**Background.** *Clostridium difficile* infections (CDI) in the US have markedly increased. Disturbances to the gastrointestinal (GI) microbiome due to antibiotic use predisposes patients to CDI. Probiotics are recommended to prevent GI microbiota changes during CDI antibiotic treatment, but efficacy is unknown. We conducted a randomized, double-blinded, placebo-controlled, examination of clinical and GI microbiota changes in subjects administered probiotics during a primary episode of CDI.

**Methods.** 33 subjects with a primary episode of CDI were randomized to once daily oral probiotic, consisting of four different bacterial strains, or placebo. Prospective stool samples were collected at enrollment (week 0), at the end of the probiotic or placebo adjunct regimen (week 4), and 4 weeks post-treatment (week 8). DNA was extracted for 16S rRNA sequencing with Illumina MiSeq. Microbial community structure was compared using analysis of variance and permutational analysis of variance. Similarity percentage analysis identified the operational taxonomic units driving the variation in β diversity.

**Results.** The duration of diarrhea (P = 0.039) and total days of diarrhea (P = 0.04) were both decreased in the probiotic group compared with the placebo group. Analysis of community structure showed significant differences between treatment groups overall (P = 0.017) and in both groups over time (P = 0.007), but not between groups at each individual time point. Subjects in the probiotic group had a higher abundance of the family Lachnospiraceae at week 4 than subjects in the placebo group. By week 8 the abundance of Lachnospiraceae did not differ between subjects administered probiotic or placebo.

**Conclusion.** Lack of difference in overall community structure between groups at each time point is likely due to concurrent antibiotic therapy. The differential abundance of Lachnospiraceae likely contributes to the differences in the diarrheal outcomes observed between groups, as it has previously been associated with attenuated C. difficile production and infection.

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

1269. Endogenous Serum IgG Antibodies to *Clostridium difficile* Toxin B Are Associated with Protection against C. difficile Infection Recurrence

Ciaran P. Kelly, MD; Ian R. Poxton, PhD, DSc; Judson Shen, PhD; Radha Raitkar, PhD; Daliai Guris, MD; Mary Beth Dorr, PhD; Gastroenterology, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Boston, Massachusetts, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom, 3Merck & Co., Inc., Kenilworth, New Jersey

**Session:** 148. C. difficile: From the Bench to Bedside

**Friday, October 6, 2017: 12:30 PM**

**Background.** MODIFY I/II were global trials of the efficacy and safety of bezlotoxumab (BEZ), a monoclonal antibody (mAb) against C. difficile toxin B, alone and with actoxumab (ACT), a mAb against C. difficile toxin A. BEZ was superior to placebo (PBO) at preventing recurrent CDI (rCDI) in patients (patients) receiving antibiotic treatment for CDI. The addition of ACT did not improve efficacy. The aims were to examine the potential biomarkers for rCDI risk in the patients receiving PBO by measuring endogenous IgG Abs against Cd toxins A and B (eAb-A and eAb-B); it was expected that patients with low eAb levels might be at increased risk of rCDI.

**Methods.** Subjects were collected pre-dose (PRE), at Week 4, and Week 12 post-dose. eAb titers were measured using an electrochemiluminescence immunoassay. Results were higher than 1:1000, 1:1000, 1:5000, 1:25000, and 1:250500. As there is no clearly defined immunological surrogate of efficacy for rCDI tied to a specific eAb-A or eAb-B level, eAb levels were categorized as low (≤1:1000), medium (1:5000), or high (≥1:25000). The rCDI rate was summarized by eAb category at each time point.

**Results.** The proportion of patients with higher eAb-A and eAb-B titers increased following the initial CDI episode (Tables 1 and 2). There was no evident correlation between eAb-A and eAb-B titers and the rCDI rate at any time point. The proportion of patients who experienced rCDI within 12 weeks after randomization was highest in patients with low eAb-A and eAb-B titers PRE and at Week 4. rCDI rate in those with low eAb-B titer at all timepoints and in patients who had low titer only at PRE was similar.

**Conclusion.** The rise in eAb-A and eAb-B titers over time is consistent with a convalescent humoral immune response to toxins A and B following CDI. The lack of correlation between eAb-A and eCDI is consistent with the lack of efficacy of ABZ in CDI. Conversely, higher eAb-B titers are associated with lower risk for rCDI, consistent with the efficacy of BEZ. 22% of patients with high eAb-B titer at PRE experienced rCDI. Therefore, eAb-B titers may have marginal utility as a biomarker for rCDI risk and are not likely to improve predictive value over clinical and demographic characteristics such as advanced age, compromised immunity, and CDI history.

