2313. An All-Harm Index Quantifying Central Line Associated Infectious and Noninfectious Complications Among Pediatric Oncology Patients
Aml Kelada, MD1, Timothy Foster2, Sarah Worley, MS1, Anne Tang, Prog Analyst II1, Venkataraman Arakon, Lead Systems Analyst1 and Charles B Foster, MD1
1Pediatric Oncology, Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, Ohio; 2Undergraduate, University California at Berkeley, Berkeley, California, 1Quantitative Health Sciences, Cleveland Clinic, CLEVELAND, Ohio; 2Quantitative Health Sciences (QHS), Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, Ohio; 3Quantitative Health Sciences (QHS), Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, Ohio; 4Pediatric Infectious Diseases, Cleveland Clinic Children’s, Cleveland, Ohio

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Background. In contrast to inpatient central line associated blood stream infections (CLABSIs), little attention has been devoted to preventing outpatient CLABSIs or central line associated noninfectious complications (CLANCs). Our aim was to develop and validate a novel index to comprehensively quantify the rates of both CLABSIs and CLANCs among pediatric oncology patients.

Methods. CLABSIs were defined according to CDC/NHSN definitions. CLANCs were defined using a novel classification as noninfectious events resulting in premature removal of the line. 592 oncology patient records (< 24 years, 2006-16) were reviewed. Wilcoxon rank-sum tests were used for continuous and ordinal characteristics and Chi-square or Fisher’s exact tests for categorical characteristics.

Results. 656 CVCs were inserted in 368 patients, for a total of 175.941 catheter days (9.6% inpatient). Events included: 108 CLABSIs (42 inpatient and 66 outpatient), and 89 CLANCs (44 inpatient and 45 outpatient). The all-harm event rate was 1.1 per 1000 CVC days; the sum of CLABSIs (0.61) and CLANCs (0.50) rates. Inpatient rates were: all-harm (4.9), CLABSIs (2.4), and CLANCs (2.5). Outpatient event rates were: all-harm (0.72), CLABSIs (0.45), and CLANCs (0.27). For all lines treated independently, risk ratio of an adverse event was strongly correlated with CVC type (tunneled CVCs vs ports: 11.8; <0.001), age at placement per 1 year older (0.89; <0.001), gender (females vs males: 1.6; 0.021), and tumor type (AML vs Non-AML Leukemia/ Lymphoma: 4.0; <0.001). Tunneled CVCs carried greater risk for both CLABSIs (10.8; <0.001) and CLANCs (15.2; <0.001) than ports.

Conclusion. We have developed an all-harm index to quantify the total harm associated with central line use. Among pediatric oncology patients with CVCs, major noninfectious complications occur at rates similar to those reported for CLABSIs. Although event rates per 1000 CVC days were lower among outpatients, the total number of infectious and noninfectious harm events was similar in the inpatient and outpatient settings. Additional quality improvement efforts are required to reduce the total harm associated with CVC use, and modifiable factors such as catheter choice could significantly impact the rate of both CLABSIs and CLANCs.

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2314. Risk Factors for Bloodstream Infection in Children with Intestinal Insufficiency on Parenteral Nutrition
Talal Seddik, MD1; Colleen Nespor, RN, CNS2; Lu Tian, PhD3; John Kerner, MD4; Yvonne Maldonado, MD, FIDSA, FPIDS5 and Hayley Gans, MD, FPIDS5; Pediatrics, Stanford Healthcare, Stanford, California; 4Sanford University, Stanford, California; 5Pediatrics, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, California

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Background. Bloodstream infection (BSI) is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in children with intestinal insufficiency, but studies defining risk factors are lacking. We aim to identify risk factors of BSI in children with intestinal insufficiency on parenteral nutrition (PN).

Methods. Retrospective cohort study of children ≤ 18 years of age with intestinal insufficiency dependent on PN, who were followed at Lucile Packard Children’s Hospital (LPCH). The outcome of interest was rate of BSI. We studied proposed risk factors for BSI including sex, age, small intestine length at the time of surgery, diagnosis of short bowel syndrome (SBS), citrulline level (a marker of enterocyte mass), central line (CL) days and CL breaks within 3 months. Data were represented in 6-month intervals to study time dependent variables. Univariate analyses using t-test and regression analysis were conducted.

