**Background.** In 2014, the American Academy of Pediatrics stopped recommending RSV immunoprophylaxis (RSV IP) for otherwise healthy infants 29–34 weeks gestational age (wGA), while continuing to recommend RSV IP for infants born at <29 wGA. The decline in RSV IP and associated increase in RSV hospitalizations (RSVH) among infants 29–34 wGA have been described previously, but potential effects of the 2014 guidance change on preterm infants <29 wGA are unknown. This study compared 2012–2014 and 2014–2016 outpatient RSV IP use as well as RSVH rates relative to term infants among otherwise healthy <29 wGA infants.

**Methods.** Infants born from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2016 were followed from birth hospitalization discharge through their first year of life in the MarketScan Commercial (COM) and Multistate Medicaid (MED) databases. DRG and ICD codes identified term and <29 wGA infants at birth. RSV IP receipt was derived from pharmacy and outpatient medical claims (inpatient RSV IP data were unavailable). RSVH were derived from inpatient medical claims. RSVH IP use and RSVH were assessed across three chronologic age (CA) groups: <3 months, 3–<6 months, and 6–<12 months. RSVH rate ratios for 2012–2014 and 2014–2016 were calculated for <29 wGA infants using healthy term infants 0–<12 months of age as a reference category.

**Results.** Outpatient RSV IP receipt fell after 2014 for <29 wGA infants across all CA categories, with the greatest decline observed among infants <3 months CA (Table 1). Greater RSVH rates for <29 wGA infants relative to term infants were observed after 2014 (Figures 1 and 2), with infants <3 months CA experiencing the greatest percentage increases in relative RSVH risks.

**Conclusion.** Outpatient RSV IP decreased and RSVH relative to term infants increased among otherwise healthy <29 wGA infants following the 2014 policy change, even though RSV IP continued to be recommended. The effects were greatest for infants <3 months CA and those insured by Medicaid.

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**Table 1.** Percentage of <29 wGA Infants Receiving Outpatient RSV IP in 2012–2014 vs. 2014–2016

|            | Commercial |
|------------|------------|
| 2012–2014  | 2014–2016  |
| <3 months, % Decline | 19.8 | 10.5 | 46* |
| 3 to <6 months, % | 46.4 | 43.3 | 7 |
| 6 to <12 months, % | 478 | 42.3 | 12* |

P-value < 0.05.

**Table 2.** Rates of RSVH Among Commercially-Insured <29 wGA Infants Relative to Healthy Term Infants 6 to <12 mos.

|            | Commercial |
|------------|------------|
| 2012–2014  | 2014–2016  |
| COM 3 < 6 mos | 3.59 | 2.47 |
| COM 6 < 12 mos | 2.47 |

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**741. Impact of Adenovirus Co-detections on Illness Severity**

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**Session:** 69. Respiratory Infections: Viral

**Thursday, October 4, 2018: 12:30 PM**

**Background.** Human adenovirus (AdV) is a common pathogen among children with acute respiratory illnesses (ARI) and is often associated with co-detection with other respiratory viral pathogens. We sought to compare demographic and clinical characteristics in children with ARI who had single-AdV vs. AdV-co-detection with other viruses.

**Methods.** Children <18 years with fever and/or ARI were enrolled in Vanderbilt Children's Hospital inpatient setting from 2015 to 2018 and emergeny department from 2016 to 2018. Interviews were conducted using standardized case report forms. Nose and throat swab specimens were collected and tested by RT-qPCR for common respiratory pathogens (AdV, RSV, HRV, hMPV, PIV1–4 and Influenza).

**Results.** Of 2,740 ARI cases, 174 were positive for AdV (88 [51.8%] single detection), with 53% male, 47% White, 36% Black, 30% Hispanic and median age of 17.2 months. Co-detected pathogens in AdV-positive specimens were RSV(15%), HRV(14%), influenza(3%), PIV1(1%), PIV2(0.6%), PIV3(1.7%), and PIV4(0.6%), hMPV(2%). Subjects with single AdV detection were more likely to have a underlying medical condition (42% vs. 24%, P < 0.05). Table 1 compares clinical presentation and severity of single-AdV and AdV-co-detection cases.

