Table 3. Comparison of In-hospital Mortality Among ICU Patients with CRE and CSE

	Enterobacteriaceae isolate			
In-Hospital Mortality	Carbapenem-Susceptible n (%)	Carbapenem-Resistant n (%)	Total	p-value
Survived	95 (74.2%)	79 (61.7%)	174 (68.0%)	0.032
Died	33 (25.8%)	49 (38.3%)	82 (32.0%)	

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496. Carbapenem-resistant *Enterobacter*: A Case-Case–Control Investigation

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Background. ***Background.*** The World Health Organization has declared carbapenem-resistant *Enterobacteriaceae* (CRE) as a worldwide public health threat. Analyzing the epidemiology of CRE was derived from cohorts consisting primarily of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* isolates. The second most frequent CRE is *Enterobacter* (CREn), but its molecular and clinical epidemiology differ from that of *K. pneumoniae*, and it has not been analyzed while implementing updated methodological tools and design.

Methods. A matched case-case–control investigation was conducted at Shamir (Assaf Harofeh) Medical Center, Israel, for calendar years 2007–2017. Each CREn case was matched to a carbapenem-susceptible *Enterobacter* (CSEn) case and to an uninfected control (1:1:1 ratio). Logistic and Cox regression-matched analyses were conducted in order to study predictors and outcomes of CREn colonization and/or infection, respectively.

Results. The study included 216 cases (72 in each group). Numerous predictors were significantly associated with CREn as per bivariable analyses, but the only independent significant predictors were: (1) recent (3 months) exposure to fluoroquinolones (aOR=2.94, $P = 0.04$), (2) intensive care unit stay in current hospitalization prior to culture (aOR=3.56, $P = 0.003$), and (3) a rapidly fatal McCabe score (aOR=0.471, $P = 0.01$). Patients with CREn suffered from significant delays in instituting appropriate antimicrobials ($P = 0.03$), and for those who survived the hospitalization, were more frequently discharged to a long-term care facility after being admitted to the index hospitalization from home (aOR=3.3, $P = 0.02$).

Conclusion. This case-case–control-matched investigation of CREn epidemiology, revealed a unique modifiable predictor, i.e., recent fluoroquinolone exposure, which could represent a target for stewardship intervention. The case-case–control-matched design allowed for the control of numerous confounders previously reported to be associated with CREn but may represent a risk factor for *Enterobacter* infection in general. As with other CRE, CREn carriers suffer from significant delays in initiation of appropriate antimicrobials and from worse outcomes.

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497. Changing Molecular Epidemiology of CRE from 2016–2018, Increase in the Unknown

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Background. Historically, endemic *Klebsiella pneumoniae* carbapenemase (KPC) has accounted for the majority of carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) in Los Angeles County (LAC). The LAC Department of Public Health (DPH) initiated enhanced CRE surveillance in 2016 to determine CRE prevalence and track emerging non-KPC resistance mechanisms (IMP, NDM, OXA, and VIM) among CRE to describe characteristics and identify local epidemiology for novel multi-drug-resistant organism (N-MDRO) infection and colonization.

Methods. CRE isolates were voluntarily submitted by local clinical laboratories for mechanism detection by LAC Public Health Laboratory via MALDI-TOF and Nanosphere BC-GN. Baseline isolates were collected in 2016. Results are then presented by year through 2018. For N-MDRO cases, LACDPH interviewed healthcare facility (HCF) staff and cases to obtain case characteristics. Data were analyzed via Microsoft Access and SAS.

Results. CRE surveillance isolates were voluntarily submitted by 31 labs representing 34% (34/96) LAC hospitals and 1 large regional lab serving 60% of skilled nursing facilities from January 2016 to December 2018. LACDPH tested 1438 CRE isolates during the study period, 1168 (81%) were carbapenemase producing (CP). The proportion of CP CRE and KPC CRE declined over the study period (Table 1). NDM was the most common non-KPC ($n = 30$) followed by OXA ($n = 28$). The proportion of CRE with no genotypic marker increased over the course of the study. Case characteristics were obtained from 41 non-KPC CP CRE cases; median age was 66 years (range: 6–94 years); 12 (29%) expired. Among the 41 cases, 20 (49%) had a central line; 11 (27%) had surgery; 14 (34%) had antibiotics in the 6 months prior to culture date. Of the 41 cases, 11 (27%) had international healthcare exposure within 12 months with an invasive procedure and/or antibiotics.