Results. Records between 2014 and 2016 were reviewed identifying 43 children who met the inclusion criteria. The rate of infection was 3.39 per 1000 CL days. Younger age increased rate of BSI by 0.23/1000 CL days per year (95% confidence interval (CI): 0.14–0.32; P = 0.015) and shorter small bowel increased it by 0.27/1000 CL days for every 10-cm of small bowel (95% CI: 0.14–0.4; P = 0.045). Recent line breaks are important risk factor for BSI; an opportunity for prevention of BSI rates are higher in younger children likely due to immature bowel and/or difficult compliance with hygienic precautions handling CLs. No association was found between CL days and rate of BSI, which could guide the decision of CL removal vs. salvage.

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2315. Incidence and Outcomes of Endophthalmitis Associated Hospitalizations in Children Aged ≤ 20 Years: A Population-Based Cohort Study
Brett Edwards, MD1; Vikram Lekhi, MD2; Michael Parkins, MD3 and Ranjani Somayaji, MD4; 1Department of Medicine, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB, Canada; 2Surgery, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB, Canada; 3Department of Medicine; Division of Microbiology & Infectious Diseases, University of Calgary and Alberta Health Services - Calgary zone, Calgary, AB, Canada

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Background. Endophthalmitis is a rare but sight-threatening condition in children, and is the most common attributable to surgery, endogenous spread of infection, and trauma. Few population-based studies have examined the epidemiology and outcomes of neonatal and pediatric endophthalmitis.

Methods. Using the 2012 Kids’ Inpatient Database, a stratified random sample of pediatric (≤ 20 years) discharges from community and non-rehabilitation hospitals in the US, we conducted a cohort study to examine the incidence and outcomes of endophthalmitis. The ICD9-CM search codes included 360.0*, 360.13 and 360.19 for endophthalmitis. Our primary outcome was the incidence of endophthalmitis hospitalizations in children. Demographics of sex, age, race were described. Outcome of death, length of stay (LOS in days), and total costs were described (with weighting) between newborn (< 4 weeks) and pediatric cases.

Results. A total of 344 hospitalizations (58.1% male, median age 0 years (IQR 0–10 years) occurred for endophthalmitis corresponding to a national total of 478 cases at an incidence rate of 7.2 cases per 100,000 persons. Of these, 50.3% were neonatal endophthalmitis cases. Endophthalmitis was most common in the Caucasian (51.1%), Hispanic (21.9%) and Black (16.6%) races. The overall mortality was not significantly different between pediatric and neonatal cases (OR 1.46, 95% CI 0.24 – 8.90). For LOS, neonatal patients with eye & Infusion line infections, significantly greater LOS by 14.30 days (95% CI 7.97–19.52, P <0.001) compared with pediatric patients. Neonatal cases also had a significantly greater associated cost compared with pediatric cases (difference $77,626, 95% CI $16,763–$138,500, P = 0.01).

Conclusion. Our population-based study demonstrated that neonatal endophthalmitis was associated with similar incidence rates and mortality, but greater LOS and health care costs compared with pediatric endophthalmitis.

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2316. Fever in Infants: Assessing Variability in Sepsis Evaluation
Kathryn Schmit, MD1; James Conway, MD FAAP2 and Ann Allen, MD3; 1University of Wisconsin Hospital & Clinics, Madison, Wisconsin; 2Pediatrics, University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health, Madison, Wisconsin

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Background. Fever is a common presentation of infants resulting in frequent medical visits. Since fever may be the sole sign of invasive bacterial infection (IBI) in infants less than 3 months of age, invasive testing is often performed. Many physicians are guided by standardized criteria, which were created to aid in determining those at low risk for IBI.

Though these criteria exist, there is limited guidance regarding appropriate testing in the first month of life and wide variability in practice during the first 90 days. An American Academy of Pediatrics national quality improvement collaboration, Reducing Excessive Variability in Infant Sepsis Evaluation, is standardizing management of these infants. This study evaluates current institutional practice in assessing febrile infants.

Methods. Retrospective chart review of well-appearing previously healthy term infants with no obvious source of fever on initial evaluation between the ages of 0-90 days presenting with documented or reporting fever to either a tertiary emergency department or inpatient hospital, with specific International Classification of Diseases codes over 1 year period. The infants were then separated into three groups: 0–28, 29–60 and 61–90 days.

Results. Of 83 infants meeting criteria, 10 had IBI with 75% of these being bacteremia or with complete blood count (CBC), blood culture, urinalysis (UA) and urine culture varied between groups from 84%, 87% and 29% respectively. Within this latter group, 75% were underimmunized. CBC results were