**Table 1:**

| AdV-Single n (%) | AdV-Co-Detection n (%) | P Value* |
|------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Fever 78(45) | 71(133) | 0.25 |
| Cough 63(72) | 79(792) | <0.01 |
| Dyspnea 38(43) | 57(66) | <0.01 |
| Wheezing 36(41) | 50(358) | <0.05 |
| Chest in-drawing 8(9) | 29(343) | <0.01 |
| Nasal congestion/runny nose 7(81) | 79(792) | <0.05 |
| Diarrhea 13(15) | 27(313) | <0.01 |
| Supplemental oxygen 5(6) | 23(547) | <0.01 |
| Admitted 2015–2016 6(6) | 100(100) | — |
| ICU Admission 2015–2016 1(1) | 20(20) | 0.06 |
| Admitted 2016–2018 1(156) | 20(20) | 0.09 |
| ICU admission 2016–2018 1(156) | 20(20) | 0.09 |

**Conclusion.** Patients with single-AdV detection were less likely to present with ARI symptoms and require oxygen, but were more likely to have underlying medical conditions compared with AdV-co-detection. Further studies to type AdV isolates will help elucidate the role of specific adenovirus types associated with co-detections and inform epidemiological information for future vaccine initiatives.

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**742. “Troponin Leaks” in Patients with Acute Respiratory Viral Infections Enrolled in SUPERNOVA: A Marker of Worse Clinical Outcomes**

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**Session:** 69. Respiratory Infections: Viral

**Thursday, October 4, 2018: 12:30 PM**

**Background.** Cardiac troponin I (cTnI) is a specific marker of cardiac muscular injury. Many patients hospitalized with acute respiratory illness (ARI) have elevated cTnI levels but do not meet EKG criteria for an acute ischemic cardiac event. Troponin leaks could be due to demand ischemia or acute inflammation of the myocardium. We hypothesized that patients with viral ARI and elevated cTnI have worse cardiopulmonary outcomes than those with viral ARI and normal cTnI.

**Methods.** From November 11, 2016—September 30, 2017 nasopharyngeal swabs from patients enrolled in SUPERNOVA ARI Study, a CDC/C2-VA site, active surveillance platform to evaluate the incidence of viral infection in patients hospitalized with syn and/or signs of ARI, were tested using a FilmArray Respiratory Panel. Based on detection of any virus, patients were categorized as positive (vPCR+) or negative (vPCR−). Patient enrolled at the Houston site with cTnI obtained <48 hours of
admission were included in the analysis. It was defined as elevated. Demographic and clinical data were abstracted from chart review. Outcomes were myocardial infarction (MI) on admission, 30- and 90-day re-admissions due to cardio-respiratory illness and 30- and 90-day all-cause mortality. For the univariable analysis of baseline factors and outcomes we used unpaired $t$-tests for continuous variables and Fisher exact test for categorical variables as appropriate.

Results. Ninety-four of 332 cases were vPCR positive and cTnI levels on admission were available in 86. Demographics and comorbidities were all similar for the high (N = 42) and normal (N = 44) cTnI groups. Compared with normal cTnI group, those with high cTnI had similar 30- and 90-day readmission rates (16% vs. 9%, P = 0.04) and 26% vs. 16%, respectively, P = 0.2). However, 30- and 90-day mortality rates were higher for high cTnI patients (10% vs. 0% and 19% vs. 5%, P < 0.03).

Conclusion. Troponin elevation on patients with a documented viral respiratory infection is associated with higher 30- and 90-day mortality rates. Troponin levels should not be dismissed as a trivial finding in this group of patients. Further work on its pathogenesis is warranted.

Disclosures. All authors: No reported disclosures.

7.43 Severity and Costs of Respiratory Syncytial Virus and Bronchiolitis Hospitalization in Children <1 Year of Age in Term and Preterm Infants Before and After the 2014 American Academy of Pediatrics Guidance Change on Immunoprophylaxis

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Session: 69. Respiratory Infections: Viral Thursday, October 4, 2018: 12:30 PM

Background. In 2014, the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) stopped recommending respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) immunoprophylaxis in infants 29–34 weeks gestational age (wGA) without chronic lung disease (CLD) or congenital heart disease (CHD). This study examined the impact of this guidance change on the severity and costs of Respiratory Syncytial Virus hospitalizations (RSVH) and all-cause bronchiolitis hospitalizations (BH) among preterm (PT) vs. term infants in the 2014–2016 seasons relative to the 2011–2014 seasons.

