### Table 1. Continued

| Pathogens                                      | Epidemiology in the USA during 2010–2015. |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Acinetobacter baumannii* | - Coagulase-negative staphylococcus       |
|                                                 | Staphylococcus lugdunensis, Candida        |
|                                                 | parapsilosis, Pediculicoccus species       |

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93. Home Environmental Contamination Is Associated with Community-associated Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* Recolonization in Treated Patients

Meghan Davis, PhD, DVM, MPH; Daniel Morris, DVM, MPH, DACVSc; Valerie Cluck, MD; Warren Bilker, PhD; Pam Tolomeo, MPH; Kathleen G. Julian, MD; Patrick Baron, PhD MPH; Amy Brazil, VMD MPH; Jacqueline Ferguson, MHS; Sally Ann IVerson, DVM, MPH; Jonathan Habibzadah, BS, MPH; Shanna Ludwig, MD, PhD; Raefong Hu, MD, MPH; Shelley Rankin, PhD; Irving Nachamkin, DrPH, MPH, FIDSA; Ebbing Lautenbach, MD, MPH, MSCE; CDC Prevention Epicenters Network; Environmental Health and Engineering, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, Maryland; University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Infectious Diseases, Hospital of University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Center for Clinical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, University of Pennsylvania Perelman School of Medicine, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Penn State Hershey Medical Center, Hershey, Pennsylvania; 1Davidson College, Davidson, North Carolina; 2Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, Maryland; 3University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; 4Pathobiology, University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; 5Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Perelman School of Medicine, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; 6Division of Infectious Diseases, Hospital of University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

**Session:** 30. It’s not just Bones: Skin and Bones Thursday, October 5, 2017: 8:30 AM

**Background.** Strategies to interrupt household transmission of community-associated methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (CA-MRSA) that target human colonization show mixed results. Our aim was to determine whether home environmental contamination and pet carriage with MRSA were associated with re-colonization or persistent colonization of index patients diagnosed with CA-MRSA skin or soft-tissue infection (SSTI).

**Methods.** Index patients from a randomized controlled trial (NCT00966446) that tested the efficacy of decolonization of people eligible to participate in this sub-study. Before randomization, eight environmental sites and all pets were sampled in the home. Patients were treated by their physician for the initial SSTI between diagnosis and re-colonization show mixed results. Our aim was to determine whether home environmental contamination and pet carriage with MRSA were associated with re-colonization or persistent colonization of index patients diagnosed with CA-MRSA skin or soft-tissue infection (SSTI).

**Results.** Of 88 index patients recruited from the main trial, 64 (73%) provided swabs for 23 visits and were included in this analysis. At visit 1, 41 (64%) household hold MRSA contaminated and 6 (9%) had MRSA-positive pets. All MRSA-positive pets were in homes with MRSA environmental contamination. After visit 1, 42 (66%) index patients and their household members were block-randomized to nasal mupirocin and chlorhexidine body wash decolonization. Thirty-seven holdswere MRSA contaminated and 6 (9%) had MRSA-positive pet(s). All MRSA-positive pets were in homes with MRSA environmental contamination. After visit 1, 42 (66%) index patients and their household members were block-randomized to nasal mupirocin and chlorhexidine body wash decolonization. Thirty-seven holdswere MRSA contaminated and 6 (9%) had MRSA-positive pet(s).

**Conclusion.** In patients with MRSA SSTI, MRSA-contaminated homes, and potentially MRSA-positive pets, are associated with re-colonization and persistent colonization. Future studies are needed to determine whether environmental decontamination can improve the success of household decolonization interventions.

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

124. Current Epidemiology of Serogroup W Meningococcal Disease—United States, 2010–2015

Heidi Soeters, PhD, MPH; Amy Blain, MPH; How-Yi Chang, PhD; Melissa Whaley, MS, MPH and Jessica Macneil, MPH; National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia

**Session:** 40. Adult Central Nervous System Infection Thursday, October 5, 2017: 10:30 AM

**Background.** Serogroup W (NmW) meningococcal disease is a rare but serious infection. Following an NmW outbreak after the Hajj in 2000, NmW disease, predominately caused by serogroup W135, rapidly increased in South Africa, South America, and the UK. We describe NmW meningococcal disease epidemiology in the USA during 2010–2015.

**Methods.** Data were collected from the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System, Active Bacterial Core surveillance, and state health departments.

