1808. Matrix-Assisted Laser Desorption/Ionization-Time of Flight (MALDI-TOF) and Vitek 2 Along With Antimicrobial Stewardship (ASP) Result in Faster Microbial Identification and Antimicrobial Stewardship of Infected Patients: The CHI Health Experience

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Background. Rapid organism identification (ID) and antimicrobial susceptibility testing (AST) are critical to treatment of infected patients. We sought to capture time between specimens collected for bacterial culture and appropriate therapy for patients, along with other pertinent patient data management from 2017 (without MALDI-TOF/Vitek 2 and ASP) and 2018 (with MALDI-TOF/Vitek 2 and ASP).

Methods. Patients were eligible if admitted to CHI Health in March or April 2018 either with positive sputum, blood, or urine culture. Patients were retrospectively obtained fromCHI Health Microbiology Laboratory records from 2017 and sequential patient groups with positive cultures were reviewed. A total of 75 patients from each year (25 positive blood cultures, 25 urine cultures, 25 sputum cultures), respectively, were compared. A time-in-motion study was performed to compare time to identification (ID), AST results and acted upon by ASP. Data were entered into SPSS (ver. 25) for analysis. Results are reported as mean (±SD) or percentage.

Results. Mean patient age and Charlson comorbidity index was not significantly different between 2017 and 2018. Time to obtain culture, delivery to Microbiology, and Gram-stain was not different between the two groups. Time to organism ID was significantly faster in 2018 (2017: 25.2 ± 13.3 days; 2018: 34.2 ± 17 hours, P = 0.001). AST results was also significantly faster for patients in 2018 compared with 2017 (19.8 ± 14.1 compared with 28.5 ± 15.1 hours, P = 0.001). ASP recommended significantly more adjustments to empiric antimicrobial therapy (25% of 2018 vs. 1% in 2017, P < 0.001). In addition, length of hospital stay was significantly shorter for patients in 2018 compared with 2017 (2018: 8.3 ± 7 days; 2017: 15.6 ± 18.3 days, P < 0.001). Finally, in-hospital length of antimicrobial therapy was significantly shorter in 2018 compared with 2017 (2018: 6.6 ± 3.7 days; 2017: 8.8 ± 7.7 days, P < 0.05).

Conclusion. Using MALDI-TOF/Vitek 2 leads to an average 18 hours faster microbial ID and AST results. ASP is able to make recommendations for infectious diseases management more appropriately with quicker ID and AST results.

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1809. Improved Vancomycin Utilization With Rapidly Available Xpert MRSA/SA BC PCR and Microbiologist Case Review

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Background. Staphylococcus aureus bloodstream infections are life threatening, and are empirically treated with vancomycin. Our objective was to assess the impact of a rapidly available PCR for methillin-resistant S. aureus (MRSA) on the amount and duration of vancomycin use in methillin-sensitive S. aureus (MSSA) bloodstream infection.

Methods. In October 2016, the Xpert® MRSA/SA BC assay, a PCR to detect MRSA from blood cultures, was implemented at Kelowna General Hospital. MRSA PCR was performed on one bottle per episode for blood cultures with Gram-positive cocci in clusters in at least 3/4 bottles. The medical microbiologist promptly phoned the most responsible physician with results to streamline antibiotics. All episodes of MSSA bacteremia between January 1, 2015 and September 30, 2016 (pre-implementation group) and January 1, 2017 to January 31, 2018 (post-implementation group) were matched to corresponding vancomycin defined daily doses (DDD) and days of therapy (DOT) in pharmacy records. Patients with 25 DOTs were excluded if they had allergies to β-lactams, polymicrobial infections with organisms requiring vancomycin, were on hemodialysis (vancomycin convenience dosing), or were transferred from another hospital with known S. aureus bacteremia. Mean vancomycin DDDs and DOTs, and the proportion of patients receiving at least one dose of vancomycin, were compared between groups. Categorical variables were analyzed using the chi-square test, while continuous variables were compared using the t-test.

Results. In the pre-PCR group, 383 episodes of MSSA bacteremia were identified, with 21 excluded. In the post-PCR group, 400 episodes were found, with 3 excluded. Significantly more patients received at least one dose of vancomycin in the pre-PCR (70.2%) compared with the post-PCR group (54.6%) (P < 0.01). The mean DDD was 1.5 in the post-PCR group, less than the pre-PCR group at 2.8 (P < 0.01). The mean DOT also decreased, with the post-PCR group receiving less vancomycin (1.6 days) compared with the pre-PCR group (2.5 days) (P < 0.01).

Conclusion. Rapidly available MRSA PCR for S. aureus bloodstream infection coupled with antimicrobial stewardship performed by medical microbiologists led to a significant decrease in vancomycin use.

