syndrome were met in 17.6% (497/2,819). Overall case fatality within 30 days of hospitalization was 15.3% (95% confidence interval 14.9 to 16.6) and did not change over time. M. luteus distribution varied yearly with the most common type being M1 at 22.2% (626/2,189) followed by M12 at 8.2% (230/2,189), then M89 at 5.8% (163/2,189). Antibiotic susceptibility was available from 1998 onwards with overall clindamycin susceptibility at 92.3% (1,957/2,121) and erythromycin susceptibility at 87.9% (1,864/2,121).

Conclusion. The incidence of iGAS in Toronto, Ontario has varied over time, with little consistency apparent. Similar to world-wide observations, M. luteus was the most commonly isolated; most common serotypes demonstrated cyclical variation. Case fatality rates have remained relatively consistent over time development of a vaccine imperative.

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463. Evaluation of Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole Utilization for Skin and Soft-Tissue Infections During Emergency Department Visits at Two Community Teaching Hospitals

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Session: 51. Soft Tissue and Skin Infections
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Background. Increasing trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole (TMP/SMX) resistance has been noted among inpatient and outpatient isolates of methicillin-resistant S. aureus (MRSA) at two community teaching hospitals in Northern New Jersey. The purpose of the study is to evaluate the indications for TMP/SMX prescriptions for adult Emergency Department (ED) discharges. In addition, since IDSA guidelines for the management of skin and soft-tissue infections (SSTIs) do not recommend the use of anti-MRSA antibiotics for non-purulent SSTIs, we chose to determine guideline concordance of antibiotic selection for non-purulent SSTIs.

Methods. TMP/SMX utilization data for S. aureus from 2014 to 2018 at two community teaching hospitals were compiled. A retrospective chart review was then conducted of all adult patients who were discharged from the ED with an antibiotic prescription from January to March 2019. Antibiotic indications were extracted based on ED diagnosis and review of the medical record. In patients treated for non-purulent cellulitis, antibiotic prescription information and antibiotic allergies were collected and assessed for guideline concordance. Guideline-concordance for non-purulent cellulitis was defined as treatment with B-lactams or clindamycin.

Results. TMP/SMX susceptibility data for S. aureus from 2014 to 2018 at two community teaching hospitals were compiled. A retrospective chart review was then conducted of all adult patients who were discharged from the ED with an antibiotic prescription from January to March 2019. Antibiotic indications were extracted based on ED diagnosis and review of the medical record. In patients treated for non-purulent cellulitis, antibiotic prescription information and antibiotic allergies were collected and assessed for guideline concordance. Guideline-concordance for non-purulent cellulitis was defined as treatment with B-lactams or clindamycin.

Conclusion. A substantial reduction in TMP/SMX susceptibility among MRSA, but not MSSA, has been observed. Opportunities to improve utilization of TMP/SMX for SSTIs exist at our institutions. Additional studies are warranted to determine the factors associated with increasing TMP/SMX resistance in MRSA.

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464. Fecal Staphylococcus aureus in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit

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Background. Staphylococcus aureus colonization in infants in the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) often leads to repeated infections and severe disease. Methicillin-resistant S. aureus (MRSA) and methicillin-sensitive S. aureus (MSSA) infections are major causes of NICU outbreaks. Current national practice in NICUs utilizes nare swab surveillance for S. aureus. We hypothesize that infants colonized in the stool with S. aureus may go unrecognized particularly when nare swab negative, allowing for a transmission reservoir. While it is unclear why some S. aureus nare carriers are also stool colonized, isolates tend to have clonality. A true prevalence of S. aureus fecal carriage is not well understood and variable.

Methods. Available stool samples were prospectively collected from 42 of 55 infants admitted in a level IV NICU on a single day, per Cincinnati Childrens institutional review board approval. Nare swab results were obtained from electronic medical records. DNA was isolated from stool and shotgun metagenomic sequencing was performed using Hiseq Illuminus 2500. The presence of S. aureus and MRSA were defined as having >100 sequencing reads and a mect DNA read fraction ratio >40 per stool sample, respectively.

Results. Of the 42 stool samples sequenced, 33 were S. aureus (15 MSSA, 18 MRSA) positive. All infants with nare positive MSSA (n = 9) were colonized in the stool with a 93% and 100% sensitivity and specificity, respectively. While infants with nare positive MRSA (n = 10) were stool colonized with 100% and 83% sensitivity and specificity, respectively. Three nare positive infants with MRSA had S.a. in the stool but lacked the presence of mecA. When comparing clinical nare swabs to stool metagenomic surveillance, sensitivities were 60% for MSSA and 56% for MRSA.

Conclusion. Infant colonization of S. aureus in the NICU remains a major problem despite current national surveillance and isolation practices. We found that nare swab surveillance for S. aureus in infants significantly underestimated colonization rates when compared with shotgun metagenomics of stool. These results suggest that nare swabs alone may not have adequate sensitivity and the implementation of stool surveillance should be considered to augment current practices. Future study is necessary to understand how the S. aureus stool reservoir contributes to transmission.

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465. Comparative Efficacy of Double vs. Single Antibiotic Regimens for the Empiric Treatment of MRSA-Induced Acute Bacterial Skin and Skin Structure Infection

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Background. The initial management of Acute bacterial skin and skin structure infection (ABSSSI) is burdensome. It requires empirical antibiotic therapy that covers both gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. Vancomycin plus aztreonam are the most commonly used antibiotic combination, nonetheless, they have many limitations which limits their use. Hence, many new single agents with MRSA and gram-negative coverage, oral options, and/or good safety profile have been developed to be a potential alternative such as: ceftriaxone, ceftepime, tigecycline and the recent FDA approved antibiotic (delafloxacin). In the absence of head-to-head trials comparing these agents, we decided to conduct a network meta-analysis for these therapeutic regimens.

Methods. A Bayesian network meta-analysis of randomized clinical trials identified in PubMed/Medline and Embase databases was conducted. We performed both fixed and random effect models for clinical cure as the primary outcome of interest. Additionally, rankograms were generated using the surface under the cumulative rank curve (SUCRA) to obtain the treatment ranking probabilities in relation to their relative effect.

Results. We identified 10 eligible studies involving 4,914 patients. The indirect comparison demonstrated that delafloxacin showed no difference in terms of clinical cure compared with ceftriaxone (OR, 0.82, 95% CI 0.39–1.8), ceftepime (OR, 0.79, 95% CI 0.32–2.1), and tigecycline (OR, 1.0, 95% CI 0.32–3.4) in the fixed effect analysis, or in the random-effect analysis (OR, 0.8, 95% CI 0.26–2.2; OR, 0.78, 95% CI 0.2–3.0; OR, 1.2, 95% CI 0.51–3.1; and OR, 0.86, 95% CI 0.30–3.0), respectively. Furthermore, the ranking probabilities in the fixed-effect and random-effect analysis showed that ceftriaxone was ranked the first in terms of clinical cure (SUCRA, 40.02%) followed by ceftepime (SUCRA, 22.80%), delafloxacin (SUCRA, 16.60%), SOC (SUCRA, 13.80%), and then tigecycline (SUCRA, 6.70%).

Conclusion. Ceftriaxone, ceftepime, delafloxacin, SOC and tigecycline are similarly effective. However, delafloxacin provides better convenience. Further comparative studies regarding their safety are needed.

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