was 1.19 (98.4%), comprising cephalosporins (0.76, 63.6%), macrolides (0.23, 18.9%), penicillins (0.12, 10.2%), and quinolones (0.07, 5.5%). DID values of oral AMU in outpatient settings were compared for in-house (0.89, 74.4%) and outside (0.31, 25.6%) prescriptions; in-house resulted in a higher proportion of oral cephalosporins (0.60, 66.9% vs. 0.17, 54.1%), but a lower proportion of oral penicillins (0.08, 9.0% vs. 0.04, 13.8%) (Table 1).

Conclusion. Oral AMU in outpatient settings comprised the highest proportion of antibiotic prescribing by dentists in Japan (98.4%). Oral cephalosporins, the predominant drug type and thought to result from inappropriate prescribing in general, were more frequently prescribed in house than outside. To tackle AMR, further studies are needed to determine the patient and dentist characteristics encouraging cephalosporin prescription.

Table 1. Comparison of oral AMU among all dentists between in-house and outside prescribing in Japan

| Year | Total | In-house | Outside |
|------|-------|----------|---------|
| 2015 | 0.89  | 0.60 (66.9) | 0.17 (54.1) |
| 2016 | 0.15  | 0.08 (9.0)  | 0.04 (13.8) |
| 2017 | 0.05  | 0.02 (6.1)  | 0.01 (2.1)  |

Data show defined daily doses per 1000 inhabitants per days, DID (%).

Disclosures. All authors: No reported disclosures.

774. A New Outpatient Parenteral Antimicrobial Therapy (OPAT) Management Program Reduces Excess Antimicrobial Days of Therapy and Expedites Timely Central Line Removal
Catherine Kidd, MSN, AG-ACNP1; Joshua C. Eby, MD2; Tania Thomas, MD, MPH1; Megan Shah, PharmD, BCIDP2; Zachary Elliott, PharmD, BCIDP1; Heather L. Cox, PharmD, BCPS-AQID, BCIDP2; 1University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia; 2University of Virginia Health System, Charlottesville, Virginia.

Session: 69. What's New in Clinical Practice? Thursday, October 3, 2019: 12:15 PM

Background. Patients discharged on parenteral antimicrobials often require in-person follow-up to determine antimicrobial discontinuation and coordination of central line (CL) removal at the end of therapy. Without close attention to timing of follow-up, antimicrobial courses may be extended beyond a planned end date until scheduled follow-up, leading to excess antimicrobial days of therapy (DOT) and CL retention. Excess DOT can result in increased cost of medication and CL supplies, antimicrobial exposure, and risk of CL-associated bloodstream infections or thrombosis. We sought to assess the impact of the University of Virginia (UVA) OPAT program on excess antimicrobial DOT and excess CL days.

Methods. This was a retrospective chart review of patients enrolled in the OPAT program at UVA between August 2018 and April 2019. The UVA OPAT program was started in August 2018. Quality improvement (QI) practice changes were implemented in February 2019 for improving follow-up and stopping antimicrobials at the projected end date. Patients were therefore divided into 2 cohorts – August through January 2018 and February through April 2019. Data collected included projected end date of therapy (EOT), actual EOT, actual removal date of CL, and follow-up date. Excess antimicrobial DOT and excess CL days were calculated by the difference in projected vs. actual dates. For continuous data, Student t-test was used.

Results. 248 patients enrolled in OPAT from August 2018 through April 2019. After implementation of QI efforts, mean time from projected EOT to follow-up appointment decreased from 10.0 days to 4.3 days for those with appointments after projected EOT. Mean excess antimicrobial DOT decreased from 2.8 ± 4.53 SD days to 1.6 ± 2.75 SD days (P = 0.026), and mean excess CL days decreased from 3.2 ± 4.63 SD days to 2.0 ± 2.89 SD days (P = 0.035).

Conclusion. The involvement of an OPAT program with close attention to outpatient follow-up and cessation of antimicrobials decreased the excess antimicrobial DOT and CL days and reduced variability in care. Reduction in antimicrobial overdose and CL overuse is expected to reduce cost and decrease the risk of medication- and CL-related collateral damage.

Disclosures. All authors: No reported disclosures.

775. Comparison of Initial Vancomycin Costs and Target Attainment Between Trough- and 24-Hour Area Under the Concentration–Time Curve (AUC24)-Guided Dosing
David Laurent, PharmD, BCPS1; Richard H. Drew, PharmD MS2; Richard H. Drew, PharmD MS2; Dustin Wilson, PharmD, BCPS1; 1Duke University Hospital, Durham, North Carolina; 2Campbell University College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences, Durham, North Carolina.

Session: 69. What's New in Clinical Practice? Thursday, October 3, 2019: 12:15 PM

Background. Vancomycin is the treatment-of-choice for most invasive methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) infections. Although serum trough concentration-guided vancomycin dosing is the current standard, dosing based on AUC24 to minimum inhibitory concentration ratio best predicts efficacy while often reducing trough concentrations associated with increased nephrotoxicity. Data regarding the impact of AUC24-guided dosing on drug costs is sparse. We compared the relative initial acquisition cost of vancomycin when utilizing AUC24 vs. trough-guided dosing. We also sought to describe current dosing practices relative to attainment of targeted vancomycin exposures.

Methods. A retrospective, single-center cohort study was performed on 200 randomly-selected hospitalized adults at Duke University Hospital (DUH) in calendar year 2017 with suspected or confirmed invasive MRSA infection and stable renal function. For the primary outcome measure, a cost-minimization analysis was performed utilizing DUH wholesale vancomycin acquisition cost through 48 hours as determined from prescribed trough- and Bayesian computer-simulated AUC24-guided dosing. Descriptive statistics were utilized to characterize dosing, serum concentration monitoring practices and attainment of goal vancomycin exposures.