**Disclosures.** C. P. Kelly, TBD: Investigator, Speaker honorarium; J. Shen, Merck & Co., Inc.: Employee, may hold stock/hold stock options in the Company; R. Raitkar, Merck & Co., Inc.: Employee, may own stock/hold stock options in the Company; D. Guris, Merck & Co., Inc.: Employee, may own stock/hold stock options in the Company; Mary B. Dorr, Merck & Co., Inc.: Employee and Shareholder, may own stock/hold stock options in the Company.

1270. Comparative Effectiveness of Vancomycin vs. Metronidazole in Mild Clostridium difficile Infections, and Potential Impact on Subsequent Vancomycin-Resistant Enterococcus (VRE) Isolation

Ilan Youngster, MD, MSc; Zora Lazarovich, PhD; Marina Bondencoro, MD; Bechetsken Mengesha, MD; Limor Toledano, MD; Yael Kachlon, MD; Dror Marchaim, MD; Assaf Harofeh Medical Center, Zerifin, Israel, 2Infectious Diseases, Assaf Harofeh Medical Center, Zerifin, Israel

**Session:** 148. C. difficile: From the Bench to Bedside

**Friday, October 6, 2017: 12:30 PM**

**Background.** The epidemiology and clinical characteristics of *Clostridium difficile* infections (CDI) have evolved dramatically in the past decade. Vancomycin is the treatment of choice for moderate to severe CDI, with superior cure rates compared with alternative therapies. However, controlled comparative efficacy data pertaining to mild CDI is lacking. Furthermore, the potential impact of vancomycin treatment on subsequent Vancomycin-Resistant Enterococcus (VRE) isolation rates remains unknown at the individual patient level.

**Methods.** A retrospective cohort analysis was executed at the Assaf Harofeh Medical Center, Israel, from 2010 to 2015. Adult patients (>18 years) with a first episode of acute CDI, determined per pre-established criteria, were enrolled. The efficacy of vancomycin vs. metronidazole was evaluated in the subset of patients with mild CDI. The outcomes of patients, who received vancomycin or metronidazole (but not both), were compared by Cox regression. A prediction score was used to control for potential confounders associated with being treated with vancomycin. The independent association of oral vancomycin treatment during the acute CDI and later (up to 18 months) VRE isolation was analyzed using Cox regression.

**Results.** A total of 413 patients with CDI were included in the study. The majority were elderly (median age 75 years, range 19–120), and had extensive comorbidities (mean Charlson’s combined condition score 6.7 ± 3.4) and significant acute illness indices (35% with severe to fulminating Horn index). Among 126 patients with mild disease, no differences were observed in terms of clinical outcomes between vancomycin or metronidazole treatment. Metronidazole remained non-inferior even after incorporating a prediction score to control for potential confounders associated with being a “vancomycin case”. Ten patients had new post-CDI VRE isolation. In multivariable analysis, oral vancomycin treatment during the acute CDI was the strongest independent predictor for later isolation of VRE (hazard ratio 0.076, P = 0.04).

**Conclusion.** Our study suggests that metronidazole should remain the recommended treatment of choice for mild CDI, due to clinical non-inferiority and an apparent association between vancomycin therapy and subsequent VRE isolation in an individual patient level analysis.

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

1271. Bezlotoxumab (BEZ) for Prevention of *Clostridium difficile* Infection (CDI) Recurrence (rCDI): Distinguishing Relapse from Reinfection with Whole Genome Sequencing (WGS)

Mary Beth Dorr, PhD; Zhen Zeng, PhD; Mark Wilcox, MD; Junhua Li, PhD; Ian Poxton, PhD, DSc; Haifong Zhao, MS; Xiaoyun Li, MS; Daliai Guris, MD; Peter Shaw, PhD; Merck & Co., Inc., Kenilworth, New Jersey; 2Department of Biomedical and Clinical Sciences, University of Leeds, Leeds, United Kingdom, 3BGI-Shenzhen, Shenzhen, China, 1University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

**Session:** 148. C. difficile: From the Bench to Bedside

**Friday, October 6, 2017: 12:30 PM**

**Background.** Bezlotoxumab (BEZ) and actoxumab (ACT) are monoclonal antibodies against *C. difficile* toxins B and A, respectively. Patients receiving a single infusion of BEZ alone or with ACT in the MODIFY I/II trials showed an absolute 10% (relative ~40%) reduction in rCDI over 12 weeks compared with placebo (PBO). The addition of ACT did not improve efficacy. This post hoc analysis investigated whether BEZ prevented relapse with the same strain and/or re-infection with a new strain.

**Methods.** *C. difficile* strains isolated from patient stool samples were typed by PCR ribotyping. PCR free library construction and illumina whole genome