Previous incidence estimates, derived primarily from modeling studies, have ranged from 84 to 190/100k population in adults >65 years of age. Accurate burden data are critical to inform RSV vaccine development for adults. We used active surveillance among hospitalized adults to determine population-based incidence rates of RSV infection.

Methods. Hospitalized adults ≥18 years old residing in the surveillance area with >2 ARI symptoms or exacerbation of underlying cardiopulmonary disease were screened for eligibility during October 2017–April 2018 and October 2018 to April 2019 in 3 hospitals in Rochester, NY and New York City. Respiratory specimens were collected for RSV using CCR assays. RSV incidence among 100,000 persons (per 2010 US Census data) was adjusted by percent market share for study hospitals in their catchment area.

Results. In total, 8,217 hospitalized adults residing in the surveillance area that met the surveillance case definition were tested for RSV, 768 (9.4%) were positive. Adults were aged 18–49 (12%), 50–64 (30%), and 265 years old (58%); 55% were female. RSV infection incidence varied from year 1 to year 2 and was highest in patients aged ≥65 years old (table). Conclusion. This is the largest prospective RSV incidence study to date. Preliminary results indicate that the incidence of RSV infection may be higher than previously reported, especially in urban-dwelling adults >65 years of age. Results confirm the need for vaccines to prevent RSV infections in older adults.

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93. Trends in the Laboratory Detection of Rotavirus Before and After Implementation of Routine Rotavirus Vaccination: the United States, 2000–2018
Benjamin D. Hallowell, PhD, MPH; Umesh D. Parashar, MD, Aaron Curns, MPH; Nicholas DeGrooto, MPH and Jacqueline Tate, PhD; Division of Viral Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia
Session: 34. Viral Infections - Host, Pathogen, and Impact of Intervention
Thursday, October 3, 2019: 10:42 AM

Background. Before the introduction of rotavirus vaccine in the United States in 2006, rotavirus infection was the leading cause of severe gastroenteritis among US children.

Methods. To evaluate the long-term impact of rotavirus vaccination on disease burden in the United States, CDC analyzed national laboratory testing data for rotavirus from laboratories participating in CDC’s National Respiratory and Enteric Viruses Surveillance System (NREVSS) during the pre- (2000–2006) and post-vaccine (2007–2018) periods.

Results. Nationally, the median annual percentage of positive rotavirus tests declined from 25.6% (range: 25.2–29.4%) in the pre-vaccine era to 6.1% (range: 2.6–11.1%) in the post-vaccine period. When comparing the pre- and post-vaccine era, the annual peak in rotavirus positivity declined from a median of 43.1% (range: 43.8–56.3%) to a median of 14.0% (range: 4.8–27.3%) while the season duration was reduced from a median of 43.1% (range: 43.8–56.3%) to a median 14.0% (range: 4.8–27.3%) while the season duration was reduced from a median of 43.8–27.3% to 14.0% (range: 4.8–27.3%)

Conclusion. The implementation of rotavirus vaccine has dramatically reduced the disease burden and altered seasonal patterns of rotavirus in the United States; these changes have been sustained over 11 post-vaccine introduction seasons.

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94. Pneumonia Severity Scores Poorly Predict Severe Outcomes Among Adults Hospitalized with Influenza
Joshua Doyle, MD, PhD1; Shikha Garg, MD, MPH1; Alissa O’Halloran, MPH1; Lauren Beacham, MA1; Charisse N. Cummings, MPH1; Rachel Herlihy, MD, MPH2; Kim Yousey-Hindes, MPH, CPH1; Evan J. Anderson, MD3; Maya Monroe, MPH, BS4; Sue Kim, BS, MPH5; Ruth Lynfield, MD6; Lourdes Irizarry, MD6; Nancy Spinna, MPH1; Sonya M. Bennett, MD, MS10; Mary Hill, MSPh2; Carrie Reed, DC, MPH1; William Schaffner, MD11; Kepp Talbot, MD MPH12; Wesley Self, MD, MPH13 and Derek Williams, MD, MPH14; 1Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Decatur, Georgia; 2Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Denver, Colorado; 3Connecticut Emerging Infections Program, New Haven, Connecticut; 4Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, Georgia; 5Maryland Department of Health, Baltimore, Maryland; 6Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, Lansing, Michigan; 7Minnesota Department of Health, Saint Paul, Minnesota; 8New Mexico Department of Health, Santa Fe, New Mexico; 9New York State Department of Health, Albany, New York; 10University of Rochester, Rochester, New York; 11Salt Lake County Health Department, Salt Lake City, Utah; 12Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville, Tennessee; 13Vanderbilt University Medical Center, Nashville, Tennessee; 14Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee
Session: 34. Viral Infections - Host, Pathogen, and Impact of Intervention
Thursday, October 3, 2019: 10:53 AM

