

Table 1. Comparison of basic characteristics of patients in the two operated / unoperated cohorts.

Variable		Underwent surgery (n=30)	Not underwent surgery (n=60)	p
Age	Mean±sd (years)	53.9±14.7	56.08±16.81	0.083
	Female	13	18	0.243
Cardiac risk factors	Rheumatic heart disease	2	2	0.598
	Congenital heart disease	3	3	0.396
	Heart valve replacement	5	17	0.301
	Pacemaker	2	3	1
Non-cardiac	Central IV lines	2	8	0.486
	Hemodialysis	2	8	0.486
	IV drug use	1	2	1
Complaints	Fever	26	56	0.433
	Weight-loss	11	14	0.216
	Dyspnea	9	14	0.609
	Tachycardia	5	13	0.780
Heart murmur		20	24	0.024
Laboratory findings (Mean±sd)	Blood leukocyte count	12620 ±7417	12190 ±/- 6229	0.772
	C-reactive protein	12.28 ±8.3	11.12 ±8.46	0.538
	Erythrocyte sedimentation rate	66 ±31.1	59.3 ±/- 34.6	0.373
Surgical indication	Heart failure	3 (10%)	0 (0%)	0.034
	Uncontrolled infection	11 (36.6%)	24 (40%)	0.821
	Prevention of embolism	16 (53.3%)	36 (60%)	0.651
Microorganism	Blood culture positive	23	50	0.568
	<i>S.vitridans</i>	9	9	0.103
	<i>S.aureus</i>	7	13	1
	<i>E.faecalis</i>	3	6	1
	Fungi	1 (Aspergillus spp)	4 (One mold, 3 C.albicans)	0.260
	Septic embolisms	Intracranial	4	5
Splenic		1	5	0.658
Pulmonary		0	3	0.548
Renal		0	1	1
Mortality		4/30 (13.3%)	21/60 (35%)	0.0447

(IV= intravenous)

Conclusion. These data support the importance of the guidelines' criteria for cardiac surgery in the management of IE. Assuming that only 1/3 of the surgery needing cases received surgery, more interventions are needed to decrease the barriers against surgery.

Disclosures. All Authors: No reported disclosures

692. *Coccidioides sp.* Infective Endocarditis: A Review of the Literature

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Session: P-32. Endocarditis

Background. Despite the endemic nature of *Coccidioides sp.* to the American Southwest, the incidence *Coccidioides sp.* infective endocarditis (CIE) is rare. Following successful treatment of a patient with CIE at our institution, we reviewed the literature to identify trends in disease presentation, patient characteristics, and outcomes.

Methods. We reviewed all cases of CIE reported since 1938. Details including patient demographics, underlying immunodeficiency, time to diagnosis, treatment, and outcome were collected for analysis of diagnostic challenges and survival.

Results. Including ours, we identified 11 published cases of CIE. The majority (7) occurred in men. 5 patients were of either African American or Hispanic descent. Of the 10 patients with reported ages, the median age was 35.5 years (range 3 weeks – 61 years). 5 patients had a previous diagnosis of coccidioidomycosis and only 3 had an immunocompromising condition. These comprised pregnancy, heart transplant, and juvenile inflammatory arthritis. Three cases had multi-valvular involvement, but the majority affected the mitral (5) and the aortic (4) valves. Only 2 of the 11 cases involved a prosthetic valve. Of the 8 cases with reported blood cultures, only 2 were positive. Ten of the 11 cases had extra-cardiac disease. Complement fixation (CF) titers were heterogenous with a median of 1:32 and a range of 1:1 to 1:2048. There was no obvious correlation between a patient's CF titer and their survival. Average time to diagnosis was 3.5 months (range 2.5 – 36 months). Diagnosis was made post-mortem in 4 of the 11 cases. 6 patients (54%) did not survive. Notably, 2 of the fatal cases preceded the discovery of amphotericin B (1969) and 4 occurred prior to the discovery of fluconazole (1990). Of the five patients that survived, four required surgical intervention in addition to azole therapy.

Conclusion. CIE is a diagnostic and therapeutic challenge. The diagnosis itself is rare, culture incubation times are long, and the symptoms are often non-specific

thus delaying definitive therapy. The introduction of azole therapy appears to have had significant impact on rates of survival. Despite this, successful management of CIE still requires concurrent surgical intervention with aggressive, indefinite anti-fungal therapy.

