1580. Characteristics of Early vs. Late Onset Post-transplant Lymphoproliferative Disorder After Liver Transplant:– A Descriptive Study of the United Network of Organ Sharing (UNOS) Database

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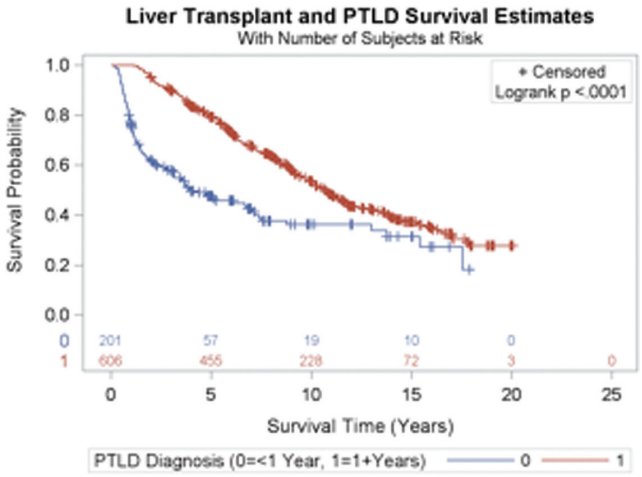
Background. Post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder (PTLD) is a devastating complication of solid-organ transplant. In liver transplant, studies comparing the risk factors for early vs. late onset PTLD have been limited to single centers. Using a national database, we sought to compare early and late onset PTLD in adult and pediatric liver transplant patients in terms of patient characteristics, immunosuppressive regimens, and mortality.

Methods. We conducted a retrospective analysis of the UNOS database to compare early (<1 year) and late (1+ year) onset PTLD in pediatric (<18) and adult (18+) liver transplant patients. We compared patient demographics, co-morbid conditions, immunosuppressive regimens, Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) and cytomegalovirus (CMV) risk status, reason for transplant, and mortality. We categorized EBV and CMV risk status into high, intermediate, and low based on donor and recipient serostatus. Categorical variables were analyzed using Fisher's exact test. The Kaplan–Meier method, log-rank test, and multivariable Cox regression were used to examine mortality.

Results. Ninety-two pediatric patients and 807 adult patients met study criteria. Overall mortality was 35.87 and 53.78% for pediatric and adult patients, respectively. In adults, unadjusted survival was significantly different for early vs. late onset PTLD ($P < 0.001$; Figure 1); the latter was associated with a 64.33% decreased mortality risk (95% CI: 51.17–73.95%; $P < 0.001$). There was no difference in mortality in pediatric patients ($P = 0.549$). In neither population was EBV risk status associated with early vs. late onset PTLD. In adults, tacrolimus, mycophenolate mofetil (MMF), and steroid maintenance therapy were associated with late onset PTLD ($P < 0.001$; 0.006; <0.001).

Conclusion. We conclude the following: (1) Mortality is greater for early vs. late onset PTLD in adult patients; the converse has been shown previously. (2) Tacrolimus, MMF, and steroids are associated with late onset PTLD in adult patients. (3) EBV risk status did not differ between early and late onset PTLD in both the adult and pediatric populations. This contradicts established reports that EBV negative serostatus of the recipient at the time of transplant is a risk factor for early onset PTLD.

Figure 1.



Disclosures. **All authors:** No reported disclosures.

1581. Impact of Colonization with Fluoroquinolone-Resistant Enterobacteriaceae on the Risk of Gram-Negative Bacteremia in Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplant Recipients Who Receive Prophylactic Levofloxacin

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Background. Fluoroquinolone (FQ) prophylaxis is widely used to prevent bloodstream infections (BSIs) in neutropenic patients undergoing hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HCT). In order to assess whether increasing FQ resistance threatens the effectiveness of FQ prophylaxis, we screened HCT recipients for colonization with FQ-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (FQRE) and assessed the impact of colonization on the risk of BSI.

Methods. We collected stool samples on admission for HCT and weekly until neutrophil engraftment from patients at NewYork-Presbyterian Hospital/Weill Cornell Medical Center from November 2016 to March 2018. Patients received FQ prophylaxis during neutropenia. Perianal swabs were used when stool was unavailable. Stool and swab samples were plated onto MacConkey agar with 1 µg/mL ciprofloxacin, and colonies were identified and underwent antimicrobial susceptibility testing. We determined the prevalence of colonization with FQRE on admission for HCT, the risk of acquiring FQRE, and compared the risk of BSI during the transplant admission in colonized and noncolonized patients.

