were serogrouped via slide agglutination and real-time polymerase chain reaction. For cases lacking a serogroup result at CDC, the state result was used. Case-fatality ratios (CFR) were calculated using the proportion of cases with known outcomes as the denominator. cc and ST were determined using multilocus sequence typing (MLST).

### Results
From 2010 to 2015, 3,504 meningococcal disease cases were reported to CDC; 2,976 (85%) had a serogroup result, of which 290 (10%) were NmW. Although the number of NmW cases reported annually remained fairly stable (range: 40–57), the total number of reported meningococcal disease cases decreased by 60%, and the proportion of cases due to NmW increased from 6% (42/830) in 2010 to 12% (40/332) in 2015. The majority of NmW cases were reported from five states: Florida (n = 106), California (n = 31), New York (n = 25), Georgia (n = 19), and Oregon (n = 11). Half of people with NmW disease were male, 185 (64%) were white, and 84 (29%) were Hispanic. The median age was 51 years (interquartile range: 26–70). Overall, 20% (52/259) of NmW cases were fatal, compared with CFRs for serogroups B (15%), Y (18%), or C (24%). NmW CFR was highest among adults aged 50–59 years (38%). MLST results were available for 119 (41%) of NmW cases: 76 (64%) were cc11, 40 (34%) were cc22, and 1 each were cc23, cc32, and an unassigned cc. cc appeared to be geographically associated: cc11 was concentrated in Florida and Georgia, while cc22 predominated on the West coast. Within cc11, the majority of isolates (86%) were ST-11, and within cc22 the majority (73%) were ST-22.

### Conclusion
A rapid increase in NmW disease has not been observed in the USA. Most NmW cases were reported in a limited number of states, with geographic differences in clonal complex.

### Disclosures
No reported disclosures.

### 125. Increased Risk of Invasive Meningococcal Disease Associated with Primary and Secondary Immunodeficiency
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#### Session: 40. Adult Central Nervous System Infection
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### Background
Risk of invasive meningococcal disease (IMD) is increased for persistent complement deficiency and HIV infection. However, risk associated with primary and secondary immunodeficiency is unknown.

#### Methods
Nationwide case–control study of adults aged >18 years. Cases and matched controls were identified by registry linkage. Primary and secondary immunodeficiencies diagnosed prior to IMD were based on International Classification of Disease (ICD), eighth or tenth revision. Odds ratios (OR) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) were estimated by conditional logistic regression after adjustment for sex, age, and the year of IMD.

#### Results
We identified 2,179 IMD cases (46% male) with a median age of 44 years (interquartile range: 24–63 years). Increased risk of IMD was associated with HIV infection (OR 10.03 [95% confidence interval (CI), 2.91–34.66]), splenomegaly/splenectomy (OR 6.88 [95% CI, 3.9–14.82]), solid organ transplantation (SOT) (OR 20.00 [95% CI, 5.00–79.96]), hemolytic anemia (OR 7.78 [95% CI, 2.90–20.90]), antibody deficiency (OR 6.67 [1.11–39.90]) and autoimmune diseases (OR 1.80 [95% CI, 1.44–2.14]). Primary immunodeficiency overall was not associated with an increased risk (OR 0.66 [95% CI, 0.61–3.36]).

#### Conclusion
This large study of Danish adults with IMD over four decades showed an increased risk of IMD associated with HIV infection, SOT, asplenia, hemolytic anemia, antibody deficiency, and autoimmune disease ranging from 2- to 20-fold increased risk. Vaccination may be warranted in these populations.

### Disclosures
Z. Barrella Harboe, Pfizer: independent physician, Travel grants.

### 126. Use of Adjunctive Steroids and Incidence of Delayed Cerebral Venous Thrombosis in Adults with Bacterial Meningitis
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#### Session: 40. Adult Central Nervous System Infection
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### Background
Bacterial meningitis is associated with significant morbidity and mortality. Adjunctive steroids decrease mortality in adults with meningitis due to Streptococcus pneumoniae but its use has been recently linked to the development of delayed cerebral thrombosis (DCT). The purpose of our study was to determine the utilization of adjunctive steroids and its incidence.