

Prashant Malhotra, MBBS, MD, FACP, FIDSA²; Aradhana Khameraj, RN, MSN, CIC²; Marcia Epstein, MD, FIDSA, FACP, Associate Chief and Associate Professor of Division of Infectious Disease⁴; Wirostek Susan, MBA, RN⁵; Donna Armellino, RN, DNP, VP Infection prevention, Northwell Health System⁶; Rehana Rasul, MA MPH⁷; Rebecca Schwartz, PhD⁸; Bruce Farber, MD, FIDSA, FACP³; ¹Northshore University Hospital, Northwell Health, Manhasset, New York; ²Northshore University Hospital Northwell Health, Manhasset, New York; ³Northshore University Hospital Northwell Health, Manhasset, New York; ⁴Hofstra Northwell School of Medicine, Manhasset, New York; ⁵NSUH, Commack, New York; ⁶Northwell Health System, Manhasset, New York; ⁷Feinstein Institute of Medical Research Northwell Health, Manhasset, New York; ⁸Northwell Health, Manhasset, New York

Session: 144. HAI: Hand Hygiene and Transmission - Based Precautions
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Background. Preventing the transmission of multidrug-resistant organisms requires strict adherence to isolation precautions. Candida auris (CA), an emerging multidrug-resistant fungal pathogen, can cause widespread and persistent contamination of environmental surfaces within healthcare facilities and lead to outbreaks. While direct observation (DO) with “secret shoppers” is traditionally used to monitor adherence to isolation precautions and personal protective equipment (PPE) use by healthcare personnel (HCP), this method is limited by logistic and cost issues. We studied the use of remote video auditing (RVA) to monitor adherence to isolation precautions in a patient with CA fungemia.

Methods. This is a cross-sectional study of HCP who were in contact with a single patient with CA fungemia. This patient was placed on standard and contact precautions and held in isolation in a single room in an acute care setting. Adherence to isolation precautions by HCP was observed by DO and RVA. RVA consisted of recording videos of HCP entering and exiting the room and auditing adherence using a standardized protocol by remotely-placed observers. Hand hygiene (HH) on entry and exit, the use of gloves and gowns upon entry, correct gown donning and the proper doffing sequence upon exit were observed by both methods. In the DO method, data were recorded per visit and not by entry/exit.

Results. RVA captured data for 120 visits by HCP (entry data [n = 62]; exit data [n = 58]) and DO captured data for 173 visits by HCP during 23 days. Table 1 shows the compliance rates determined by both methods. RVA yielded lower compliance rates on most measures than the DO method. Also, there were a higher number of missing observations in the DO group

Conclusion. RVA, when used to monitor adherence to isolation precautions in a high-concern CA patient, demonstrated lower compliance rates compared with DO and had fewer missing data elements. These results suggest that RVA is a novel monitoring method that may be a more precise alternative to DO for ensuring adherence to isolation precautions and the prevention of nosocomial transmission of high-concern pathogens such as CA.

Table 1.

Observation	RVA		DO	
	Compliance rate % (n/N)	Data missing n (%) ^{a,b}	Compliance rate % (n/N)	Data missing n (%) ^{a,c}
Glove	90.3 (56/62)	0(0.0)	98.2(164/167)	3(1.7)
Gown used	95.1 (59/62)	0(0.0)	100(167/167)	6(3.4)
Gown – full back covered	14.5 (9/62)	0(0.0)	92.2(154/167)	6(3.4)
Gown – secured at top	90.3 (56/62)	0(0.0)	97.0(162/167)	6(3.4)
HH at entry	75.4 (43/57)	5(8.0)	96.4(161/167)	6(3.4)
HH at exit	100 (54/54)	4(6.8)	98.7(153/155)	18(10.4)
Proper doffing sequence	87.7 (43/49)	9(15.5)	94.0(157/167)	17(9.8)

^aEvents for which data were not recorded or the event was not viewable

^bDenominator N=62 except HH at exit and proper doffing sequence where denominator N=58

^cDenominator N=173

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1202. It's a Confidence Scheme—Transmission-based Precautions in the Ambulatory Setting

Colleen McQuaide, MA, LPC¹; Carrie Romano, DNP, RN, CPN, CNL¹; Michelle Swartz, MSN, RN-BC, CPN¹; Joshua K. Schaffzin, MD, PhD²; ¹Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center, Cincinnati, Ohio; ²Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center, University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, Cincinnati, Ohio

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Background. Following consistent transmission-based precautions (TBP) beyond the inpatient ward can be challenging. Specifically, ensuring patients are removed when eligible can prevent overuse of TBP and PPE and counter the negative connotations of TBP/Isolation. We sought to enhance providers' ability to provide TBP for indicated patients only.

