Background. Fosfomycin is a broad-spectrum oral antibiotic increasingly used for the treatment of uncomplicated and complicated urinary tract infections (UTIs). The Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) does not support fosfomycin susceptibility testing on urinary isolates outside of Enterococcus faecalis and Escherichia coli. This is in light of building evidence and concern for the presence of chromosomal fmoA gene in non-E. coli Enterobacteriaceae. Regardless, clinicians have continued to test and use fosfomycin for these pathogens due to multidrug resistance or intolerance to other agents without ample data on clinical implications.

Methods. This retrospective study included patients who received fosfomycin for the treatment of a UTI caused by any Enterobacteriaceae for which fosfomycin testing was performed from March 2016 through April 2018. We separated patients who received fosfomycin for the treatment of UTIs caused by E. coli from those caused by other Enterobacteriaceae for comparison. The primary outcome is the rate of clinical success at 48 hours, defined as the absence of UTI symptoms and normalization of vital signs. The secondary outcome is the rate of recurrent UTIs caused by the same pathogen within 30 days of the index infection.

Results. There were 28 separate episodes of E. coli UTIs in 24 patients and 25 separate episodes of non-E. coli UTIs in 26 patients included in this study. Patients were mostly balanced between the two groups and were on average about 64 years old, mostly females (61%), and had an average Charlson Comorbidity Index of 5. All E. coli isolates were susceptible to fosfomycin, while only 82.8% of non-E. coli isolates were fosfomycin-susceptible. The rates of clinical success were similar between the E. coli and non-E. coli groups (89.3% vs. 88.5%). There was a higher rate of recurrence of the same UTI with E. coli (15.4%) than with non-E. coli (4.8%).

Conclusion. Findings from this small study suggest favorable outcomes with use of fosfomycin for non-E. coli Enterobacteriaceae. Despite recommendations against testing and use of fosfomycin in these pathogens, it appears that in vitro resistance does not always correlate with clinical response.

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1526. Oral Fosfomycin Use for Urinary Tract Infections and Its Clinical Impact on Hospital Stay

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Background. Oral fosfomycin is a treatment option for urinary tract infections (UTI) caused by multi-drug-resistant organisms (MDRO). The objective of the study was to describe the prescribing pattern of fosfomycin and determine its role in (1) preventing hospital admissions for patients seen in the emergency department or (2) promoting earlier discharges for admitted patients.

Methods. This retrospective chart review evaluated adults that received at least one dose of fosfomycin during the period 2014–2017. Information was collected using electronic medical records (e.g., demographics, symptoms, dose/duration of fosfomycin, urine culture results, length of stay, and hospital readmission). Statistical analysis was performed using descriptive statistics.

Results. Forty-three patients were included (60.5% females). Nearly half of the population (48.4%) had a history of recurrent UTIs. Patients received fosfomycin for cystitis (58.1%), pyelonephritis (34.9%), and asymptomatic bacteriuria (7%). Only two patients received >1 dose. Empiric use of fosfomycin was seen in only 9.3%. Of those treated based on culture results, 84.6% of patients had MDROs (2 ESBL, 2 VRE, 1 KPC, 1 resistant-Pseudomonas). No isolates had fosfomycin susceptibilities performed. In 72% of the time, patients had no other oral options. In 74.3% of the time, fosfomycin was used as step-down therapy from intravenous (IV) antibiotics (e.g., carbapenems 69%, ceftazidime 13.8%). Infectious Diseases was consulted on 81.4% of cases. Seven percent of patients had documented allergies to the preferred agent. Treatment success was seen in 93% of patients, while three patients failed treatment requiring readmission for IV therapy. Fosfomycin use resulted in earlier discharge in 75.8% of cases (range of 1–6 days, mean 2.92 hospital days avoided per patient). For those who received fosfomycin as part of their emergency visit, 90% (9 of 10) were able to avoid hospitalization.

Conclusion. In our study, fosfomycin was used in UTI caused by MDROs, with treatment success demonstrated in a majority of patients. Fosfomycin allowed for patients to avoid hospitalization or promote earlier discharge, on average 3 days sooner than anticipated. Use of fosfomycin should be considered in appropriate patients in an effort to decrease length-of-stay or altogether avoid hospitalization.

Disclosures. All authors: No reported disclosures.

1527. The Prevalence of Enterobacteriaceae (ENT) Resistant to All Major Classes of Oral Antibiotics from Outpatient Urine Cultures in the United States and Effect on Clinical Outcomes

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Background. Over 99% of all outpatient urinary tract infections (UTI) in the United States are treated with either a quinolone, l-lactam, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (TSU) or nitrofurantoin (NFP). Resistance to all classes of antibiotics is now