Background. Influenza can lead to severe outcomes among adults hospitalized with influenza, and causes substantial annual morbidity and mortality. We evaluated the performance of validated pneumonia severity indices in predicting severe influenza-associated outcomes.

Methods. We conducted a multicenter study within CDC’s Influenza Hospitalization Surveillance Network (FluSurv-NET) which included adults ≥18 years hospitalized with laboratory-confirmed influenza during the 2017–18 influenza season. Medical charts were abstracted to obtain data on vital signs and laboratory values at admission on a stratified random sample of cases at a subset of hospitals at 11 network sites. Estimates were weighted to reflect the probability of selection. Cases were assigned to low- and high-risk groups based on the CURB-65 (Confusion, Urea, Respiratory rate, Blood pressure, Age ≥65) index (high-risk cutoff = score ≥ 3, and the Pneumonia Severity Index (PSI) (high-risk cutoff = category V). We calculated area under receiver operating characteristic curves (AUROCs), sensitivity, and specificity to estimate the performance of each index in predicting severe outcome categories: (1) intensive care unit (ICU) admission, (2) noninvasive mechanical ventilation (NIMV), (3) mechanical ventilation (MV), vasopressors, extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) and (4) death.

Results. Among 27,523 adults hospitalized with influenza, 8665 (31%) were sampled for inclusion in this analysis; median age was 70 years and 92% had ≥1 chronic condition. A total of 1,366 (16%) were classified as high-risk by CURB-65 and 1,249 (14%) by PSI. Both indices had low discrimination for severe outcomes; the AUROC for CURB-65 ranged from 0.55 for ICU admission to 0.65 for death, and for PSI ranged from 0.58 for ICU admission to 0.73 for death. Risk status by CURB-65 was less sensitive than PSI in predicting MV, vasopressor, or ECMO usage as well as death (figure). The specificity of CURB-65 and PSI was similar against all outcomes (figure).

Conclusion. The CURB-65 and PSI indices performed poorly in predicting severe outcomes other than death; PSI had the best discrimination overall. Alternative approaches are needed to predict severe influenza-related outcomes and optimize clinical care.

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95. Impact of Influenza-Like Illnesses on Academic and Work Performance on a College Campus
Anne Emanuels, MPH1; Elisabeth Brandstetter, MPH2; Kira L. Newman, MD, PhD3; Caitlin Wolf, BS4; Jennifer Logue, BS5; Janet A. Englund, MD6; Michael Boechk, MD, PhD6 and Helen Y. Chu, MD, MPH7; 1University of Washington, Seattle, Washington; 2Seattle Children’s Hospital/University of Washington, Seattle, Washington; 3Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center/University of Washington, Seattle, Washington
Session: 34. Viral Infections - Host, Pathogen, and Impact of Intervention
Thursday, October 3, 2019: 11:07 AM

Background. Influenza-like illnesses are estimated to cause 500,000 hospitalizations and 50,000 deaths each year in the United States. The high-contact environment of a college campus makes students, faculty, and staff especially prone to respiratory illness, but the impact of these illnesses on academic and work performance is not well understood.

Methods. Between January 14 and April 3, 2019, the Seattle Flu Study enrolled participants with respiratory symptoms throughout the Seattle metropolitan area, including the University of Washington’s main campus. Individuals with at least two self-reported respiratory symptoms in the previous 7 days were eligible to enroll. Participants completed a questionnaire with questions about their medical history, current illness episode, and other behavioral characteristics; a corresponding mid-na

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those with IIL and those with non-IIL. Having symptoms of IIL was associated with reports of missing work (OR 2.9; 95% CI: 1.9, 4.5), missing class (OR 3.4; 95% CI: 2.3, 5.2), performing poorly on assignments and exams (OR 1.8; 95% CI: 1.2, 2.6), and having high interference with daily life (OR 6.0; 95% CI: 3.8, 9.5) as compared with individuals with a non-IIL illness. These impacts were strongest during January and February.