Disclosures. All Authors: No reported disclosures

693. Performance of ICD Code Versus Discharge Summary based Query for Endocarditis Cohort Identification

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Session: P-32. Endocarditis

Background. Studies on infective endocarditis (IE) have relied on International Classification of Diseases (ICD) codes to identify cases but few have validated this method which may be prone to misclassification. Examination of clinical narrative data could offer greater accuracy and richness.

Methods. We evaluated two algorithms for IE identification from 7/1/2015 to 7/31/2019: (1) a standard query of ICD codes for IE (ICD-9: 424.9, 424.91, 424.99, 421.0, 421.1, 421.9, 112.81, 036.42 and ICD-10: I38, I39, I33, I33.9, B37.6 and A39.51) with or without procedure codes for echocardiogram (93303-93356) and (2) a key word, pattern-based text query of discharge summaries (DS) that selected on the term "endocarditis" in fields headed by "Discharge Diagnosis" or "Admission Diagnosis" or similar. Further coding extracted the nature and type of valve and the organism responsible for the IE if present in DS. All identified cases were chart reviewed using pre-specified criteria for true IE. Positive predictive value (PPV) was calculated as the total number of verified cases over the algorithm-selected cases. Sensitivity was the total number of algorithm-matched cases over a final list of 166 independently identified true IE cases from ID and Cardiology services. Specificity was defined using 119 pre-adjudicated non-cases minus the number of algorithm-matched cases over 119.

Results. The ICD-based query identified 612 individuals from July 2015 to July 2019 who had a hospital billing code for infective endocarditis; of these, 534 also had an echocardiogram. The DS query identified 387 cases. PPV for the DS query was 84.5% (95% confidence interval [CI] 80.6%, 87.8%) compared with 72.4% (95% CI 68.7%, 75.8%) for ICD only and 75.8% (95% CI 72.0%, 79.3%) for ICD + echo queries. Sensitivity was 75.9% for the DS query and 86.8-93.4% for the ICD queries. Specificity was high for all queries >94%. The DS query also yielded valve data (prosthetic, tricuspid, pulmonic, aortic or mitral) in 60% and microbiologic data in 73% of identified cases with an accuracy of 94% and 90% respectively when assessed by chart review.

Table 1. Test Characteristics of Three Electronic Health Record Queries for Infective Endocarditis

	Positive Predictive Value 95% CI	Sensitivity 95% CI	Specificity 95% CI
ICD code only	72.4% (443/612) 68.7%, 75.8%	93.4% (155/166) 88.5%, 96.3%	94.1% (112/119) 88.4%, 97.1%
ICD code + ECHO	75.8% (405/534) 72.0%, 79.3%	86.8% (144/166) 80.8%, 91.1%	94.1% (112/119) 88.4%, 97.1%
Discharge Summary	84.5% (327/387) 80.6%, 87.8%	75.9% (126/166) 68.9%, 81.8%	98.3% (117/119) 94.1%, 99.5%

CI, confidence interval.

Conclusion. Compared to traditional ICD-based queries, text-based queries of discharge summaries have the potential to improve precision of IE case ascertainment and extract key clinical variables.

Disclosures. All Authors: No reported disclosures

694. Prediction Tool for Infective Endocarditis in Beta-hemolytic Streptococcal Bacteremia

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Session: P-32. Endocarditis

Background. Although beta-hemolytic streptococci (BHS) is a rare causative pathogen of infective endocarditis (IE), IE is a serious condition and it is important to predict IE in BHS bacteremia (BHS-IE). The purpose of this study was to develop a predictive score for BHS-IE.

Methods. We conducted a retrospective study comparing the clinical features of BHS-IE and BHS-non infective endocarditis (BHS-nIE) in adult patients with BHS bacteremia at a 520-bed tertiary hospital in Tokyo, Japan from 2004 to 2020. IE was diagnosed according to modified Duke's criteria, and both "Definite" and "Possible" were included. Univariate and multivariable analyses were conducted using logistic regression.

Results. Among 250 patients with BHS bacteremia, 47 (19%) were diagnosed with BHS-IE. The median (IQR) patient age was 71 (59, 84) years and 121 (68%) were male. The proportions of A, B, C/G groups were 14%, 38.4%, and 47.6%, respectively. Five predictors, either independently associated with BHS-IE or clinically relevant, were used to develop the prediction score: C-reactive protein ≥ 10 mg/dl (2 points); Group B Streptococci (1 point); Auscultation of heart murmur (1 point); Platelet count < 150 / μ l (1 point); and Hypotension (systolic blood pressure < 90 mmHg or on vasopressor) (1 point). In a receiver operating characteristic analysis, the area under the curve was