are likely looking at the tip of the iceberg when analyzing infected cases. It is difficult to ascribe causality to any one of these exposures without concomitant surveillance cultures of environment and personnel. Retrospective WGS is of limited value in infection control. We now have three generation sequencing with which we also validated some of our samples.

**Disclosures.** No reported disclosures

872. Burden of Influenza Outbreaks in Long-Term Care Facilities in Philadelphia, 2012-2020

Michael Haden, MD, C; Christine Lisnecyns, MD, N; Nora Colburn, MD, MPH; Justin Sneyer, MBA, MPH, MLS(ASCP)CM, CIC, FAPIC; Iahn Gonenhaus, MD MBA; Kimberly Malcol, DNP, RN; Michelle M. Idexy, MD, MPH; Michele Hardgrov, BSN,RN; Preeti Panzho, PhD; Keele E. Thomas, MPH, MLS (ASCP); Anita Cygnor, MS, RNC-MNN, NEA B; Heather Tabor, RN, BSF, C; Brynn Berger, MPH, CIC; Ohsucan Akulo, MBC, MB; Elizabeth Koch, MD; HTM; Naoms E. Tucker, RN, MPH, CIC; NHDP BC; Eric Brandi, B; Katie Cibulskas, BS; Kelsey Florek, PhD, MPH; Marika C. Mohr, MS, BS, RN, CIC, CPH; Shandra R. Day, MD, C; The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; The Ohio State University Wexner Medical Center, Columbus, Ohio; OSU Wexner Medical Center, Columbus, Ohio; The Ohio State University College of Medicine, Columbus, Ohio; Columbus Public Health, Columbus, Ohio; Ohio Department of Health, Reynoldsburg, Ohio; None, Columbus, Ohio; Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene, Madison, Wisconsin; Ohio State University Wexner Medical Center, Columbus, OH

**Session:** P-41. HAI: Outbreaks

**Background.** GAS can cause severe postpartum infections and may be transmitted from colonized healthcare workers (HCWs).

**Methods.** Two cases of GAS bacteremia following vaginal delivery were identified on the L&D unit June-July 2019 (Cluster 1), prompting a carrier-dissemnation investigation. Two additional cases were identified September-October 2019 (Cluster 2), followed by an additional 3 cases late October 2019, all of whom delivered on the same night (Cluster 3).

All patients and HCWs were evaluated for GAS risk factors and screened for colonization via throat, vaginal and perirectal cultures. During Clusters 1 and 2, only HCWs with patient contact were screened, but this was expanded to the entire unit in October after Cluster 3 was identified. All GAS colonized HCWs were provided chemoprophylaxis and rescreened 7-10 days after treatment to ensure eradication. GAS isolates from patients and HCWs were analyzed by whole genome sequencing (WGS).

**Results.** During Cluster 1 a total of 43 HCWs were screened and HCW 1 was confirmed to be colonized (Cluster 1). During Cluster 2 a total of 12 HCWs were screened and HCW 1 was confirmed to be colonized (Cluster 2). During Cluster 3 a total of 59 HCWs were screened and HCW 1 was confirmed to be colonized (Cluster 3). No additional cases were identified.

**Conclusion.** Larger facility size was associated with an increased frequency of outbreaks. Public health measures may reduce the severity and size of influenza outbreaks in LTCFs. These results emphasize the importance of consistent utilization of recommended infection prevention strategies.

**Disclosures.** No reported disclosures

873. Clusters of Postpartum Group A Streptococcus (GAS) Infections on a Labor and Delivery (L&D) Unit June-October 2019

Carlota Mohr, MD, MPH, MLS; Nora Colburn, MD, MPH; Courtlynn Tucker, RN, MPH, CIC; Elizabeth Koch, MD; HTM; Naoms E. Tucker, RN, MPH, CIC; NHDP BC; Eric Brandi, B; Katie Cibulskas, BS; Kelsey Florek, PhD, MPH; Marika C. Mohr, MS, BS, RN, CIC, CPH; Shandra R. Day, MD, C; The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; The Ohio State University Wexner Medical Center, Columbus, Ohio; OSU Wexner Medical Center, Columbus, Ohio; The Ohio State University College of Medicine, Columbus, Ohio; Columbus Public Health, Columbus, Ohio; Ohio Department of Health, Reynoldsburg, Ohio; None, Columbus, Ohio; Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene, Madison, Wisconsin; Ohio State University Wexner Medical Center, Columbus, OH

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**Results.** During Cluster 1 a total of 43 HCWs were screened and HCW 1 was confirmed to be colonized at all three sites. In Cluster 2, nine HCWs were screened; HCWA was negative at that time but HCWB was colonized in the throat only. Patient 3 was confirmed to be community acquired by pulsed-field gel electrophoresis, patient 4 was closely related to HCWA that required all hospital staff to wear gowns, gloves, masks, eye protection, and to undergo infection prevention education and practice review. Following Cluster 3, all HCWs on the unit were screened (681 unique HCWs) and all were negative.

**Conclusion.** The investigation of the outbreak of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* highlights the importance of infectious surveillance of this pathogen with this resistance profile, to better understand the causalties, minimize its damage and reduce potential recurrence of new outbreaks.

**Disclosures.** No reported disclosures