

2400. Activity of a Long-Acting Echinocandin, Rezafungin, Tested Against Invasive Fungal Isolates Collected Worldwide

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Background. Echinocandins are important agents for treating invasive fungal infections. We evaluated the activity of rezafungin (RZF; previously CD101), an echinocandin with extended half-life, and comparators using CLSI broth microdilution methods against 719 invasive fungal isolates collected worldwide during 2017.

Methods. Susceptibility tests were conducted on 616 *Candida* spp. (6 species), 25 *C. neoformans* (CNEO), 18 *A. flavus* (AFL), and 60 *A. fumigatus* (AFU) for RZF, anidulafungin, caspofungin, micafungin, and azoles. CLSI clinical breakpoint (CBP) and epidemiological cutoff value (ECV) interpretive criteria were applied.

Results. RZF inhibited 100.0% of *C. albicans* (CA) isolates, 96.3% of *C. tropicalis* (CT), 93.4% of *C. glabrata* (CG), 100.0% of *C. krusei*, and 100.0% of *C. dubliniensis* at ≤ 0.12 $\mu\text{g/mL}$. All but 2 (116/118 [98.3%]) *C. parapsilosis* (CP) isolates were inhibited by RZF at ≤ 2 $\mu\text{g/mL}$. Resistance to fluconazole was detected among 10.7% of CG, 10.2% of CP, 1.9% of CT, and 0.7% of CA. The activity of RZF against these 6 *Candida* spp. was similar to that of the other echinocandins, the vast majority of which were susceptible/wild type (WT) using CBP/ECV. Fluconazole and other triazoles displayed good activity against CNEO whereas echinocandins, including RZF, displayed limited activity against CNEO isolates (MIC₉₀ >8 $\mu\text{g/mL}$). Echinocandins displayed good activity against ASF and AFL, and RZF activity was similar to that of anidulafungin, caspofungin, and micafungin. All isolates displayed WT MIC values for the mold-active azoles.

Conclusion. Rezafungin was as active as other echinocandins against common fungal organisms recovered from invasive fungal infections. The extended half-life and stability of rezafungin is very desirable for prevention and treatment, especially in patients who could be discharged on outpatient therapy.

Organism (no. tested)	MIC/MEC _{50/90} ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)			
	Rezafungin	Anidulafungin	Caspofungin	Micafungin
<i>C. albicans</i> (267)	0.03/0.06	0.015/0.06	0.015/0.03	0.015/0.015
<i>C. glabrata</i> (121)	0.06/0.12	0.06/0.12	0.03/0.06	0.015/0.03
<i>C. parapsilosis</i> (118)	1/2	2/2	0.25/0.5	1/1
<i>C. tropicalis</i> (54)	0.03/0.12	0.03/0.06	0.03/0.06	0.03/0.06
<i>C. dubliniensis</i> (28)	0.06/0.12	0.03/0.12	0.03/0.03	0.015/0.03
<i>C. krusei</i> (28)	0.03/0.12	0.06/0.12	0.12/0.25	0.06/0.12
<i>A. fumigatus</i> (60)	0.015/0.015	0.015/0.03	0.03/0.03	$\leq 0.008/0.015$
<i>A. flavus</i> (18)	0.015/0.015	0.015/0.03	0.03/0.03	0.015/0.03

Disclosures. M. A. Pfaller, Cidara Pharmaceuticals: Research Contractor, Research support. S. A. Messer, Cidara Pharmaceuticals: Research Contractor, Research support. P. R. Rhombert, Cidara Pharmaceuticals: Research Contractor, Research support. B. A. Schaefer, Cidara Pharmaceuticals: Research Contractor, Research support. M. Castanheira, Cidara Pharmaceuticals: Research Contractor, Research support.

2401. Risk Factors for Antimicrobial Resistance in Invasive Pneumococcal disease (IPD) in Toronto, Canada, 2012–2017

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Session: 250. Treatment of AMR Infections
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Background. Several studies have documented factors predictive of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in invasive pneumococcal disease (IPD). However, the implementation of routine pediatric PCV programs, antimicrobial stewardship, and increasing immunocompromised in populating might be expected to change such factors. We report on predictive factors for AMR in IPD from 2012 to 2017.

Methods. TIBDN performs population-based surveillance for IPD in Toronto/Peel (pop 4.5M). IPD cases are reported to a central office and one isolate/case is serotyped and has antimicrobial susceptibility testing performed by broth microdilution to CLSI standards.

Results. 2459 cases of IPD were identified from January 2012 to December 2017. Overall rates of resistance to penicillin, macrolides, fluoroquinolones, and TMP-SMX were relatively stable over the course were stable over the study. Risk factors for infection with resistant to penicillin at meningitis breakpoints as opposed to penicillin-susceptible pneumococci were current residence at nursing home (odds ratio [OR], 2.30; $P < 0.001$), immune compromised status (OR, 1.41; $P = 0.012$), HIV infection (OR 2.13, $P = 0.016$), history of receiving PPV23 vaccine (OR 1.38; $P = 0.007$). Infection with TMP-SMX-resistant pneumococci was associated with HIV infection (OR, 3.2; $P = 0.001$) and current residence in a nursing home (OR 2.4, $P = 0.002$). Infection with macrolide-resistant isolates was associated with any use of macrolide 3 months prior to infection (OR, 3.24; $P < 0.001$), or macrolide treatment failure of the current episode (OR, 6.64; $P = 0.003$). Infection with levofloxacin-resistant pneumococci was associated with current residence in a nursing home (OR, 13.7; $P < .001$), and fluoroquinolone treatment failure of the current episode (OR 49.4, $P = 0.0034$).