Results. We evaluated 178 HCT recipients and found that 35 (20%) had pre-transplant FQRE colonization (allogeneic: 20/89, 22%; autologous: 15/89, 17%). Thirty FQRE (86%) were *Escherichia coli*, 5 (14%) were *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, and 13 (37%) were extended-spectrum β-lactamase producers. Five (14%) of the 35 patients with pre-transplant FQRE colonization developed BSI due to an Enterobacteriaceae, and all bloodstream isolates had identical susceptibility profiles to the colonizing FQRE. In contrast, only one (1%) of 143 patients without pre-transplant FQRE colonization developed Enterobacteriaceae BSI ($P = 0.001$). Patients with pre-transplant FQRE colonization also had higher rates of any Gram-negative BSI (20% vs. 1%, $P < 0.001$), but did not have increased risk of Gram-positive BSI (6% vs. 11%, $P = 0.5$). Of 123 patients without initial FQRE colonization who had follow-up samples collected, 10 (8%) acquired FQRE during post-HCT neutropenia.

Conclusion. FQRE colonization is common on admission for HCT and is associated with decreased effectiveness of levofloxacin prophylaxis in preventing Gram-negative BSI during post-transplant neutropenia.

Disclosures. **M. J. Satlin**, Hardy Diagnostics: Grant Investigator, Research support; Allergan: Grant Investigator, Grant recipient; Merck: Grant Investigator, Grant recipient; Biomerieux: Grant Investigator, Grant recipient; Achaogen: Consultant, Consulting fee. **R. Malherbe**, Hardy Diagnostics: Employee, Salary. **S. G. Jenkins**, Merck: Grant Investigator, Grant recipient. **L. F. Westblade**, Accelerate Diagnostics: Grant Investigator, Grant recipient; Biomerieux: Grant Investigator, Grant recipient; Allergan: Grant Investigator, Grant recipient; Merck: Grant Investigator, Grant recipient. **T. J. Walsh**, Merck: Grant Investigator, Research grant; Atellas: Consultant, Grant Investigator and Scientific Advisor, Consulting fee and Research grant; Gilead: Scientific Advisor, Consulting fee; Allergan: Grant Investigator and Scientific Advisor, Consulting fee and Research grant; Scynexis: Grant Investigator, Research grant; Amplyx: Grant Investigator, Research grant; Shionogi: Scientific Advisor, Consulting fee.

1582. Is Antibiotic Prophylaxis Needed for All Acute Variceal Bleeds in Decompensated Cirrhosis? A Retrospective Pilot Study

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Background. Guidelines recommend empiric antibiotic prophylaxis for acute variceal bleeding, but no studies compare the outcomes between those treated with guideline recommended duration and those not treated (low suspicion) or treatment duration truncated (negative work up). We hypothesized that outcomes may not be different between the two groups.

Methods. Retrospective pilot study for the period 2013–2017. Cases were extracted using ICD 9(4,560) and ICD 10(I8501, I8511) codes and the following criteria were applied. Inclusion: Age >18 years and decompensated cirrhosis with acute variceal bleeding. Exclusion: Age <18 years, septic shock, receipt of antibiotics <14 days before admission, human immunodeficiency virus infection. Data gathered on demographics, APACHE II, Charlson score, modified Child-Turcotte-Pugh classification (CTP), mortality at 6 weeks, re-bleeding within 7 days, readmissions (30 and 90 days), incidence of infections at admission and follow-up. Using SPSS, we compared those who received antibiotics <3 days to ≥ 3 days.

Results. Eighty-three cases met criteria (M:F = 52:31, age = 54.5 ± 11.6 years), CTP: A = 20(24.1%), B = 34 (41.9%), C = 29(33.7%). Alcohol was etiology in 57(68.67%) [52(91.2%) alcohol only, 5(8.8%) with alcohol and viral hepatitis]; hepatitis C virus (HCV): 12/83 (14.6%)[6(50%) HCV only]; hepatitis B virus: 3(3.6%); NASH: 12(14.6%) [9(75%) NASH only, 2(16.7%) with HCV, 1 with autoimmune hepatitis)]; cryptogenic: 3(3.6%); autoimmune: 2(2.4%), others: 4(ischemic, metastases, biliary cirrhosis, transplant). Antibiotics were either not administered or truncated in 21(25.3%) patients. In comparing guideline concordant (≥3 days) and truncated (<3 days) groups, no statistically significant difference was present for APACHEII, Charlson score, mortality (10 vs. 3, P 0.928), re-bleeding (2 vs. 0, P 0.387) and readmission at 30 and 90 days (18 vs. 3, P 0.147; 11 vs. 3, P 0.715). Drug-resistant infections were seen in 4(4.8%) patients requiring readmissions within 90 days.

Conclusion. We found no differences in outcomes between guideline concordant and truncated duration of antimicrobial prophylaxis for acute variceal bleeding.