Results. The median age of 824 patients with documented CAUTI was 54 years (IQR = [33–72 years]) and 542 cases (65.8%) were females. MDR germs were found in 372 cases (45.1%). Multivariate analysis showed that age ≥ 70 years (Adjusted OR = 2.5; 95% CI = [1.8–3.5]), diabetes (adjusted OR = 1.65; 95% CI = [1.19–2.3]), history of urinary tract surgery in the last past 12 months (adjusted OR = 1.30; 95% CI = [1.22–1.7]) and previous antimicrobial therapy in the last past 3 months (adjusted OR = 4.6; 95% CI = [3.7–]) were the independent risk factors of MDR in CAUTI. The results of Hosmer-Lemeshow chi-squared testing (χ² = 3.4; P = 0.49) were indicative of good calibration of the model. At a cut-off of ≥22, the score had an AUROC of 0.71, a good sensitivity (70.5%) but a lower specificity (60%), a PPV of 60%, an NPV of 70% and an overall diagnostic accuracy of 65%. When the cutoff was raised to 6, the sensitivity dropped to 43% and the specificity increased to 85%.

Conclusion. Our study provided an insight into the clinical predictors of MDR in CAUTI. We developed a novel scoring system that can reliably identify patients likely to be harboring MDR uro-pathogens on hospital admission.

Disclosures. All authors: No reported disclosures.

2115. A Successful Bundled Approach to Decrease Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections in a Community Hospital

Joana Chirca, MD; Kelly Henry, MSc; Connie Faircloth, BSN and Sallie Jo Rivera, APRN, MSN, CIC;

Infection Prevention, University Hospital, Augusta, Georgia

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Background. Hospital acquired catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is a frequent occurrence in the healthcare setting. There is a known association between catheter usage and incidence of CAUTI.

Methods. We implemented a bundled and step-wise approach to attempt decrease of urinary catheter usage in our institution, a large community hospital with a robust infection prevention department. We hypothesized that decreasing the catheter usage will decrease the incidence of CAUTI. Starting first quarter of 2014 we implemented order sets that prioritized non-invasive urinary management systems such as condom catheters over the use of indwelling urinary catheters; these also included orders to aid in bladder retraining after catheter removal, with very clear and limited indications for catheter re-insertion. The order sets were followed by a best practice alert (BPA) for physicians in the electronic medical record (EMR) signaling the presence of a urinary catheter for longer than 24 hours, implementation of daily safety call, introduction of adult incontinence brief scales and PureWick. There was consistent nursing and physician education accompanying any and all changes. The last intervention was started in the first quarter of 2017. The urinary catheter utilization rate was calculated as urinary catheter days divided by patient days. We also calculated CAUTI rates per one thousand catheter days.

Results. Data were obtained from all hospital units between 2013 and 2017. We considered the 2013 data to be baseline as it was consistent over the preceding 2 years. The average urinary catheter utilization rate decreased consistently from 23.7% in 2013 to 22.5% in 2014, 19.4% in 2015, 16.6% in 2016 and 14.5% in 2017. The average CAUTI rate per one thousand catheter days decreased from 1.99 in 2013 to 1.92 in 2014, 1.38 in 2015, 1.37 in 2016 and 0.8 in 2017. The absolute number of CAUTI decreased from 52 in 2013 and 2014 to 30 in 2015, 27 in 2016 and 19 in 2017.

Conclusion. A bundled and step-wise approach associated with consistent education and implementation of daily safety call were the drivers for lower CAUTI rates. Utilization of EMR tools and new, evidence-based alternative solutions to indwelling urinary catheters are important in successful implementation of a CAUTI prevention program.

Disclosures. All authors: No reported disclosures.