**Results.** From 2010 to 2015, 3,504 meningococcal disease cases were reported to CDC; 2,976 (85%) had a serogroup result, of which 290 (10%) were NmW. Although the number of NmW cases reported annually remained fairly stable (range: 40–57), the total number of reported meningococcal disease cases decreased by 60%, and the proportion of cases due to NmW increased from 6% (42/830) in 2010 to 12% (40/332) in 2015. The majority of NmW cases were reported from five states: Florida (n = 106), California (n = 31), New York (n = 25), Georgia (n = 19), and Oregon (n = 11). Half of people with NmW disease were male, 185 (64%) were white, and 84 (29%) were Hispanic. The median age was 51 years (interquartile range: 26–70). Overall, 20% (52/259) of NmW cases were fatal, compared with CFRs for serogroups B (15%), Y (18%), or C (24%). NmW CFR was highest among adults aged 50–59 years (38%). MLST results were available for 119 (41%) of NmW cases: 76 (64%) were cc11, 40 (34%) were cc22, and 1 each were cc23, cc32, and an unassigned cc. cc appeared to be geographically associated: cc11 was concentrated in Florida and Georgia, while cc22 predominated on the West coast. Within cc11, the majority of isolates (86%) were ST-11, and within cc22 the majority (73%) were ST-22.

**Conclusion.** A rapid increase in NmW disease has not been observed in the USA. Most NmW cases were reported in a limited number of states, with geographic differences in clonal complex.

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125. Increased Risk of Invasive Meningococcal Disease Associated with Primary and Secondary Immunodeficiency

Lene Fogt Lundbo, MD, PhD; Zita Barrella Harboe, MD, PhD; Lars Smith Hansen, BS, MD; Inge Rødbro, Thomas Bendtzen, MD, DRCVM, PhD; Department of Infectious Diseases, Hvidovre Hospital, University of Copenhagen, Hvidovre, Denmark; 2Department of Infectious Diseases, Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen University Hospital, Copenhagen Ø, Denmark; 3Clinical Research Centre, Hvidovre Hospital, University of Copenhagen, Hvidovre, Denmark; 4Department of Infectious Disease, Hvidovre University Hospital, Hvidovre, Denmark

**Session:** 40. Adult Central Nervous System Infection Thursday, October 5, 2017: 10:30 AM

**Background.** Risk of invasive meningococcal disease (IMD) is increased for persistent complement deficiency and HIV infection. However, risk associated with other primary and secondary immunodeficiency is unknown.

**Methods.** Nationwide case–control study of adults aged >18 years. Cases and matched controls were identified by registry linkage. Primary and secondary immunodeficiencies diagnosed prior to IMD were based on International Classification of Disease (ICD), eighth or tenth revision. Odds ratios (OR) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) were estimated by conditional logistic regression after adjustment for sex, age, and the year of IMD.

**Results.** We identified 2,179 IMD cases (46% male) with a median age of 44 years (interquartile range: 24–63 years). Increased risk of IMD was associated with HIV infection (OR 10.03 [95% confidence interval (CI), 2.9–34.6]), splenectomy/splenic resection (OR 6.88 [95% CI, 3.9–14.82]), solid organ transplantation (SOT) (OR 20.00 [95% CI, 5.00–79.96]), hemolytic anemia (OR 7.78 [95% CI, 2.90–20.90]), antibody deficiency (OR 6.67 [1.11–39.90]) and autoimmune diseases (OR 1.80 [95% CI, 1.44–2.14]). Primary immunodeficiency overall was not associated with an increased risk (OR 1.49 [95% CI, 1.06–3.36]).

**Conclusion.** This large study of Danish adults with IMD over four decades showed an increased risk of IMD associated with HIV infection, SOT, asplenia, hemolytic anemia, antibody deficiency, and autoimmune disease ranging from 2- to 20-fold increased risk. Vaccination may be warranted in these populations.

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126. Use of Adjunctive Steroids and Incidence of Delayed Cerebral Venous Thrombosis in Adults with Bacterial Meningitis

Cynthia Gallegos, MD; Lucrecia Salazar, MD; Farrell Tobolowsky, DO; Masayuki Nigo, MD; Rodrigo Hasbun, MD, MPH; Infectious Disease, University of Texas Medical School at Houston, Houston, Texas; Division of Infectious Diseases, University of Texas McGovern Medical School at Houston, Houston, Texas; Internal Medicine, University of Texas Medical School at Houston, Houston, Texas; Division of Infectious Disease, Department of Internal Medicine, University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, McGovern Medical School, Houston, Texas; Division of Infectious Diseases, University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, McGovern Medical School, Houston, Texas

**Session:** 40. Adult Central Nervous System Infection Thursday, October 5, 2017: 10:30 AM

**Background.** Bacterial meningitis is associated with significant morbidity and mortality. Adjunctive steroids decrease mortality in adults with meningitis due to *Streptococcus pneumoniae* but its use has been recently linked to the development of delayed cerebral thrombosis (DCT). The purpose of our study was to determine the utilization of adjunctive steroids and its incidence.

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