonsterile site (49/110 patients, 44.5%), suggesting colonization.

Conclusion. Utilization of a pathway that incorporates detailed clinical data enabled us to apply a standard approach to assess FQ prescribing quality in hospitals. A high percentage of FQ treatment was supported, possibly reflecting efforts in recent years to reduce inappropriate use. Our assessment approach also identified opportunities for further improvements in inpatient FQ stewardship. Incorporation of additional elements in the pathway, such as the availability of other antibiotics, can enhance the pathway’s performance in clinical scenarios where FQ use is currently supported (e.g., pneumonia) could further enhance the pathway’s performance.

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1010. Exploring Antimicrobial Prescriptions in a National Audit of Hematology/Oncology Patients Compared with the General Inpatient Population: Targeted Analysis Highlights Key Areas for Targeted Intervention
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Background. Little is known about the antimicrobial prescribing practices in hematology and oncology (haemoc) populations. We aimed to explore antimicrobial prescribing practices in haemoc patients compared with other acute inpatients, in order to target areas for intervention.

Methods. In Australia, facilities nationwide participate in an annual point-prevalence survey of antimicrobial prescribing in hospitalized patients (Hospital National Antimicrobial Prescribing Survey (Hospital NAPS)). The results for adult inpatients from 2015–2018 were analyzed. Assessments of appropriateness were undertaken by local antimicrobial stewardship teams according to a structured algorithm. Appropriateness was defined as: 1 (optimal); 2 (adequate); 3 (suboptimal); 4 (inadequate); 5 (not assessable). A score of 1 or 2 is considered to be ‘appropriate’ and 3 or 4 ‘inappropriate’; those not assessable were excluded. Antimicrobial class, indication and appropriateness were compared between haemoc and other acute inpatient populations. Using logistic regression analysis, factors associated with appropriate prescribing of antibiotics were explored.

Results. The survey comprised 95809 antibiotic prescriptions for 63668 adult inpatients (4097 haemoc, 59571 other inpatients) in 423 acute facilities. The top treatment and prophylactic indications for all classes of antimicrobials were highly disparate between haemoc and other inpatients (table). Of note in the haemoc group, vancomycin use was high, and amphotericin B was used frequently for antifungal treatment. In multivariate analysis, haemoc patients were strongly associated with antibiotic appropriateness compared with other inpatients (adjusted OR 1.72, 95% CI 1.59–1.87, P < 0.001); factors associated with inappropriate prescription included antibiotic allergies and prophylactic indications.

Conclusion. Haemoc patients were more likely to receive appropriate antimicrobials compared with other inpatients. However, we have identified key areas for targeted interventions (prophylaxis use, antibiotic allergy labels, vancomycin and amphotericin B treatment). Separate analysis of haemoc populations is necessary to identify key areas of concern specific to this patient group.