Table 2

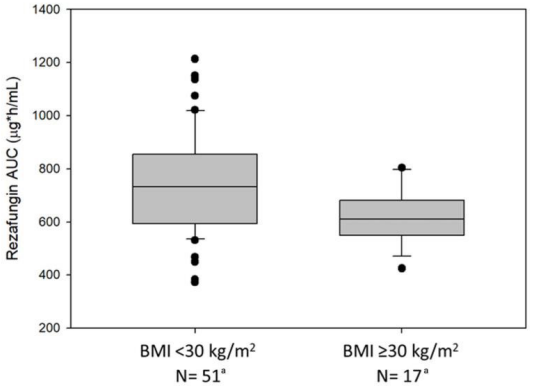
Table 2. Summary of TEAEs by BMI Category (<30 mg/kg² vs ≥30 mg/kg²) from the STRIVE Trial of Rezafungin Treatment of Candidemia and Invasive Candidiasis (Safety Population)

	BMI <30 kg/m²			BMI ≥30 kg/m²		
TEAE	RZF Grp 1 N=59	RZF Grp 2 N=37	CAS N=51	RZF Grp 1 N=21	RZF Grp 2 N=15	CAS N=17
At least 1 TEAE	51 (86.4)	33 (89.2)	42 (82.4)	19 (90.5)	15 (100)	13 (76.5)
Study drug–related TEAE	4 (6.8)	5 (13.5)	6 (11.8)	3 (14.3)	1 (6.7)	3 (17.6)
TEAE leading to study drug discontinuation	4 (6.8)	1 (2.7)	4 (7.8)	2 (9.5)	0	0

BMI=body mass index; CAS=caspofungin 70 mg on Day 1 followed by 50 mg once daily for ≥14 days; RZF Grp 1=rezafungin 400 mg once weekly; RZF Grp 2=rezafungin 400 mg on Week 1 followed by 200 mg once weekly; TEAE=treatment-emergent adverse event.

Figure 2.

Figure 2. Rezafungin AUC (µg•h/mL) Following One 400-mg Dose at Week 1 by BMI Category (<30 kg/m² vs ≥30 kg/m²)



[a]AUC data shown for patients with PK data available for this analysis.

Conclusion: The safety, efficacy, and PK of RZF in the Phase 2 STRIVE trial was consistent across BMI categories. These results suggest that dose adjustments in obese patients are not necessary. These findings contribute to the evaluation of RZF in a range of patient populations and its ongoing development.

Disclosures: **Shawn Flanagan, PhD**, **Cidara Therapeutics, Inc.** (Employee, Shareholder) **Peter Pappas, MD**, **SCYNEXIS, Inc.** (Consultant, Advisor or Review Panel member, Research Grant or Support) **Taylor Sandison, MD, MPH**, **Cidara Therapeutics, Inc.** (Employee, Shareholder) **Patrick M. Honore, MD, PhD, FCCM**, **Cidara Therapeutics, Inc.** (Scientific Research Study Investigator)

638. Safety, Efficacy, and Durability of Long-Acting CAB and RPV as Maintenance Therapy for HIV-1 Infection: LATTE-2 Week 256 Results

Graham Smith, MD, MSc[1]; Keith Henry, MD[2]; Daniel Podzamczer, MD, PhD[3]; Mar Masiá, MD, PhD[4]; Christopher Bettacchi, MD[5]; Keikawus Arasteh, MD[6]; Hans Jaeger, MD[7]; Marie-Aude Khuong-Josses, MD[8]; Kenneth Sutton, MA[9]; Feifan Zhang, PhD[10]; Cynthia C. McCoig, MD[9]; Kati Vandermeulen, MSC[11]; Rodica Van Solingen-Ristea, MD[12]; William Spreen, PharmD[9]; David Margolis, MD, MPH[9]; [1]Maple Leaf Medical CLinic, Toronto, ON, Canada; [2]Hennepin County Medical Center, Minneapolis, Minnesota; [3]Hospital Bellvitge, Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain; [4]Hospital General Universitario de Elche, Elche, Comunidad Valenciana, Spain; [5]North Texas Infectious Disease Consultants, Dallas, Texas; [6]EPIMED, Berlin, Berlin, Germany; [7]MVZ Karlsplatz - HIV Research and Clinical Care Centre, Munich, Bayern, Germany; [8]Hopital Delafontaine, Saint-Denis, Ile-de-France, France; [9]ViiV Healthcare, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina; [10]GlaxoSmithKline, Collegeville, Pennsylvania; [11]Janssen R&D, Beerse, Antwerpen, Belgium; [12]Janssen Research & Development, LLC, Beerse, Antwerpen, Belgium

Session: P-24. Clinical Trials

Background: Long-acting (LA) injectable suspensions of cabotegravir (CAB) & rilpivirine (RPV) are in phase III development. LATTE-2 W160 results demonstrated high rates of virologic response & overall tolerability. This W256 analysis evaluated long-term efficacy, safety, & tolerability of every 8-week (Q8W) & 4-week (Q4W) intramuscular (IM) dosing.