Conclusion. Surveillance in a large urban setting suggests the molecular epidemiology of CRE is changing, with declining prevalence of KPC, increasing metallo-β-lactamase CP, and large proportion of isolates without resistance markers detected. Given the worrisome trends in non-KPC CRE, more systematic surveillance is warranted, potentially using more robust molecular epidemiology.

Table 1. Enhanced CRE Surveillance 2016-2018 (n=1438).

Year	Total Isolates	CP-CRE	CP-CRE/ Total Isolates (%)	KPC	KPC (%)	VIM	VIM (%)	OXA	OXA (%)	NDM	NDM (%)	IMP	IMP (%)	No marker detected	No marker/Total Isolates (%)
2016	520	432	83%	422	81%	1	0.2%	5	1%	4	1%	0	0%	88	17%
2017	487	422	87%	400	82%	0	0%	14	3%	6	1%	2	0.4%	65	13%
2018	431	314	73%	283	66%	2	0.5%	9	2%	20	5%	0	0%	117	27%
Total	**1438**	**1168**	**81%**	**1105**	**77%**	**3**	**0.2%**	**28**	**1.9%**	**30**	**2.1%**	**2**	**0.1%**	**270**	**18.8%**

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498. High Burden of CRO Colonization and Its Association with Infection Among Patients transferred to a Tertiary Care Hospital in India

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Background. Infections with carbapenem-resistant organisms (CRO) are increasing worldwide and are associated with high mortality. Patients transferred from outside hospitals have been reported to be at increased risk of CRO colonization and infection. The rate of subsequent CRO infection in patients colonized with CRO is unclear in a high CRO burden setting

Methods. Medanta Hospital in Gurgaon, India instituted CRO colonization screening for patients transferred from outside hospitals for infection control purposes. From April 2018 to May 2018, patients transferred from other hospitals to the intensive care unit at Medanta were subjected to CRO colonization screening using Xpert Carba R (Cepheid) performed on the day of transfer. Subsequent recovery of CRO in cultures of blood, bronchoalveolar lavage fluid, urine in specimens with pyuria obtained from patients without urinary catheters, pus, and tissue were considered to be indicative of CRO infection. The association of CRO colonization with subsequent CRO infection was assessed with a Fisher exact test

Results. Among 457 patients screened, 205 patients (45%) were found to be colonized with CRO at admission. Genes for New Delhi Metallo-β-lactamase (NDM) were detected in 184 (40%) patients, OXA-48 in 97 (21%) patients, VIM in 18 (4%) patients, KPC in 5 (1%) patients, and IMP1 in 5 (1%) patients; >1 carbapenemase gene was detected in 95 (21%) patients. CRO infections were observed in 25 (5%) patients including 12 with bacteremia, 7 with pneumonia, 4 with urinary tract infection, and 2 with soft-tissue infection. Among patients with CRO colonization, 17 (8%) patients developed CRO infection during the course of hospitalization; among patients without admission CRO colonization, subsequent CRO infection was found in 8 (3%) patients. CRO admission colonization was associated with subsequent clinical infection with CRO (odds ratio = 2.8, $P = 0.02$)

Conclusion. CRO colonization was found in almost half of patients transferred from outside hospitals to a large tertiary care hospital in India and was associated with subsequent CRO infection. Further work is necessary to understand the role of CRO colonization screening in infection control and antimicrobial stewardship in a setting with high CRO burden

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499. Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE)-associated Infections and Prolonged Colonization among Hospitalized Patients Colonized by CRE

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Background. This study aims to determine rates of subsequent carbapenem-resistance Enterobacteriaceae (CRE)-associated infections and prolonged colonization among patients colonized by CRE and to identify risk factors of such conditions.

Methods. This study was conducted among a cohort of hospitalized adult patients colonized by CRE at any sites from June 1, 2015 to December 31, 2018. The patients had been prospectively identified by the Infection Control (IC) Division of a Thai tertiary-care hospital. According to the hospital's IC protocol, patients with CRE colonization/infections were isolated and underwent CRE cultured at the colonized/infected sites every week until the cultures have turned negative for 2 consecutive times. Prolonged colonization was defined as having CRE colonization more than 30 days.

Results. Of the 125 patients identified, 25 were excluded due to death, being transferred, or discharged within 48 hours of CRE colonization detected. The final