Results. Seventy-two non-CZS infants had neurodevelopmental tests: 40 were at a mean (SD) of 5.7 (0.9) months and 66 were at 13.5 (3.2) months of age. Thirty-four had two assessments. The total WIDEA, social cognition, and mobility domain scores became more abnormal with postnatal age (figure). The AIMS scores were similar to the normative sample. Three infants had an AIMS score < 2 SDs below the norm. On cranial US, 19 infants (26%) had a nonspecific finding (lenticonulostriate vasculopathy, choroid plexus cysts, subependymal cysts, and/or calcification). Infants with a US finding had a lower WIDEA mobility score than infants with normal US (P = .054). There was a trend toward lower AIMS scores in infants with US findings compared with infants with normal US (P = .06). AIMS Interrater agreement on video-based scoring was good (ICC = 0.73, 95% CI 0.42, 0.87).

Conclusion. ZIKV-exposed infants without CZS are at risk for neurodevelopmental delay. Nonspecific cranial US findings may represent mild ZIKV-related injury. Long-term neurodevelopmental follow-up is important for all ZIKV-exposed infants.

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1873. Pregnancy and Birth Outcomes Among Colombian Women with Zika Virus Disease in 3 Surveillance Sites, Proyecto Vigilancia de Embarazadas con Zika Margaret (Peggy) Honein, PhD1; Marcela Mercado, MS2; Suzanne Gilboa, PhD1; Diana Valencia, MS1; Marcela Daza, MD1; Romeo Galang, MD3; Christina Winfield, MPH1; Shana Godfrey-Cato, MD1; Monica Benavides, NA1; Julie Vallsanueva, PhD1; Jonathan Daniels1; Iulu Bhatnagar, PhD1; Jard Schiffer, PhD3; Sheryl Corchuelo1; Sarah Tinker, PhD1; Kayla Anderson, PhD1; Johana Osorio1; Veronica Burkel, MPH1; Jacob Hojnacki, MPH1; Van Tong, MPH3; Maritzza Gonzalez, MD4; Cynthia Moore, MD, PhD1 and Martha Lucia Osuna, MD5; 1Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia; 2Instituto Nacional de Salud, Bogota, Distrito Capital de Bogota, Colombia; 3Vysnova, Bogota, Distrito Capital de Bogota, Colombia; 4Eagle Medical Services, Atlanta, Georgia; 5Oak Ridge Institutes for Science and Education, Atlanta, Georgia

Session: 196. Pediatric Emerging Viral Diseases
Friday, October 4, 2019: 3:30 PM

Background. Proyecto Vigilancia de Embarazadas con Zika (VEZ) was an intensified surveillance system built upon existing national surveillance of pregnant women with symptoms of Zika virus (ZIKV) disease and conducted in three Colombian cities with a high prevalence of Zika. This analysis of data from VEZ estimates the risk of Zika-associated birth defects among pregnant women with symptoms of ZIKV disease, and among a subset with laboratory evidence of possible ZIKV infection during pregnancy.

Methods. During April–November 2016, pregnant women were enrolled if they were reported to the surveillance system (Sivigila) or visited participating clinics with symptoms of ZIKV disease. Maternal and pediatric data were abstracted from prenatal care, ultrasound, and delivery records, as well as from pediatric or specialist visit records. Available maternal and infant specimens were tested for the presence of ZIKV RNA and/or anti-ZIKV immunoglobulin (IgM) antibodies.

Results. Of 1,223 women enrolled, 47.8% and 34.3% reported first or second trimester symptom onset, respectively. Of 381 pregnancies with maternal and/or infant specimens tested, 108 (29%) had laboratory evidence of possible ZIKV infection during pregnancy; half of these (55.3%) were positive for ZIKV RNA only, 37.4% for IgM antibodies only, and 9.3% for both. Of 1,190 of pregnancies with known outcome, 63 (5%) had Zika-associated brain or eye defects; among the subset with any laboratory evidence, 12 (11%) had Zika-associated brain or eye defects. The prevalence of Zika-associated brain or eye defects was 5.9% (35/593) and 4.5% (19/433) among pregnant women with symptom onset in the first and second trimester, respectively.