Conclusion. Previous same class antibiotic exposure remains a major predictive factor for macrolide resistance. History of treatment failure is a predictive factor for macrolide and fluoroquinolone failure. HIV infection and immune compromise are risk factors for IPD infection with penicillin resistant pneumococci. Hospital acquisition of infection is no longer a risk factor for fluoroquinolone resistance.

Disclosures. All authors: No reported disclosures.

2402. Daptomycin Pulmonary Eosinophilia: Review of Cases and New Hyperacute Syndromic Presentation

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Background. Daptomycin pulmonary eosinophilia (DPE) has been described as a rare event. Since the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) first described the syndrome which occurs about 3 weeks after starting the drug, it continues to be a miss diagnosed. Most outpatient antibiotic treatment (OPAT) programs focus on screening for CPK elevations. We describe an unusual increase in DPE at our center including acute reactions on re-exposure to daptomycin.

Methods. Retrospective review from local VA pharmacy and OPAT database of adverse drug events (ADE) with daptomycin from 2010 to April 2018. Data evaluated include, age, gender, weight, body mass index (BMI), daptomycin dosing, indication for use, duration of therapy, time to symptom onset, Creatinine clearance, white cell count (WCC), %eosinophilia (%eos), admission to intensive care unit (ICU), and clinical outcomes or interventions.

Results. There were 363 unique initiations of Daptomycin in the time period. There were 17 DPE (5%) and 3 CPK (0.6%) events in that time period. The medians for all DPE was; Age 68 years (range 55–95), BMI 29 m/kg² (range 21–49.5), daptomycin dose 500 mg (>7 mg/kg), baseline CrCl 35.5 mL/minute, eosinophilia at onset of DPE 9% (8–44%), and duration of therapy to onset was 21 days (1–33). All recovered on removal of daptomycin, but 5 patients required adjunctive corticosteroid therapy. Four patients had a severe and novel hyperacute DPE within 48 hours of a new initiation of daptomycin therapy. All 4 patients had prior exposure to daptomycin in the last 12 months. They presented with hypoxic respiratory failure, abnormal chest x-rays and/or CT chest scans, with preceding systemic fevers and fatigue after the first dose. All had low grade %eos (3–5%) on prior use, and all recovered rapidly with discontinuation of daptomycin.

Conclusion. DPE may be underreported and is associated with doses of 500 mg or >7 mg/kg, with CrCl <35 mL/minute and older age. Of concern are the new cases of hyperacute DPE within 48 hours of re-exposure to daptomycin that we have seen, who had prior low-grade eosinophilia. Close monitoring of these factors may be warranted in at risk individuals.

Disclosures. All authors: No reported disclosures.

2403. Comparison of Daptomycin Combination Therapy With Ceftriaxone or Oxacillin Against Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) Isolates Causing Persistent Bacteremia

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Background. Increasing evidence suggests that daptomycin (DAP) demonstrates *in vitro* synergy in combination with other anti-staphylococcal agents, including ceftriaxone (CPT) and oxacillin (OXA), against MRSA. Nevertheless, optimal combinations remain undefined. Here, our objective was to compare DAP in combination with CPT or OXA against MRSA bloodstream isolates collected from patients with persistent bacteremia despite >7 days of vancomycin treatment.

Methods. Minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) for DAP, CPT, and OXA were determined in duplicate by reference broth microdilution methods. We used time-kill analyses (TKA) to test free peak concentrations (fC_{max}) of DAP (8 $\mu\text{g/mL}$), CPT (16 $\mu\text{g/mL}$), and OXA (4 $\mu\text{g/mL}$) alone and in combination against 1×10^8 CFU/mL to simulate high-inocula infections. Bactericidal and synergistic activity were defined as a ≥ 3 -log₁₀ decrease in CFU/mL and >2-log₁₀ decrease in CFU/mL in combination compared with the most active single agent, respectively, at 24 hours.

Results. A representative isolate was selected from 12 patients with persistent MRSA bacteremia. Median (range) MICs were 0.5 (0.5–1), 0.5 (0.5–1), and 64 (64– ≥ 128) $\mu\text{g/mL}$ for DAP, CPT, and OXA, respectively. By TKA ($n = 5$ isolates), median log-kills were -3.81, -1.90, and +1.99 log₁₀CFU/mL for DAP, CPT, OXA, respectively. Corresponding rates of bactericidal activity were 80%, 20%, and 0%, respectively. In combination, median log-kills were -7.83 and -4.82 log₁₀CFU/mL for DAP+CPT and DAP+OXA, respectively ($P = 0.111$; Figure 1). DAP was synergistic in combination with CPT or OXA against 80% and 60% of isolates, respectively. Median log-kills in combination with CPT or OXA were higher than DAP alone ($P = 0.003$ and $P = 0.0497$, respectively). At 24 hours, colony counts were below the lower limit of detection (50