Methods: LATTE-2 is a phase IIb, multicenter, parallel arm, open-label study in antiretroviral therapy–naive adults with HIV. After a 20-week Induction Period on oral CAB+abacavir/lamivudine, participants (pts) with plasma HIV-1 RNA< 50c/mL were randomized 2:2:1 to IM CAB LA+RPV LA Q8W, Q4W, or continue oral (PO) regimen in the Maintenance Period (MP). After W96, pts on IM regimens continued their current MP regimen. Pts randomized to PO in MP chose a Q8W or Q4W IM regimen in the Extension Period (EP). W256 analysis of MP & EP included virologic success with HIV-1 RNA< 50 c/mL (Food & Drug Administration Snapshot analysis), protocol-defined virologic failure (PDVF), & safety (intention-to-treat–Maintenance Exposed population).

Results: At W256, 88% (101/115; Q8W) & 74% (85/115; Q4W) of randomized IM pts had HIV-1 RNA< 50 c/mL, as did 93% (41/44) of PO to IM pts. No pt developed PDVF after W48. In the randomized IM arm (MP & EP), excluding injection-site reactions (ISRs), nasopharyngitis (45%), diarrhea (28%), & headache (24%) were the most common adverse events (AEs), with 34% (39/115; Q8W) & 33% (38/115; Q4W) of pts reporting AEs ≥grade 3, of which 12% (14/115; Q8W) & 11% (13/115; Q4W) were drug related. 3% (3/115; Q8W) & 17% (20/115; Q4W) of pts had AEs leading to withdrawal. 22% (25/115; Q8W) & 23% (27/115; Q4W) reported serious AEs (3 were drug related). In the PO to IM arm (EP only), most common AEs excluding ISRs were nasopharyngitis (25%), influenza (23%), & back pain (18%). 23% (10/44) reported AEs ≥grade 3 & 5% (2/44) had AEs leading to withdrawal. Majority of ISRs were mild/moderate pain & discomfort. < 1% of ISRs were severe, with 5 pts discontinuing due to ISRs.

Table 1

Table 1.

Week 256 Snapshot Study Outcomes[a], n (%)	Randomized Q8W IM[d] (N=115)	Randomized Q4W IM[e] (N=115)	PO to Q8W IM[bf] (N=34)	PO to Q4W IM[bg] (N=10)
HIV-1 RNA <50 c/mL	**101 (88)**	**85 (74)**	**32 (94)**	**9 (90)**
HIV-1 RNA ≥50 c/mL	**4 (3)**	**0**	**1 (3)**	**0**
Discontinued for lack of efficacy	1 (<1)	0	1 (3)	0
Discontinued for other reason while not below threshold	3 (3)[c]	0	-	-
No Virologic Data at Week 256 Window	**10 (9)**	**30 (26)**	**1 (3)**	**1 (10)**
Discontinued due to AE or Death	2 (2)	18 (16)	1 (3)	1 (10)
Discontinued for Other Reasons	8 (7)	11 (10)	-	-
Missing data during window but on study	0	1 (<1)	-	-

a. W256 represents 276 weeks on study (20-Week Induction with oral CAB 30 mg + ABC/3TC followed by 256-Week Maintenance);
b. Patients completing 96-week Maintenance with oral CAB 30 mg + ABC/3TC could continue in Extension by switching to IM dosing regimen of their choice (Q8W or Q4W).
c. Includes withdrawn consent (n=1, intolerance to injections)
d. Randomized Q8W IM: GSK744 LA 600 mg + TMC278 LA 900 mg IM every 8 Weeks (Q8W)
e. Randomized Q4W IM: GSK744 LA 400 mg + TMC278 LA 600 mg IM every 4 Weeks (Q4W)
f. PO to Q8W IM: GSK744 LA 600 mg + TMC278 LA 900 mg IM every 8 Weeks during Extension
g. PO to Q4W IM: GSK744 LA 400 mg + TMC278 LA 600 mg IM every 4 Weeks during Extension

Table 2

Table 2.

Week 256 Adverse Events Overview[a], n (%)	Randomized Q8W IM[d] (N=115)	Randomized Q4W IM[e] (N=115)	PO to Q8W IM[bf] (N=34)	PO to Q4W IM[bg] (N=10)
Any AE	**115 (100)**	**115 (100)**	**34 (100)**	**10 (100)**
Any Grade 3/4 AE	39 (34)	38 (33)	7 (21)	3 (30)
Any Grade 3/4 AE Excluding ISR	31 (27)	35 (30)	4 (12)	2 (20)
Any AE Leading to Withdrawal	**3 (3)**	**20 (17)**	**1 (3)**	**1 (10)**
Any Drug-Related AE	**111 (97)**	**115 (100)**	**32 (94)**	**8 (80)**
Any Grade 3/4 Drug-Related AE	14 (12)	13 (11)	4 (12)	2 (20)
Any Grade 3/4 Drug-Related AE Excluding ISRs	4 (3)	7 (6)	0	0
Any SAE	**25 (22)**	**27 (23)**	**6 (18)**	**1 (10)**
Any Drug-Related SAE	1 (<1)	2 (2)	0	0
Any Fatal AE	**0**	**3 (3)**	**0**	**0**
Most Common non-ISR AEs[c]				
Nasopharyngitis	50 (43)	53 (46)	6 (18)	5 (50)
Diarrhoea	35 (30)	30 (26)	-	-
Headache	29 (25)	26 (23)	-	-
Influenza	-	-	7 (21)	3 (30)
Back Pain	-	-	5 (15)	3 (30)

