Ertapenem mono-resistant isolates were not associated with decreased mortality, and sterile isolate source (i.e., non-urinary isolates) was associated with increased mortality regardless of ertapenem mono-resistance.

**Conclusion.** Ertapenem mono-resistant CRE rarely have carbapenemase genes and have distinct clinical and microbiologic characteristics compared to other CRE. These findings may inform antibiotic choice particularly when testing for carbapenemases is not readily available.

**Disclosures.** All Authors: No reported disclosures.

### References

Bacucluce SA et al. *Antimicrob Resist Infect Control* 2017;6(1):1.

### Summary

Bacterial strains carrying 

**Figure 1. Bacterial species harboring blaIMP-4 2008-2020**

Presence of blaIMP-4 on diverse plasmids that varied through the study period was noted. Plasmids were characterised by analysing de novo hybrid assembly data and co-location of blaIMP-4 and plasmid replications on the same contigs.

**Conclusion.** 

Blasimp, spread on a class I integron was responsible for endemic carbapenem resistance at our institution. This mobile genetic element was able to persist due to both clonal spread and entry into diverse plasmids. Concerningly, we noted a large outbreak driven by IncHII plasmids harboring colistin resistance genes with spread to multiple bacterial species.

**Disclosures.** All Authors: No reported disclosures.

### Summary

**Figure 2. Diverse plasmids associated with blaIMP-4 carriage determined by de novo hybrid assembly.**

### References

Bacucluce SA et al. *Antimicrob Resist Infect Control* 2017;6(1):1.

### Disclosure

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