Results. In the 200 enrolled subjects, the median (IQR25, 75) cost difference per patient among trough- and AUC24-guided dosing was 80.00 (-15.02, 15.02). Serum vancomycin troughs were labeled correctly in 54% of samples, while 20.7% exceeded 2 hours of the next scheduled dose. Mean loading doses were 21.0 mg/kg and 24.8 mg/kg, respectively. Goal steady-state troughs were achieved in 22% of subjects. Initial dosing was predicted to achieve an AUC24 within 400–600 mg·hr/L in 66.5% and 100%, respectively. Troughs ≥15 mg/dL (a known risk factor for nephrotoxicity) were measured in 32.1% of trough-guided dosing regimens while predicted in 5.0% of AUC24-guided dosing regimens.

Conclusion. When compared with trough- vs. AUC24-guided dosing may lead to improved attainment of vancomycin target exposures, including potential reductions in nephrotoxic and incorrectly labeled trough concentrations, without impacting drug acquisition costs.

Disclosures. All authors: No reported disclosures.

776. Effect of the SEP-1 Sepsis Bundle on Mortality in Hospital-Onset vs. Community-Onset Sepsis
Jonathan Baghdadi, MD1; Daniel Uslan, MD, MBBS2; Douglas Bell, MD, PhD3; Mitchell Wong, MD, PhD2; 1UCLA / Greater Los Angeles VA Medical Center, Los Angeles, California; 2UCLA, Los Angeles, California; 3UCLA / RAND, Los Angeles, California.

Session: 69. What's New in Clinical Practice? Thursday, October 3, 2019: 12:15 PM

Background. The SEP-1 sepsis bundle is a performance measure from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services that requires blood cultures, serum lactate, broad-spectrum antibiotics, and IV fluids (in some cases) within 3 hours of onset of sepsis. Published evidence regarding an effect of SEP-1 on mortality is mixed and largely excludes cases of hospital-onset sepsis.

Methods. Retrospective cohort study using clinical data from 4 University of California hospitals. Sepsis-related admissions from 2014–2017 were identified by diagnosis codes. We compared the effect of the SEP-1 sepsis bundle on in-hospital mortality in cohorts with community-onset and hospital-onset sepsis. To control for selection bias, patients who did and did not receive the SEP-1 bundle from each cohort were balanced on key variables related to likelihood of treatment using Mahalanobis discriminant matching.

Results. 5,034 out of 6,005 sepsis-related patient encounters were matched, including 1,770 (35%) patients who received the SEP-1 bundle and 3,264 (65%) who did not. The SEP-1 bundle was not associated with an effect on mortality in the unmatched (Table 2) or matched analyses (Table 3). Point estimates from the matched analysis suggested a greater potential benefit associated with SEP-1 and its components in community-onset sepsis, but differences in effect size between community-onset and hospital-onset were nonsignificant. Among bundle components, timely blood cultures, lactate, and antibiotics were not associated with an effect on mortality, while IV fluids were associated with a
778. ID Rocks It: Infectious Disease Remotely Offered Consultative Knowledge and Support via Inpatient Telehealth

Aaron J. Tande, MD 1; Elie Berbari, MD 1; Priya Ramar, MD 2; Shiva Ponamgi, MD 3; Umesh Sharma, MD, MBA 3; Lindsey Philpot, PhD, MPH 4; Jon Ebert 1, MD; John O’Horo, Sr., MD, MPH 5; ‘Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota; Mayo Clinic College of Medicine, Rochester, Minnesota.

Methods. Beginning July 2018, ID physicians at Mayo Clinic, Rochester, began performing asynchronous eConsults for patients hospitalized at Mayo Clinic Health System (MCHS) Albert Lea and MCHS Austin Hospitals. The first 100 consecutive patients receiving eConsults (cases) were compared with patients admitted for infection at the same facilities prior to pilot initiation (controls). Cases were matched to controls using 1:3 criteria. The majority of patients were hospitalized to home (n = 34, 84%), and there was a trend toward decreased readmission at 30 days (OR 0.4, 95% CI 0.2–1.1, P = 0.07). The mean length of stay was significantly longer for cases (5.7 days vs. 3.8 days, P = 0.02). OPAT lab monitoring was performed at a median of 2 times per week. No patients required hemodialysis due to AKI.

Conclusion. L-AMB is associated with significant AEs; however, these results suggest treatment is feasible in the outpatient setting with close monitoring. The majority of AEs were managed effectively as an outpatient without long-term sequelae.

Disclosures. All authors: No reported disclosures.

3. Factors associated with all-cause readmission included malignancy (not readmitted if alive at last follow-up), hypokalemia (n = 7, 17%), and AKI (increase in serum creatinine by ≥0.5 mg/dL or 50% from baseline) were common AEs, occurring in 62% (n = 26) and 49% (n = 20), only 5 (12%) were readmitted to the hospital due to L-AMB-associated AE (hypokalemia (K < 3 mEq/L)), n = 2, AKI, n = 3. Factors associated with all-cause readmission included malignancy (not readmitted if alive at last follow-up) and duration of therapy (median of 15 vs. 32 days in not readmitted vs. readmitted, P = 0.02). OPAT lab monitoring was performed at a median of 2 times per week. No patients required hemodialysis due to AKI.

Conclusion. ID eConsultation was associated with lower odds of 30-day mortality. The increased length of stay may be mitigated by encouraging ID eConsults earlier during hospitalization. Inpatient ID eConsults represent a high-value proposition for patients and providers and a feasible means of expanding the reach of ID physicians. This novel care delivery model warrants further investigations.

Disclosures. All authors: No reported disclosures.