Implementation of an AMS TOC protocol reduced antimicrobial days, optimized therapy selection, and reduced duration. This intervention was associated with improved safety without compromise of clinical effectiveness. To increase patient safety, AMS programs should target antimicrobial optimization during TOC.

**Funding:** This work was completed under CDC contract number 200-2018-02928.

**Disclosures:** None

**Doi:** 10.1017/ice.2020.864

**Presentation Type:** Poster Presentation

**Improving Surveillance of Pneumonia in Nursing Homes**

Theresa Rowe, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Taniece Eure, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Nimalie Stone, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Nicola Thompson, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Angela Anttila, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Grant Barney; Devra Barter; Paula Clogher; Ghiwma Dumyi, University of Rochester; Erin Epson, California Department of Public Health, Healthcare-Associated Infections Program; Christina B. Felsen, University of Rochester Medical Center; Linda Frank, California Emerging Infections Program; Deborah Godine, California Emerging Infections Program; Lourdes Irizarry; Helen Johnson; Marion Kainer, Western Health; Linda Li; Ruth Lynfield; J.P. Mahoehney; Joelle Nadle, California Emerging Infections Program; Susan Ray, Emory Univ Sch of Med and Grady Health System; Sarah Shrum, New Mexico Department of Health; Marla Sievers, New Mexico Department of Health; Srinivasan Kriithika, Yale University; Lucy Wilson; Alexa Zhang, Oregon Health Authority; Jeneita Bell

**Background:** Pneumonia (PNA) is an important cause of morbidity and mortality among nursing home residents. The McGeer surveillance definitions were revised in 2012 to help NHs better monitor infections for quality improvement purposes. However, the concordance between surveillance definitions and clinically diagnosed PNA has not been well studied. Our objectives were to identify nursing home residents who met the revised McGeer PNA definition, to compare them with residents with clinician documented PNA, and determine whether modifications to the surveillance criteria could increase concordance. **Methods:** We analyzed respiratory tract infection (RTI) data from 161 nursing homes in 10 states that participated in a 1-day healthcare-associated infection point-prevalence survey in 2017. Trained surveillance officers from the CDC Emerging Infections Program collected data on residents with clinician documentation, signs, symptoms, and diagnostic testing potentially indicating an RTI. Clinician-documented pneumonia was defined as any resident with a diagnosis of pneumonia identified in the medical chart. We identified the proportion of residents with clinician documented PNA who met the revised McGeer PNA definition. We evaluated the criteria reported to develop 3 modified PNA surveillance definitions (Box), and we compared them to residents with clinician documented PNA.

**Results:** Among the 15,296 NH residents surveyed, 353 (2%) had >1 signs and/or symptoms potentially indicating RTI. Among the 353 residents, the average age was 76 years, 105 (30%) were admitted to postacute care or rehabilitation, and 108 (31%) had clinician-documented PNA. Among those with PNA, 28 (26%) met the Revised McGeer definition. Among 81 residents who did not meet the definition, 39 (48%) were missing the chest x-ray requirement, and among the remaining 42, only 3 (7%) met the constitutional criteria requirement (Fig. 1). Modification of the constitutional criteria requirement increased the detection of clinically documented PNA from 28 (26%) to 36 (33%) using modified definition 1; to 51 (47%) for modified definition 2; and to 55 (51%) for modified definition 3. **Conclusions:** Tracking PNA among nursing home residents using a standard definition is essential to improving detection and, therefore, informing prevention efforts. Modifying the PNA criteria increased the identification of clinically diagnosed PNA. Better concordance with clinically diagnosed PNA may improve provider acceptance and adoption of the surveillance definition, but additional research is needed to test its validity.

**Fig. 1.**
In vitro Activity of Cefiderocol Against Multidrug-Resistant Gram-Negative Clinical Isolates

Elisa Teixeira Mendes, Pontifical Catholic University of Campinas (PUC-Campinas), Center for Life Sciences; Hadassa Louback Paranhos, Puc-Campinas; Isabela Cristina Moreira Santos, Puc-Campinas; Nathália Reis Sartori Barbosa, PUC-Campinas; Raquel Vieira da Silva, PUC-Campinas; Maria Patelli Juliani Souza Lima, Puc-Campinas

Background: New antimicrobials are being developed as a response to the global threat of multidrug-resistant and panresistant bacterial pathogens. Cefiderocol (FDC; Shionogi & Co) is a novel parenteral siderophore cephalosporin with activity against gram-negative rods. Here, we report on the in vitro activity of FDC against multidrug-resistant gram-negative isolates collected by the CDC, including isolates available through the CDC and FDA Antibiotic Resistance Isolate Bank (AR Isolate Bank).

Methods: The challenge set of gram-negative isolates (n=258), comprised 188 Enterobacteriaceae (ENT), 72 Pseudomonas aeruginosa and 79 Acinetobacter baumannii (ACB). Minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) for FDC were determined using frozen reference broth microdilution panels (IHMA, Schaumburg, IL) according to CLSI guidelines. Isolates displaying nonsusceptibility to FDC (MIC >4 μg/mL) underwent additional testing with β-lactamase inhibitors (FDC with 4 μg/mL avibactam, FDC with 100 μg/mL dipicolinic acid (DPA), and FDC with both 100 μg/mL dipicolinic acid (DPA) and 4 μg/mL avibactam).

Results: Cefiderocol MICs ranged from ≤0.03 to >64 μg/mL, and 313 (92.3%) isolates displayed susceptibility to FDC (MIC ≤4 μg/mL). The proportions of susceptible ENT, PSA, and ACB were 93.1%, 94.4%, and 88.6%, respectively. Among isolates harboring Ambler class A, class B, or class D carbapenemases, the proportions of susceptible isolates were 96.5%, 79.5%, and 94.0%, respectively. Overall, 26 (7.7%) isolates were categorized as FDC nonsusceptible (MIC ≥8 μg/mL); 65% of these were NDM producers. We selected 23 isolates for testing with β-lactamase inhibitors. The combination FDC-avibactam reduced the MIC to susceptible for all isolates harboring an Ambler class A, class B, or class D carbapenemase, except for 1 OXA-71-producing ACB.

Observational study of clinical outcomes of children under 5 years requiring hospitalization from 2013 to 2018 for viral respiratory disease, and who had positive RSV and/or flu immunochromatographic rapid test results. Results: In total, we identified 221 cases: RSV, 193; flu, 6; codetections, 19. The mortality rate was 1.8% (2 cases), and 88% of our patients were <1 year of age. Variables significantly associated with orotracheal intubation, the most intensive intervention, were younger age in months, co-morbidities, RSV and flu codetection, and bacterial pneumonia diagnosis during hospitalization. Conclusions: In the multivariate analysis, RSV and flu codetection was associated with the least favorable clinical prognoses. Rapid test diagnosis may provide important information at the point of care, and molecular panels are not yet widely accessible in public hospitals. Hence, we believe that immunochromatographic rapid tests represent a valuable and feasible diagnostic alternative facilitating timely evaluation and treatment implementation.

Funding: None
Disclosures: None

Funding: None
Disclosures: None