Methods. We initiated an iterative process to identify patients eligible for TBP discontinuation based on hospital policy. Staff huddle at the start of each clinic to identify patients needing TBP. An electronic medical record (EMR) report was generated and reviewed by an Infection Preventionist (IP) 3 days in advance of a clinic session to identify and remove eligible patients from TBP. When TBP discontinuation required

clinical criteria not available in the EMR, clinic staff were notified and asked to collect the information from families so a decision could be made.

Results. Following 6 weeks of review for 5 services, over 30 patients were removed from TBP prior to their visit. IP review entails approximately 20 minutes three times per week. Clinic staff reported greater confidence with enforcing TBP for patients. Specifically, they could trust the list generated the day of clinic, and they understood following TBP was in accordance with policy.

Conclusion. Verifying the need for TBP in ambulatory patients is not labor intensive. Enhancing the accuracy of lists of patients requiring TBP increases provider confidence in communicating with families and preventing transmission. Increased confidence may empower providers to better utilize TBP appropriately, leading to less waste and dissatisfaction.

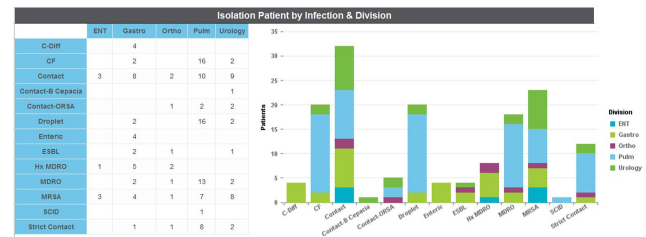


Figure 1 – Example TBP Report. The report allows rapid identification of charts needing review and removal of TBP where appropriate.

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1203. Epidemiology of Respiratory Viruses in Influenza-Vaccinated Healthcare Workers During an H1N1-Dominant Season

Julie Wohrley, MD¹; Maggie Collison, MD²; Rachel Marrs, DNP, RN³; Ed Marchese, MD¹; Kathleen Beavis, MD¹; Allison Bartlett, MD¹; Patrick Wilson, PhD¹; Sarah Cobey, PhD¹; Emily Landon, MD¹; ¹University of Chicago, Oak Park, Illinois; ²University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois; ³University of Chicago Medicine, Chicago, Illinois

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Background. Respiratory pathogens are an important cause of morbidity and mortality in hospitalized patients and nosocomial spread of such pathogens is known to occur. However, little is known about the epidemiology of respiratory viruses in healthcare workers (HCW).

Methods. Between December 28, 2018 and April 26, 2019 enrolled HCW completed a weekly symptom diary, including presence or absence of respiratory symptoms, flu exposure history and whether they received medical attention. Vaccination and flu infection history were collected on enrollment. Participants self-collected flocced nasopharyngeal (NP) swabs every other week and if they reported any symptom on the weekly diary. These were tested using a multiplex PCR platform (Biofire, Salt Lake City, UT) with targets for 14 respiratory viruses. Symptomatic HCW with influenza or respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) were notified and followed policy regarding work restriction.

Results. 66 HCWs provided baseline data and 57 continued data submission (9 withdrew). The active participants included 13 nurses (22.8%), 7 advanced practice providers (12.3%), 18 physicians (31.6%), and 19 other (33.3%). Participants received quadrivalent inactivated flu vaccine this season (2 self-reported/unknown type). Compliance was 89.8% (749 of 834) with weekly diary completion and 83.3% (378/454) for biweekly NP swabs. Thirty-nine unique participants reported symptoms on weekly diaries 100 times and submitted 88 total “symptomatic” NP swabs (88% compliance). Of these, 16 swabs revealed any pathogen (18.2%) and 3 had influenza H3N2 (18.8%) (only one reported fever). Other pathogens identified are detailed in Figure 1. 12 of the 366 asymptomatic swabs were positive for respiratory viruses (23.3%, see Figure 1). No participant had asymptomatic influenza.

Conclusion. Pauci-symptomatic influenza has been previously described by our group and others and is noted even in this small cohort. While asymptomatic flu was not found, there were several cases of other asymptomatic respiratory viruses in HCW. Analysis of the impact on patients is still underway from this cohort but the initial data suggest that patients are at risk of contracting healthcare-acquired respiratory infection even from health care providers.

Figure 1. HCW Respiratory NP Swab Results

Respiratory Panel	Asymptomatic	Symptomatic*
Influenza	None	3
Coronavirus OC43	2	7
Coronavirus 229E	1	3
Coronavirus NL63	1	None
Rhinovirus/Enterovirus	8	2
RSV	None	1

*Some biweekly swabs coincided with symptoms in participants. Hence, the total number of asymptomatic swabs is less than the number of biweekly swabs collected.

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1204. Increased Risk of Respiratory Infections Among Healthcare Personnel (HCP) Caring for Children

Ann-Christine Nyquist, MD, MSPH¹; Susan M. Rattigan, BA²