Conclusion. Among pregnant women with symptoms of Zika disease enrolled during the height of the ZIKV epidemic in Colombia, prevalence of any Zika-associated brain or eye defect was 5%, with a higher prevalence among those with laboratory evidence of possible ZIKV infection. Rapid enhancements to Colombia’s national surveillance enabled the estimation of the risk of birth defects associated with ZIKV disease in pregnancy.

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1874. Comparison of the Risk of Birth Defects in Live Births From Pregnant Women Infected and Not Infected by Zika Virus in Guadeloupe, 2016–2017 Anna Louise Funk, PhD1; Bruno Hoen, MD, PhD2; Benoit Tressières, MS3; Ingrid Vingadasalam, MSc2; Eustase Janky, MD, PhD2; Philippe Kadhel, MD, PhD3; Catherine Ryan, MD5; Stanie Gaete, MS4 and Arnaud Fontanet, MD, PhD5; 1Institut Pasteur, Paris, Ile-de-France, France; 2University of Nancy, Vandoeuvre Les Nancy, Lorraine, France; 3Inserm CIC 1424, CHU de la Guadeloupe, Pointe A Pitre, Lorraine, France; 5CHU de la Guadeloupe, Pointe A Pitre, Lorraine, France

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Friday, October 4, 2019: 3:45 PM

Background. In the French Territories in the Americas (FTA), the risk of birth defects possibly associated with Zika virus (ZIKV) infection was estimated at 7% among fetuses/infants in a cohort of 546 women who developed a symptomatic RT-PCR confirmed ZIKV infection during pregnancy (NEJM 2018;378:985–94). There was no concomitant prospective cohort of pregnant women without ZIKV infection to use as a control group.

Methods. In Guadeloupe, one of the 3 FTA that participated in the FTA cohort study, pregnant women were recruited at the time of delivery and tested for ZIKV infection. Women who had a confirmed negative IgG serology test for ZIKV at delivery and no other positive ZIKV test during pregnancy were considered to be ZIKV non-infected. In information on the course of the pregnancy was collected retrospectively and outcomes of live born infants of ZIKV non-infected women were analyzed, using the same definition criteria as those used for the FTA cohort study. Pregnancy outcomes were compared with those of the 241 ZIKV-exposed live born infants in Guadeloupe, extracted from the FTA cohort.

Results. Of the 490 live born infants without in-utero exposure to ZIKV, 42 infants (8.6%) had neurological abnormalities that were described as “potentially linked to ZIKV infection”; all but one of these were microcephaly without any other brain or clinical abnormalities. The proportion of such abnormalities was not statistically different from that observed in the 241 live born infants with ZIKV exposure (6.6%, P = 0.36). When re-considering the combined 8 fetuses and 241 infants of women with confirmed ZIKV infection in Guadeloupe from the FTA cohort, only two (0.8%) live born infants and three (1.2%) medically aborted fetuses had birth defects that could still be linked to ZIKV infection.

Conclusion. Isolated anthropometric and other mild neurological abnormalities had the same prevalence among live born infants with and without in-utero ZIKV exposure. The high prevalence of isolated microcephaly among ZIKV non-infected women in our study population suggested that the sensitive definition for microcephaly, using a –2 SD cut-off with international growth curves, may lead to an overestimate of the rate of neurological complications of ZIKV infection during pregnancy.

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1875. La Crosse Virus Neuroinvasive Disease in Children: A Contemporary Review and Evaluation for Predictors of Disease Severity Ana Guadalupe Elena Bezzoukous, MSc1; Daniel Freedman, DO1; W. Garrett Hunt, MD1; Kathleen A. Mack, SV (ASCOP)2; Vedat Yildiz, MS1; Melissa Chung, MD3; Jamie Twanow, MD4; Emily de los Reyes, MD5 and Christopher Ouellette, MD6; 1Nationwide Children’s Hospital, Columbus, Ohio; 2Nationwide Children’s, Blacklick, Ohio

Session: 196. Pediatric Emerging Viral Diseases
Friday, October 4, 2019: 4:00 PM

Background. La Crosse Virus (LACV) is the most common neuroinvasive arboviral disease in children. Contemporary data on clinical presentation, management, outcomes, and predictors of disease severity are lacking.

