Methods. Here, we present the first evidence that ambient temperatures may modulate the rate of increase of antibiotic resistance across Europe. Using a comprehensive dataset containing information across 28 countries, for 17 years (2000–2016), 3 common bacterial pathogens, and 4 antibiotic classes collectively representing over 4 million tested isolates, we show that antibiotic resistance has increased more rapidly in warmer regions over a period of nearly two decades.

Results. Specifically, we show that European countries with 10°C warmer ambient temperatures have experienced more rapid increases in antibiotic resistance to E. coli and K. pneumoniae over the 17-year period, ranging between 0.33%/year (95% CI 0.0, 0.53) and 1.2%/year (0.4, 1.95) even after accounting for recognized drivers of resistance including antibiotic consumption and population density. We found a decreasing relationship for S. aureus and methicillin of -0.4%/year (95% CI -0.7, 0.0), reflecting widespread declines in MRSA across Europe over the study period.

Conclusion. Our findings support that rising temperatures globally may hasten the spread of resistance and complicate efforts to mitigate it.

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1606. Legionellosis Cluster Associated with Direct and Indirect Hot Tub Exposure—West Virginia, 2018
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Background. In October 2018, the West Virginia Bureau for Public Health (BPH) notified CDC of one Legionella urinary antigen test (UAT)-positive case of Legionnaires’ disease (LD) in a worker at a racetrack facility. Following investigation by BPH and the county health department, five additional LD cases were identified among facility workers within a one-month period. Our objective was to determine the extent of the outbreak and identify potential sources of exposure.

Methods. We interviewed the previously identified patients and conducted case-finding among racetrack workers. Our case definitions included confirmed LD (pneumonia with a positive UAT), suspected LD (pneumonia without a UAT completed), and Pontiac fever (PF) (self-limited, non-specific flu-like symptoms) among employees with exposure to the facility within 14 days prior to symptom onset. We conducted an environmental assessment of the facility and the surrounding area for sources of potential Legionella exposure.

Results. We identified 17 cases (71% in men, 35% in current smokers, median age 55 years): six confirmed LD, four suspected LD, and seven suspected PF cases. Our environmental assessment revealed a poorly maintained hot tub in the first floor jockey area. All samples collected from the hot tub (which was chlorinated before our arrival) tested negative for Legionella. Two employees with confirmed LD (33%), three with suspected LD (75%), and six with suspected PF (86%) had direct exposure to the hot tub or adjacent hallway; the remaining six were exposed only to a second floor office suite. Further investigation identified deficiencies in the facility’s ventilation systems and a crack in the floor between the hot tub and office areas. These factors created a pathway for Legionella-containing aerosols from the hot tub to pass into the second floor office space and air-handling unit for recirculation to occupied areas.

Conclusion. Our investigation suggests that both direct and indirect exposure to a Legionella reservoir can cause illness. This finding supports analysis of ventilation systems and airflow dynamics in future LD outbreak investigations. Clinicians should consider LD in pneumonia patients with direct or indirect exposure to suspected Legionella sources to ensure appropriate testing and treatment.

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1607. Temporal Patterns and Spatial Synchrony in Pertussis Incidence—the United States, 2000–2017
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Background. Pertussis is a highly contagious, vaccine-preventable respiratory disease. Historically, pertussis incidence was cyclic with peaks in disease every 3–5 years. In the United States, reported pertussis has increased over the past few decades despite high vaccination coverage; however, there is currently no clear national spatiotemporal pattern. We aimed to assess whether geographically distinct areas in the United States: (1) share similar temporal patterns (trend and periodicity), and (2) synchronize using wavelet analysis. Common temporal patterns were identified using hierarchical cluster analysis of trend and periodicity. Synchrony between population area pairs, and between each area and the country as a whole, were assessed using wavelet coherence and phase difference.

Results. There was substantial variability in temporal patterns, though geographically distinct population areas clustered by trend and similar dominant periods of 8 to <19 months, 19 to <38 months, and 38 to 71 months, with three main patterns accounting for 79% (405/506) of all population areas (Figures 1 and 2). The majority of areas had a background period of at least 38 months, and 87% (439/506) of population areas experienced a positive trend. However, only 37% (185/506) of areas were synchronous with the national time series at any time during 2000–2017.

Conclusion. Spatiotemporal patterns in pertussis incidence are complex, and are heterogeneous across the United States. Although a background period of at least 38 months was identified in the majority of areas, similar to the historic perception of a 3–5-year cycle, higher frequency components were also identified. A better understanding of the current spatiotemporal patterns of pertussis will allow us to better characterize current epidemiology and improve prediction of future outbreaks.

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1608. Use of Selective Reporting of Antimicrobial Susceptibilities and Its Impact on Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance—National Healthcare Safety Network, 2017–2018
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Background. Selective reporting (SR), recommended by the 2016 IDSA/SHEA antimicrobial stewardship guidelines, is a strategy to guide prescribing decisions by limiting the antimicrobial susceptibility testing (AST) results available to prescribers. Yet, SR carries risks that cumulative antibiograms reflect only partial AST results. The Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) M100 performance standards stipulate that AST results should be routinely reported for some antimicrobials (Group A agents) while SR is appropriate for other antimicrobials (Group B agents). We assessed the extent of SR use and its impact on national antimicrobial resistance (AR) surveillance.

Methods. We used Enterobacteriaceae (EB) and Staphylococcus aureus (SA) blood culture AST results that hospitals reported for Group A and B agents to the CDC’s National Healthcare Safety Network’s AR option from 2017 through 2018. Routine reporting for an organism-agent combination was defined as reported for ≥90% isolates for the hospital’s most frequently reported agents. SR was defined as a shortfall of >20% in results reported for an agent compared with a routinely reported agent in a hospital that reported ≥30 isolates. We compared hospital antibiograms...