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Table 1. Potentially achievable vs. reported vaccination coverage and 95% confidence intervals for ≥2 doses Hepa by age 24 months, by selected socio-demographic factors, for children born in 2015, National Immunization Survey-Child, United States

| Factors                        | Categories                  | Reported Coverage % (95% CI) | Potentially Achievable Coverage % (95% CI) |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| National                       | Private Only                | 61.7 (59.1-64.3)            | 63 (60.5-65.6)                           |
|                                | Any Medicaid                | 68.2 (64.7-71.7)            | 88.3 (80.3-96.1)                         |
|                                | Other Insurance             | 56.9 (56.3-56.4)            | 83 (73.7-90.2)                           |
|                                | uninsured                   | 52.5 (51.4-53.3)            | 61.4 (54.3-67.7)                         |
|                                | Non-Hispanic White          | 61.9 (58.5-63.5)            | 84.3 (81.7-87.6)                         |
|                                | Non-Hispanic Black          | 66.8 (63.9-69.2)            | 78.5 (72.8-84.1)                         |
|                                | Hispanic                    | 64.6 (57.3-70.3)            | 87.5 (84.0-91.0)                         |
|                                | Other                       | 67.6 (60.9-74.0)            | 90.0 (83.6-93.0)                         |
|                                | Above Poverty               | 63.6 (60.1-66.9)            | 87.3 (80.5-90.8)                         |
|                                | Below Poverty               | 65.6 (61.2-69.1)            | 81.1 (77.2-84.6)                         |
| Residence in a metropolitan     | Municipality                | 64.3 (60.5-68.0)            | 86.8 (84.6-88.9)                         |
| statistical area                | Non-Principal City          | 60.3 (56.2-64.0)            | 83.7 (80.9-86.7)                         |
|                                | Non-MSA                     | 56.2 (50.8-61.7)            | 83.7 (78.8-87.7)                         |
| Mother’s education age          | <12 years                   | 55.3 (51.1-59.6)            | 81.7 (80.8-83.5)                         |
|                                | ≥12 years                   | 65.6 (62.2-68.3)            | 87.3 (85.7-90.0)                         |
|                                | Married                     | 55.6 (42.8-68.5)            | 86.8 (85.8-88.5)                         |
|                                | Not married                 | 53.6 (47.3-60.0)            | 80.7 (76.6-84.6)                         |
| Mother’s age                   | Age < 20 years              | 57.4 (51.1-60.8)            | 83.7 (80.3-86.8)                         |
|                                | ≥30 years                   | 64.2 (61.1-67.4)            | 85.9 (83.9-87.7)                         |
| Family’s mobility since birth   | Moved                      | 73.6 (68.9-80.1)            | 79.6 (73.5-85.0)                         |
| from different state            | not moved                   | 62.2 (59.2-65.0)            | 85.6 (81.6-89.1)                         |
| Child’s birth order status      | Not First Born              | 59.7 (55.7-63.6)            | 84.8 (81.9-86.6)                         |
|                                | First Born                  | 65.7 (61.2-69.7)            | 86.6 (84.1-88.9)                         |
| Vaccination provider type       | Public                      | 54.4 (47.6-61.0)            | 81.7 (76.6-86.0)                         |
|                                | Other Type                  | 61.6 (57.5-65.4)            | 85.8 (83.0-88.2)                         |
|                                | Private                     | 64.6 (61.3-68.4)            | 86.4 (80.2-88.5)                         |
|                                | Number of providers for      | 65.3 (56.5-50.6)            | 86.3 (83.7-87.4)                         |
| vaccine, for city               | >=2 providers               | 59.2 (44.6-64.1)            | 85.8 (81.9-87.9)                         |
|                                | Number of children in        | 67.6 (62.9-72.7)            | 88.0 (85.5-90.7)                         |
| household                      | >=2 children                | 59.0 (61.6-62.0)            | 83.8 (76.5-87.5)                         |

Note: All comparisons between potentially achievable vs. reported vaccination coverage are significant at P < 0.001.

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285. Fibrosis Progression and Clinical Outcomes in HCV/HBV Coinfected Persons in the ERCHIVES Cohort

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Background. Progression of liver disease and clinical outcomes in HCV/HBV coinfected persons and how they differ from HCV monoinfected persons and HCV infected persons with resolved HBV infection are not well characterized. We compared incidence of cirrhosis, hepatic decompensation and overall mortality in these three groups.

Methods. Using the Electronically Retrieved Cohort of HCV-infected Veterans (ERCHIVES), we identified those with HCV infection only, HCV/HBV coinfection (HbsAg or HBV DNA or both positive) or HCV with resolved HBV (HbcAb+ in absence of HbsAb or HBV DNA positivity). We excluded those with HCV coinfection or hepatocellular carcinoma at or before baseline, and those who received any HCV or HBV treatment. Incident rates (95% CI) were determined for cirrhosis, first hepatic decompensation event and overall mortality in the three groups.

Results. We identified 60,368 HCV monoinfected (Gp A), 151 HCV/HBV coinfected (Gp B) and 19,802 HCV infected with resolved HBV infection (Gp C). Mean age was 61.0, 60.9, and 63.0 years in the three groups and 96.5%, 96.0%, and 97.9% were males. Median baseline FIB-4 index was 2.0, 2.2, and 2.1, respectively. Incident cirrhosis (among those without cirrhosis at baseline) was increased 2- to 2.5-fold in HCV/HBV coinfected persons with baseline FIB-4 of 1.46–3.25. Hepatic decompensation and mortality were also increased several-fold in the HCV/HBV coinfected who had minimal or mild/moderate fibrosis at baseline. However, among those with cirrhosis at baseline, the difference was small among HCV/HBV coinfected and the other groups.

Conclusion. HCV/HBV coinfected persons with minimal or mild/moderate fibrosis at baseline have a much higher risk of developing cirrhosis, hepatic decompensation and mortality. However, once cirrhosis has is established, the difference is diminished. This underscores the need to intervene early when HCV/HBV coinfected persons still have minimal or mild/moderate fibrosis.

Table. Incidence rates (per 1,000 patient years of follow-up) for cirrhosis, hepatic decompensation and overall mortality.

| HCV infection | HCV/HBV coinfection | HCV with resolved HBV |
|---------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Cirrhosis     | 3.55 (2.78-4.33)    | 0.00 (0.00-0.00)      |
| Hepatic decompensation | 1.45 (1.45-1.45) | 2.51 (2.23-2.89) |
| Overall mortality | 4.19 (4.19-4.19) | 4.57 (4.57-4.57) |

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