Methods. A retrospective analysis was performed of children (0–18 years) admitted to Nationwide Children’s Hospital from January 2009 to December 2018 diagnosed with LACV neuroinvasive disease (LACV-ND). LACV-ND diagnosis was defined as a compatible clinical illness and serum serologic detection of LACV in the absence of other infectious etiologies. Demographic, clinical, laboratory, electroencephalography (EEG), radiologic, and outcome data were recorded. Severe disease was defined as the presence of clinical or electroencephalographic status epilepticus, SEADH, PICU
admission, mechanical ventilation (MV), parenteral/tube feeding, inpatient rehab, or intracranial pressure monitoring. Single variable and multivariate analyses were performed to determine factors predictive of disease severity.

Results. Of the 140 patients, 76 (54%) males with a median age of 8 years (10 months–16 years), were identified with LACV-ND. Symptoms at presentation, laboratory, imaging, and diagnostic outcomes are shown in Table 1. Fifty-seven (41%) patients met criteria for severe disease, notably for PICU admission (n = 41), status epilepticus (n = 35), MV (n = 13), and inpatient rehab (11). No in-patient deaths were observed. Exploratory analysis revealed that patients with severe disease were significantly younger at presentation, had higher rates of altered mental status (AMS) and seizures. Elevated serum white blood cell counts (WBC) and polymorphonuclear cell (PMN) predominance in serum and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) were observed more frequently in severe disease. Multivariable analysis revealed presentation with seizures (OR 4.7; 95% CI 1.7–12.6; P = 0.001), elevated serum WBC (OR 1.7 [95% CI 1.2–2.5] P = 0.004), and a higher CSF PMN% (OR 1.03 [95% CI 1.01–1.06, P = 0.003) to be independent predictors of severe disease.

Conclusion. At presentation, patients with severe disease tended to be younger, have greater rates of clinical symptoms, and leukocytosis with PMN predominance in blood and CSF. These clinical and laboratory findings may serve as useful biomarkers to predict disease severity.

Table 1: Clinical, Laboratory, Radiographic Findings, and Outcomes with Pediatric Lassa Cross Virus Neuroinvasiveness

| Outcome                  | Cohort [-] | Severe [-] | Non-severe [-] | P-value |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|----------------|---------|
| Clinical Findings at Presentation |            |            |                |         |
| Age, in days, median [IQ] | 8 [6–11]   | 7 [6–10]   | 8 [6–11]       | 0.44    |
| Age >5 years, n (%)      | 41 (29)    | 15 (21)    | 26 (29)        | 0.046   |
| Duration of symptoms, in days, median [IQ] | 6.5 [3–11] | 4 [2–5]     | 8 [4–28]       | 0.0004  |
| WBC, median [range]     | 12.8 [4.6–104] | 40 [60]    | 20 [25]        | 0.055   |
| AMS, n (%)               | 84 (40)    | 67 (82%)   | 17 (25%)       | <0.0001 |
| Seizures, n (%)          | 32 (23%)   | 38 (60%)   | 14 (17%)       | <0.0001 |
| Hypothermia at any time, n (%) | 42 (30%) | 26 (43%) | 16 (19%) | 0.74 |
| Radiographic/EEG Results, n (total n) | | | | |
| Absence of CT         | 15/58 (26%) | 5/55 (11%) | 10/53 (21%) | 0.58 |
| Absence of brain MRI   | 56/82 (70%) | 35/42 (83%) | 21/40 (50%) | 0.0027 |
| Lesions scores G6PD    | 64/67 (96%) | 45/46 (99%) | 18/20 (95%) | 0.52 |
| Outcomes, n (%)        | 51 (60%)   | 41 (78%)   | 10 (12%)       | <0.0001 |
| Recipient of anti-epileptic Drugs | | | | |
| Seizures at any time, n (%) | 60/63 (91%) | 44/77 (61%) | 16/19 (11%) | 0.0003 |
| AMS, altered mental status; WBC, white blood count; ANC: absolute neutrophil count; CSF: cerebrospinal fluid; IQ: interquartile range; PMN: polymorphonuclear cells; EEG: electroencephalograph; CT: computed tomography; MRI: magnetic resonance imaging.