Conclusion. A high prevalence of IIL was observed on campus. These symptoms were found to have a substantial impact on academic and occupational productivity. This demonstrates the need for greater illness prevention efforts on college campuses during influenza season.

Figure 1: Odds ratios of performance outcomes among those with IIL compared to those with other illness symptoms stratified by enrollment month.

| Month       | Odds Ratio | 95% CI       | p-Value |
|-------------|------------|--------------|---------|
| January     | 2.09 (1.2, 3.5) | 0.036       |         |
| February    | 2.99 (1.2, 6.9)  | 0.0001      |         |
| March       | 2.01 (1.2, 3.4)  | 0.036       |         |

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96. Human Papilloma Viruses Associated Diseases in a Cohort of Patients with Idiopathic CD4 Lymphopenia

Harry Mystakidis, MD; Elizabeth Laidlaw, PA; Megan Anderson, RN; Peiyng Ye, PhD; Maura Manion, MD; Isaac Brownell, MD/PHD; Irini Sereti, MD; Andrea Lisco, MD/PHD; National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, Bethesda, Maryland; National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland; National Institutes of Health, Potomac, Maryland; Division of Clinical Research, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, Bethesda, Maryland; National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases, Bethesda, Maryland; Laboratory of Immunoregulation, NIAID, Bethesda, Maryland; National Institute of Allergy of Infectious Diseases, Washington, DC.

Session: 34. Virus Infections - Host, Pathogen, and Impact of Intervention

Thursday, October 3, 2019: 11:19 AM

Background. Idiopathic CD4 Lymphopenia (ICL) is a rare immuno-deficiency characterized by an absolute CD4+ T cell count of <300 cells/µL, in absence of HIV-infection or any other known causes. Patients with ICL have an increased risk of opportunistic infections. The prevalence, natural history, and spectrum of Human Papilloma Viruses (HPV) associated diseases in ICL patients are unknown.

Methods. ICL patients were enrolled in a prospective observational study (N = 90). Demographic, clinical, and immunologic data were analyzed by non-parametric methods. Immunophenotyping was performed by flow cytometry.

Results. The median age of ICL patients was 48 years, 47% were women, and 92% were Caucasian. Sixty-five percent of patients had at least one opportunistic infection, with HPV being the most prevalent (34.4%), followed by cryptococcal disease (22%), shingles (15.5%), molluscum contagiosum (8.8%). Histoplasma capsulatum (4.4%), Mycobacterium avium complex (4.4%), and progressive multifeature entalopathy (2.2%). HPV-related diseases were identified in 18 women and 13 men. ICL patients with HPV disease were younger compared with those without (median age 34 vs. 53.5 years, P = 0.0001). Nine (29%) had anogenital, 9 (29%) had a cutaneous disease (verruca plana, verrucous carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma) while 13 (42%) had both anogenital and cutaneous disease. Patients with HPV-related disease were also more likely to have history of cryptococcal disease, shingles or molluscum (P = 0.036, P = 0.2 and 0.11, respectively). Thirteen patients had HPV-associated cancers: 7 both mucosal and skin and 3 either skin or mucosal malignancies. Patients with HPV-disease had lower CD4+ T cells (median CD4 70 vs. 114 cells/µL, P = 0.036). No differences were observed in the numbers of CD8+ T cells, B cells, NK cells, and levels of IgG between patients with and without HPV disease.

Conclusion. HPV-related disease represents the most common opportunistic infection in ICL patients. Patients with ICL and HPV disease are younger, have lower CD4+ and high prevalence of HPV-associated malignancies. Therefore, for patients presenting early in life with severe HPV disease further immunological workup should be considered and for patients with ICL excessive screening for HPV-related malignancies should be a priority.

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97. Competition Experiments for the Baloxavir-Resistant I38T Influenza A Mutant

Liva Checkmakhomed, MSc; Zeinbeh Mhamdi, MSc; Julie Carbonneau, MSc; Maritana Baz, PhD; Yacine Abed, PhD; and Guy Boivin, MD; Université Laval, Québec, Canada; Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Québec, Québec, Québec, Canada.