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1811. Minimizing Time to Optimal Therapy for Enterobacteriaceae Bloodstream Infections: Is Organism Identification Enough?
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Background. BSI due to ceftriaxone (CRO)-resistant ENT are increasing in frequency, and are associated with delays in time to appropriate therapy. However, treating all patients at risk for CRO-resistant organisms with empiric carbapenem (CARB) therapy risks over exposure. Strategies are needed to appropriately balance these competing interests. The purpose of this study was to compare three methods for accomplishing this balance.

Methods. Retrospective observational study of patients at the Detroit Medical Center with ENT BSI from July 1, 2016 to July 31, 2017. Patients with E. coli, K. oxytoca, K. pneumoniae, or P. mirabilis were included if both Verigene GN-BC and traditional microbiology detected the organism. Patients were excluded if CARR resistance was detected via genetic markers. This study assessed the effectiveness of three methods to predict CRO resistance at the time of organism isolation. The first two methods were based on applying published scoring tools for extended spectrum β-lactamase (ESBL) BSI. If the patient met the cutoff score proposed by the authors they were hypothetically placed on a CARB, and if not CRO. The methods were compared for their sensitivity, specificity, predictive values, and the number of times they would have resulted in inappropriate therapy or unnecessary escalation to CARR.

Results. Four hundred fifty-one ENT were included, 73 (16%) of which were CRO-resistant. The comparative performance of the three methods is listed in the figure. Verigene performed well and was associated with fewer cases of early under treatment and over treatment. Published ESBL scoring tools performed poorly, missing two-thirds of CRO-resistant isolates and unnecessarily exposing many patients to CARB. Given the improved sensitivity and specificity of Verigene similar overall CARB use would be seen in the cohort despite roughly 40 patients getting placed on CARB 2 days earlier when CRO-resistant BSI was present.

Conclusion. Verigene significantly outperformed published ESBL scoring tools for identifying CRO-resistant ENT BSI. Institutions should validate scoring tools prior to implementation.

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1812. Impact of Rapid Identification of Blood Cultures With Antimicrobial Stewardship at Three Community Hospitals Within a Health System
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Background. The use of rapid diagnostic tests (RDT) in microbiology decreases time to pathogen identification (ID). When coupled with an Antimicrobial Stewardship Program (ASP), time to optimal antibiotic use can be significantly reduced. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the impact of Verigene® Gram-Positive Blood Culture Test (BC-GP) and Gram-Negative Blood Culture Test (BC-GN) implementation with an ASP at three community hospitals within a health system with centralized microbiology services.

Methods. A retrospective analysis was conducted to compare time to targeted antibiotics for treatment of bloodstream infections (BSI) before and after implementation of Verigene®. Patients were included with a positive blood culture for organisms detectable by Verigene BC-GP and BC-GN during September 2016 (pre-implementation group) and September 2017 (post-implementation group). Patients were excluded if positive blood culture had more than one organism, patient was actively being treated for an infection unrelated to blood culture or blood culture results were available after patient expired, was discharged or transferred. Targeted antibiotic therapy was defined as antibiotic therapy tailored toward pathogen based on ID and sensitivities. Each ASP pharmacist received Verigene® notifications in real-time. Secondary endpoints were in-hospital mortality, hospital length of stay (LOS), and days of vancomycin therapy.

Results. A total of 93 patients were included in the final analysis. Of these 42 patients in pre-group and 51 in post-group. Patients achieving targeted therapy during their hospital stay was 38 of 42 (90%) in the pre-group and 47 of 51 (92%) in the post-group. Of those who achieved targeted therapy, time to targeted therapy was 78.4 hours vs. 43.1 hours in pre-group vs. post-group, respectively (P < 0.001). No significant difference was detected for in-hospital mortality or hospital LOS. Length of vancomycin therapy was decreased from 85.8 hours to 48.6 hours in post-group (P < 0.001).

Conclusion. Implementation of RDT in three community hospitals with a centralized microbiology laboratory resulted in a significantly improved time to targeted antibiotics in patients with BSI when combined with ASP pharmacist real-time notification.

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1813. Development and Validation of Novel Ambulatory Antibiotic Stewardship Metrics
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Background. Over 260 million antibiotic courses are prescribed in ambulatory settings per year in the United States: 41% of which are for acute respiratory tract infections (ARTI). Over 50% of these antibiotic courses are inappropriate. However, interventions to improve ambulatory prescribing are little studied, and metrics to track antibiotic use are not well validated.

Methods. To validate metrics for ARTIs in adults, we conducted a retrospective cohort study from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016 at 32 primary care practices. We randomly selected 1,200 office visits with a coded respiratory tract diagnosis and determined by medical record review the proportion of visits in which antibiotic prescription was inappropriate using modified Infectious Diseases Society of America treatment guidelines. We determined clinician and provider characteristics associated with inappropriate prescribing. By linear regression, we also determined the aggregate metrics best correlated with inappropriate antibiotic prescribing.