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1876. Evaluation of Antibiotic Utilization After Introduction of a Dedicated Infectious Diseases-Critical Care Medicine Service in Critical Care Units

Rana Trachuk, MD1, Vagish Hemmige, MD1, Viktor Chen, PharmD, BCPS, BCID1, Gregory Weston, MD MSCR2, Kelise Cowman, MPH1, Jay Berger, MD, PhD2 and Uzma N. Sarwar, MD2, 3Montefiore Medical Center, Bronx, New York; 3Montefiore Medical Center and Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, New York

Session: 197. Stewardship Success Stories

Friday, October 4, 2019: 3:15 PM

Background. Infection is a leading cause of admission to intensive care units (ICU), with critically ill patients often receiving a high volume of empiric broad-spectrum antibiotics. Nevertheless, a dedicated infectious diseases (ID) consultation and stewardship team is not routinely implemented. An ID-Critical Care Medicine (ID-CCM) pilot program was designed at a large tertiary hospital in which an ID attending was assigned to participate in daily rounds with the ICU team, as well as provide an ID consult on select patients. We sought to evaluate the impact of this dedicated ID consultation and stewardship program on antibiotic utilization in the ICU.

Methods. This is an IRB-approved single-site retrospective study. We analyzed antibiotic utilization in the ICU during the post-intervention period from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017 and compared it to antibiotic utilization in the same ICU during the pre-intervention period from January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015. Using Poisson regression analysis, we evaluated antibiotic utilization of each agent, expressed as days of therapy (DOT) per 1,000 patient-days, between the two groups.

Results. The six most commonly used broad-spectrum antibiotic agents were included in the final analysis. During the intervention period, statistically significant reductions were seen in cefepime (131 vs. 101 DOT per 1,000 patient-days, P = 0.01), piperacillin-tazobactam (268 vs. 251 DOT per 1,000 patient-days, P = 0.02) and vancomycin (265 vs. 228 DOT per 1,000 patient-days, P = 0.01). The utilization of other antibiotics including daptomycin, linezolid, and meropenem did not differ significantly (Figure 1).

Conclusion. With this multidisciplinary intervention, we saw a decrease in the use of the most frequently administered broad-spectrum antibiotics. Our study shows that the implementation of an ID-CCM service is a feasible way to promote antibiotic stewardship in the ICU and can be used as a strategy to reduce unnecessary patient exposure to broad-spectrum agents.

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1878. Title: Impact of Antibiotic Stewardship Rounds in the Intensive Care Setting: A Prospective Cluster-Randomized Crossover Study

Jessica Seidelman, MD, MPH1; Nicholas A. Turner, MD, MHS2; Rebekah Wrenn, PharmD3, BCPS3; Christina Sarubbi, PharmD4; Derek J. Anderson, MD, MPH4; Daniel J. Sexton, MD3 and Rebekah W Meehring, MD, MPH1; 1Duke University, Durham, North Carolina; 2Duke University School of Medicine, Durham, North Carolina; 3Duke University Hospital, Durham, North Carolina; 4Duke Center for Antimicrobial Stewardship and Infection Prevention, Durham, North Carolina

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Friday, October 4, 2019: 3:30 PM

Background. The impact of formalized, interdisciplinary antimicrobial stewardship program (ASP) rounds in the intensive care unit (ICU) setting has not been well described.

Figure 1. Antibiotic Utilization Rates of Most Frequently Used Broad-spectrum Antibiotics Pre- and Post-intervention. *Statistically significant, p-value calculated using Poisson regression analysis. DOT = Days of therapy.

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