Session: 34. Virus Infections - Host, Pathogen, and Impact of Intervention

Thursday, October 3, 2019: 11:31 AM

Background. Baloxavir marboxil (BXM), a cap-dependent endonuclease inhibitor, has been recently approved in the United States for the treatment of influenza infections. It is expected to be superior in managing the reducing time of viral shedding but is reported to have a low barrier of resistance. We sought to evaluate the viral fitness of the predominant BXM-resistant I38T PA mutant in the A/H1N1 and A/H3N2 viral backgrounds.

Methods. Recombinant A/Quebec/141417/2009 (H1N1) and A/Switzerland/9715293/2013 (H3N2) influenza viruses and their respective I38T PA mutants were generated by reverse genetics. Standardized inoculums (500 PFU) of wild-type (WT) and mutant viruses were inoculated on a2,6 MDCK cells. On day 3 post-infection (pi), the supernatants were collected and the ratios of WT/mutant viruses were determined by droplet digital PCR using specific LNA probes. Single infections and competitive experiments were also performed in C56/B16 mice with quantification of lung viral titers on days 3 and 6 pi.

Results. In vitro A/H1N1 studies showed similar total copy numbers for the WT and mutant viruses on day 3 pi (1.2×10^6 and 1.3×10^6 copies/mL, respectively). The initial 50%/50% mixture became 70%/30% (WT/mutant) after one passage in cells. For A/H3N2, the total copy numbers were 8.1×10^5 and 1.0×10^6 copies/mL for the WT and mutant viruses. The initial 50%/50% mixture became 94%/6% (WT/mutant) after one passage. The I38T mutants remained stable after 4 passages in a2,6 MDCK cells. In mice, the A/H1N1 WT and I38T mutant induced similar weight loss and generated comparable lung titers on days 3 and 6 pi. In contrast, the weight loss of the A/H3N2 mutant was greater than that of the WT between days 3 and 7 pi with comparable lung titers on days 3 and 6. Following infection with 50%/50% mixtures, the mutant virus predominated over the WT on day 3 pi (73% A/H1N1 and 58% A/H3N2).

Conclusion. The BXM-resistant I38T PA mutant replicates well both in vitro and in vivo in the A/H1N1 and A/H3N2 backgrounds. Surveillance for the emergence and transmission of such mutant in the community is required.

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837. Prior Hospitalizations Among Cases of Community-Associated Clostridioides difficile Infection—10 US States, 2014–2015

Kelly M. Hatfield, MSPH; James Baggs, PhD; Lisa Gail Winston, MD; Erin Parker, MPH; Helen Johnston, MPH; Geoff Browseau, MPH; Danyel M. Olson, MPH; Scott Fridkin, MD; Lucy Wilson, MD; Rebecca Pender, MPH; CIC; Stacy Holzbauer, DVM, MPH, DAVCPM; Erin C. Phipps, DVM, MPH; Emily B. Hancock, MS; Ghinwa Dumyati, MD; Valerie Ocampo, RN, MPH; Marion A. Kainer, MBBS, MPH, FRACP, FSHA; Lauren C. Korhonem, MSPH; John A. Jermigan, MD, MS; L. Clifford McDonald, MD, MPH; and Alice Gud, MD, MPH; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Atlanta, Georgia; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia; University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, California; California Emerging Infections Program, Oakland, California; Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Denver, Colorado; Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Denver, Colorado; Yale School of Public Health, New Haven, Connecticut; Emory University and Emory Healthcare, Atlanta, Georgia; University of Maryland Baltimore County, Baltimore, Maryland; Maryland Department of Health, Baltimore, Maryland; University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico; New York Rochester Emerging Infections Program at the University of Rochester Medical Center, Rochester, New York; Oregon Health Authority, Portland, Oregon; Tennessee Department of Health, Nashville, Tennessee; Division of Healthcare Quality Promotion, CDC, Atlanta, Georgia.

Session: 81. Clostridium difficile

Thursday, October 3, 2019: 1:45 PM

Background. Despite overall progress in preventing Clostridioides difficile infection (CDI), community-associated (CA) infections have been steadily increasing. Although the incubation period of CDI is thought to be relatively short, gastrointestinal microbial dysbiosis from remote healthcare exposures (e.g., inpatient antibiotic use) may be associated with CA-CDI. To assess this potential association, we linked CA-CDI infections identified through CDC’s Emerging Infections Program (EIP) to Medicare claims data to describe prior healthcare utilization.

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