Galidesivir, a Direct-Acting Antiviral Drug, Abrogates Viremia in Rhesus Macaques Challenged with Zika Virus

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Accessibility
1779. Prevalence of and Factors Associated with Clostridium difficile Co-infection Among Patients with Candidemia, United States, 2014–2016
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Table 3. Multivariate analysis of 30-day infection-related mortality

| OR          | p value | 95% CI |
|-------------|---------|--------|
| Replacement ≤ 2 days | 5.908 | 0.031 | 1.176 | 29.679 |
| Hematological malignancy | 3.038 | 0.281 | 0.403 | 22.898 |

Disclosures. All authors: No reported disclosures.

1781. Galidesivir, a Direct-Acting Antiviral Drug, Abrogates Viremia in Rhesus Macaques Challenged with Zika Virus
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Methods. We have conducted four pre-clinical studies in rhesus macaques to evaluate antiviral efficacy and dose strategies of galidesivir against ZIKV infection. Collectively, we have evaluated 70 rhesus macaques by various routes using 10×10^6 TCID₅₀ of a Puerto Rican ZIKV isolate. We have evaluated galidesivir therapy administered via IM injection as early as 90 minutes and up to 72 hours after subcutaneous (SC) ZIKV challenge, and as late as 5 days after intravaginal (IVAG) challenge. In these studies, we evaluated the efficacy of a range of loading and maintenance doses of galidesivir. The highest dose evaluated has been a loading dose of 100mg/kg BID followed by a maintenance dose of 25mg/kg BID for nine days. We followed multiple endpoints, including ZIKV RNA levels in plasma, urine, saliva, and cerebrospinal fluid. Immune activation, complete blood counts, chemistries and galidesivir pharmacokinetics were also monitored.

Results. Galidesivir was well-tolerated in all studies. All untreated controls developed high-level plasma viremia, and had readily detectable ZIKV RNA in CSF, saliva and urine. Animals infected in the first 24 hours after SC ZIKV challenge did not develop plasma viremia and were either negative or had significantly reduced ZIKV RNA in bodily fluids. Animals treated with galidesivir later (up to 72 hours) were partially protected; they had detectable plasma ZIKV RNA, but the onset was delayed and viremia magnitude significantly reduced compared with controls. Animals infected IVAG were protected by galidesivir treatment up until day 5 after infection, with no blood viremia and significant reductions in ZIKV RNA in the CSF as compared with controls.

Conclusion. Galidesivir dosing in rhesus macaques was well-tolerated and offered significant protection against ZIKV infection. These results warrant continued study and clinical evaluation.

Disclosures. R. Taylor, BioCryst Pharmaceuticals: Employee, Salary; S. MacLennan, BioCryst: Employee, Salary; M. Leonard, BioCryst: Employee, Salary; E. Giuliano, BioCryst: Employee, Salary; A. Mathis, BioCryst Pharmaceuticals: Employee, Salary; E. Berger, BioCryst: Employee, Salary; Y. Babu, BioCryst: Employee, Salary; W. Sheridan, BioCryst Pharmaceuticals: Employee, Salary

1782. Outcomes of women with laboratory evidence of Zika infection in pregnancy
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Background. Zika virus (ZIKV) infection in pregnancy is a global health concern. With onset of local transmission, obstetricians in Miami-Dade County, FL,