Methods. Infants aged <1 year between July 1, 2011 and June 31, 2016 were identified from commercial insurance claims in the Optum Research Database. Diagnosis codes identified births of term and 29–34 wGA infants without CLD, CHD, or other health problems, RSVH, and BH. Length of stay (LOS), admission to the intensive care unit (ICU), and use of mechanical ventilation (MV) captured RSVH and BH severity. Costs were adjusted to 2015 USD.

Results. A total of 362,382 births (29–34 wGA and term without major health problems) were identified, of which 13,666 (3.8%) were PT. RSVH and BH were more severe among PT infants in 2014–2016 vs. 2011–2014, with a greater mean LOS (RSVH: 6.8 vs. 4.7 days, P = 0.008; BH: 7.2 vs. 4.6, P = 0.023), a higher proportion of infants admitted to the ICU (RSVH: 42.4% vs. 40.1%, P = 0.014; BH: 39.1% vs. 23.7%, P = 0.009), and increased use of MV (RSVH: 14.1% vs. 6.1%, P = 0.006; BH: 14.8% vs. 5.3%, P = 0.013). Among term infants, LOS and ICU admissions were similar between 2014–2016 and 2011–2014 (P = 0.05), but there was an increased use of MV in the VFAH program (4.9% vs. 4.6%, P < 0.03) and MV use was lower in New York, -0.5% vs. 0.3%, in the RVAH program (P = 0.003). Mean costs per hospitalization were greater for PT infants in 2014–2016 compared with 2011–2014 (RSVH: $29,382 vs. $16,572, P = 0.059; BH: $62,101 vs. $51,896, P = 0.047), whereas median term hospitalization costs were similar (RSVH: $15,011 vs. $15,472, P = 0.705; BH: $14,555 vs. $14,603, P = 0.957).

Conclusion. RSVH and BH severity and per-hospitalization costs (higher among PT infants relative to term infants) increased following the 2014 AAP immunoprophylaxis guidance change. The increases are likely explained by more frequent RSV hospitalizations due to cardio-respiratory illness and 30- and 90-day all-cause mortality. For the univariable analysis of baseline factors and outcomes we used unpaired $t$-tests for continuous variables and Fisher exact test for categorical variables as appropriate.

475. Surveillance for Oseltamivir-Resistant Influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 Virus Infections During 2016–2017 and 2017–2018, United States

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Session: 69. Respiratory Infections: Viral Thursday, October 4, 2018: 12:30 PM

Background. The national immunization program (NIP) of annual influenza vaccination to the elderly population (265 years of age) in the Republic of Korea (ROK) has been implemented since 1987. Recently, the 23-valent pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPV23) through the NIP has been provided to the elderly population in the ROK since May 2013. The aim of this study was to assess PPV23 and influenza vaccine (IV) effectiveness in preventing pneumococcal pneumonia (PP) among elderly patients 265 years of age.

Methods. A case–control study using a hospital-based cohort was conducted. Cases of PP including bacteremic PP and nonbacteremic PP were collected from 14 hospitals in the pneumococcal diseases surveillance program from March 2013 to October 2018. Controls matched on hospital and year of admission were selected. Demographic, clinical information, and vaccination histories were collected. Previous immunization was categorized into “vaccinated” if a patient had received vaccines as follows: PPV23 (4 weeks to 5 years) and IV (2 weeks to 6 months) prior to the diagnosis. Adjusted odds ratio (OR) was calculated, controlling for underlying medical conditions. Vaccine effectiveness was defined as (1 – OR) × 100.

Results. During the study period, a total of 661 cases (104 bacteremic PP cases and 557 nonbacteremic PP cases) were enrolled for analyses. For overall patients 265 years of age, there was no significant vaccine effectiveness against PP. For young elderly patients with 65–74 years, IV alone (1.2%, [95% confidence interval (CI) –9.3% to 50.0%]) and PPV23 alone (21.9%, [95% CI –39.0% to 56.1%]) were not effective. However, significant vaccine effectiveness was found for PP and IV against PP was noted (54.4%, [95% CI 6.9–77.7%], P = 0.031). For older elderly patients 275 years of age, no significant vaccine effectiveness was observed.

Conclusion. Our study indicates that PPV23 plus IV may be effective in preventing PP among young elderly patients with 65–74 years, suggesting additive benefits of influenza plus PPV23 vaccination. Further studies are required to confirm the persistent additive protective effectiveness.

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