2116. Impact of an Evidence-Based Intervention on Urinary Catheter Colonization in Switzerland

Alexander Schwerzer, PhD; Stefan Kuster, MD; Judith Maag, MA; Stephanie Züllig, PhD; Andrew Atkinson, MA; Sonja Bertschy, MD; Emmanuelle Bortolin, RN; Gregor John, MD; Hugo Sax, MD; David Schappach, MPH; and Ioana-Maria Mureschall, MD; Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology, Bern, Switzerland; 1Department of Infectious Diseases, Bern University Hospital, Bern, Switzerland; 2Cantonal Hospital Lucerne, Lucerne, Switzerland; 3Ente Ospedaliero Cantonale, Bellinzona, Switzerland; 4Hospital Neuchâtel, Neuchâtel, Switzerland; 5Division of Infectious Diseases and Hospital Epidemiology, University Hospital and University Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; 6Infectious Diseases and Hospital Epidemiology, University Hospital Bern, Bern, Switzerland

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Background. In acute care hospitals, urinary catheters are often inserted and kept during a patient’s hospital stay, and may lead to catheter-related urinary tract infection (CAUTI) and various non-infectious complications. In this pilot study, we attempted to decrease urinary catheterization via an awareness campaign and an intervention bundle, consisting of (1) an indication list for urinary catheterization, (2) daily evaluation of the need for ongoing catheterization, and (3) education on proper catheter insertion and maintenance.

Methods. We conducted a before/after intervention study in seven small, mid-size and academic hospitals distributed across Switzerland. After a 3-month pre-intervention surveillance, the intervention period started with a workshop for local project leaders who then implemented the intervention bundle. During the 3-month post-intervention surveillance, the primary outcome was catheter utilization; secondary outcomes were CAUTI, non-infectious outcomes, and process indicators (proportion of indicated catheters, frequency of catheter evaluations). We considered the 2013 data to be baseline as it was consistent over the preceding 2 years. The average urinary catheter utilization rate decreased consistently from 23.7% in 2013 to 22.5% in 2014, 19.4% in 2015, 16.6% in 2016 and 14.5% in 2017. The average CAUTI rate per one thousand catheter-days decreased from 1.99 in 2013 to 1.92 in 2014, 1.38 in 2015, 1.37 in 2016 and 0.8 in 2017. The absolute number of CAUTI decreased from 52 in 2013 and 2014 to 30 in 2015, 27 in 2016 and 19 in 2017.

Conclusion. A bundled and step-wise approach associated with consistent education and implementation of daily safety call were the drivers for lower CAUTI rates. Utilization of EMR tools and new, evidence-based alternative solutions to indwelling urinary catheters are important in successful implementation of a CAUTI prevention program.

Disclosures. All authors: No reported disclosures.

2117. Catheter-related Bacteremia in Hemodialysis Patients on Antibiotic Lock Therapy: Are Antibiotic Locks Ineffective?

Amar Krishna, MD, Bhagyashri Navaleke, MD, Suganya Chandramohan, MD and Teena Chopra, MD, MPH; Division of Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology, Detroit Medical Center, Detroit, Michigan

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Background. Antibiotic lock therapy (ALT) is used to prevent catheter-related bacteremia (CRB) associated with nontunneled hemodialysis (HD) catheters. ALT exerts its action by preventing intraluminal biofilm formation, a common source of infection with long-term catheters. However, catheters that are in place for <2 weeks are most often infected extraluminally. ALT is unlikely to have any impact on extraluminal infection. Our study aims to define the characteristics of CRB in HD patients receiving prophylactic ALT (HD-ALT patients) and investigate for possible lack of efficacy of ALT.

Methods. ALT project was implemented in all HD patients with tunneled/non-tunneled catheters in 3 tertiary care hospitals in Detroit from June 2016 to October 2017. ALT containing Gentamicin (5 mg/mL) was used in all nontunneled hemodialysis (HD) catheters. ALT exerts its action by preventing intraluminal biofilm formation, a common source of infection with long-term catheters. However, catheters that are in place for <2 weeks are most often infected extraluminally. ALT is unlikely to have any impact on extraluminal infection. Our study aims to define the characteristics of CRB in HD patients receiving prophylactic ALT (HD-ALT patients) and investigate for possible lack of efficacy of ALT.

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Conclusion. A large proportion of ALT patients had catheters for short duration before CRB episode, therefore an intraluminal source of bacteremia due to biofilm formation is unlikely to have occurred. In those HD-ALT patients with long period of catheterization, ALT duration might not have been sufficient to eradicate biofilm. Therefore, CRB occurrence in our population is probably not due to ALT failure.

Disclosures. All authors: No reported disclosures.