Conclusion. This study demonstrated that a short educational intervention that included a video, a handout, and a verbal audio reminder has the potential to increase patient-centered infection prevention in the acute care setting without increasing the workload of healthcare workers. Findings can be used for future infection prevention studies in institutionalized patients to improve self-managed care.

Methods. HCWs from Bellevue Hospital participate in quarterly PPE trainings as part of the Special Pathogens Program (SPP), which consists of didactic sessions as well as an evaluation of donning and doffing techniques. A total of 50 HCWs completed the training curriculum in 2017. During the doffing process, PPE trainees applied corn starch powder paint (Chameleon Colors; American Fork, UT) to the participants' gloved hands between multiple steps of PPE removal. At the end of the process, the areas where paint was found on was documented including the outer surgical gown, the powered air purifying respirator (PAPR) helmet and shroud, the inner impermeable suit, the knee-high boots and boot covers, and the extended-cuff gloves.

Results. The areas of PPE that were most marked with paint were the head, shoulders, and upper arms of the surgical gowns, the top sides of the PAPR shroud, the front upper chest area, and the center back of the inner impermeable suits. In a majority of cases no powder paint was noted on the knee-high boots. In a minority of cases, paint was observed on the inside upper chest area of the surgical gown. These paint markings were used to discuss potential breaches in PPE doffing technique in real-time, as well as identify areas to target in future PPE trainings.

Conclusion. The powdered paint quality improvement process for donning and doffing PPE is a method to evaluate the complex PPE dressing and doffing procedure. It is particularly useful given the fact that it is incumbent on each hospital or healthcare system to develop its own processes and procedures for PPE, as well as maintain readiness through periodic trainings. Powdered paint can identify vulnerabilities in their process and give recommendations for improvements.

Disclosures. All authors: No reported disclosures.

1336. Patients’ Family Empowering to Increase Hand Hygiene (HH) Compliance in Health-Care Workers (HCW) from a Hematology-Oncology Ward in Mexico City

Aaron Molina-Jaimes, MD; Fuensanta Guerrero Del Cueto, MD; Cristina Roman-Lopez, MD; Silvia Sandalova- Hernandez, RN; Bertha Garcia-Pineda, RN and Diana Vilas-Cumpie, MD, MSc; Infectious Diseases, Instituto Nacional de Cancerologia, Mexico City, Mexico

Session: 151. HAI: Hand Hygiene
Friday, October 6, 2017: 12:30 PM

Background. HH is a key component to decrease infections in hospitals, but compliance in HCW remains low. We present a six-month strategy to empower patients’ caregivers on HCW HH compliance.

Methods. HH compliance in HCW’s was evaluated between June 1 and August 31, 2017 as recommended by WHO. Between September 1, 2016 and March 31, 2017 we undertook the empowerment in the hematology-oncology ward (50 beds) from Instituto Nacional de Cancerologa, a cancer referral teaching hospital in Mexico. To empower patients and their caregivers, a member of the team visited the patient and their relatives during the first 24h of hospital admission. The following empowering interventions on HH and the importance of HCW compliance was given, along with a printed cartoon on HH opportunities (5 moments from WHO). Patients and their caregivers were trained to observe and record HH opportunities, an were invited to remind HCWs if HH omissions were observed. Data on HH compliance was collected monthly during the empowerment and 1 month after. Data was compared with the HH compliance from the 6 previous. We compared overall compliance and for each 5 HH moments before and after the empowering (chi^2 test).

Results. We empowered 82 caregivers (M: 25.6%) and F: 74.4%), mean age 44 years. 24.4% had completed primary education, and 13.1% had higher education. Mothers and spouses were the primary caregivers (28.1% and 36.6%), HH compliance increased in all 5 moments: Before touching a patient (M1) (B: 9.5%, A: 57.6%, P = 0.0005); before a clean or aseptic procedure (M2) (B: 7.9%, A: 48%, P = 0.002); after body fluid exposure (M3) (B: 10%, A: 59%, P = 0.0003); after touching a patient (M4) (B: 7.4%, A: 57.9%, P = 0.002); after touching patient surroundings (M5) (B: 2.4%, A: 77.4%, P = 0.0008). Nurses achieved a higher increase on compliance compared with physicians. Caregivers recognition on HH increased for each opportunity, being more notorious for M2 (B:31.7%, A: 73.5%, P = 0.0005), M3 (B: 7.3%, A: 31.5%), and M4 (B: 36.2%, A: 68.7%). Perception on the importance of preventing health-care related infections increased from 80.5% to 90.3%.

Conclusion. Empowering patients’ primary caregivers was an effective intervention to increase HH compliance in HCW HH compliance at a hematology-oncology ward. The effect of this intervention remains to be evaluated on the long-term basis, but demonstrate the importance of involving patients and their relatives on health-care delivery.

Disclosures. All authors: No reported disclosures.

1337. Performance of Zoster Vaccine Live (Zostavax): A Systematic Review of 12 years of Experimental and Observational Evidence

Kathleen Dooling, MD, MPH1; Angela Gersh, MPH1; Jessica Leung, MPH2; Edward DeBoning, MD1 and Rafael Harpad, MD2; 1DVM, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia, 2Marshall Clinic Research Institute, Marshfield, Wisconsin

Session: 152. Herpes Zoster Vaccine
Friday, October 6, 2017: 12:30 PM

Background. One in three people in the U.S. will develop herpes zoster during their life. Zoster Vaccine Live (ZVL or Zostavax), has been licensed in the U.S. since 2006 to prevent herpes zoster. ZVL protection has been shown to wane with time and estimates of effect can be improved. We performed a systematic review of the duration of efficacy and effectiveness of ZVL against herpes zoster (HZ).

Methods. We systematically searched PubMed, Embase, Cochrane, and clinicaltrial.gov for vaccine efficacy or effectiveness (VE) studies of ZVL. Two authors independently screened each title and abstract, and potential VE studies were reviewed in depth. Eligibility criteria included original data on ZVL. This is a general overview of

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