a. W256 represents 276 weeks on study (20-Week Induction with oral CAB 30 mg + ABC/3TC followed by 256-Week Maintenance);
b. Patients completing 96-week Maintenance with oral CAB 30 mg + ABC/3TC could continue in Extension by switching to IM dosing regimen of their choice (Q8W or Q4W).
c. Only top 3 most common non-ISR AEs shown
d. Randomized Q8W IM: GSK744 LA 600 mg + TMC278 LA 900 mg IM every 8 Weeks (Q8W)
e. Randomized Q4W IM: GSK744 LA 400 mg + TMC278 LA 600 mg IM every 4 Weeks (Q4W)
f. PO to Q8W IM: GSK744 LA 600 mg + TMC278 LA 900 mg IM every 8 Weeks during Extension
g. PO to Q4W IM: GSK744 LA 400 mg + TMC278 LA 600 mg IM every 4 Weeks during Extension

Conclusion: CAB+RPV LA injectable therapy, administered Q8W or Q4W, demonstrated high rates of virologic response & tolerability through 5 years. W256 results add to previous results & demonstrate long-term durability of CAB+RPV LA for people living with HIV.

Disclosures: **Keith Henry, MD**, **Gilead** (Research Grant or Support, Paid to institution)**GSK/ViiV** (Research Grant or Support, Paid to institution)**Janssen** (Research Grant or Support, Paid to institution)**Merck** (Research Grant or Support, Paid to institution) **Daniel Podzamczer, MD, PhD**, **Gilead** (Grant/Research Support, Advisor or Review Panel member)**Janssen Pharmaceutica** (Grant/Research Support, Advisor or Review Panel member)**Merck Sharp & Dohme** (Grant/Research Support, Advisor or Review Panel member)**ViiV Healthcare** (Grant/Research Support, Advisor or Review Panel member) **Mar Masiá, MD, PhD**, **Janssen Pharmaceutica** (Consultant, Other Financial or Material Support, Travel/accommodations/meeting

expenses)**Merck Sharp & Dohme** (Consultant, Other Financial or Material Support, Travel/accommodations/meeting expenses)**ViiV Healthcare** (Consultant, Other Financial or Material Support, Travel/accommodations/meeting expenses) **Hans Jaeger, MD**, **Abbvie** (Consultant, Speaker's Bureau)**Gilead Sciences** (Consultant, Speaker's Bureau)**Janssen** (Consultant, Speaker's Bureau)**MSD Sharp & Dohme** (Consultant, Speaker's Bureau)**ViiV Healthcare** (Consultant, Research Grant or Support, Speaker's Bureau) **Marie-Aude Khuong-Josses, MD**, **Viiv HC** (Advisor or Review Panel member) **Kenneth Sutton, MA**, **GlaxoSmithKline** (Shareholder)**ViiV Healthcare** (Employee) **Cynthia C. McCoig, MD**, **ViiV Healthcare** (Employee) **Kati Vandermeulen, MSC**, **Janssen Pharmaceutica** (Employee, Shareholder) **Rodica Van Solingen-Ristea, MD**, **Janssen R&D** (Employee) **William Spreen, PharmD**, **ViiV Healthcare** (Employee, Shareholder) **David Margolis, MD, MPH**, **GlaxoSmithKline** (Shareholder)**ViiV Healthcare** (Employee)

639. Short Course Therapy for Urinary Tract Infections (SCOUT) in Children

Theoklis Zaoutis, MD, MSCE[1]; Sonika Bhatnagar, MD, MPH[2]; Stephen I. Black, MS[3]; Susan E. Coffin, MD, MPH[1]; Susan E. Coffin, MD, MPH[1]; Kevin J. Downes, MD[1]; Brian T. Fisher, DO, MPH, MSCE[4]; Brian T. Fisher, DO, MPH, MSCE[4]; Jeffrey Gerber, MD, PhD[1]; Michael D. Green, MD, MPH[5]; Ebbing Lautenbach, MD, MPH, MSCE[6]; Kellie Liston, MSc[1]; Judith Martin, MD[7]; Gysella Muniz, MD[5]; Sage R. Myers, MD, MSCE[1]; Shawn O'Connor, BS[1]; Elizabeth Rowley, DrPH[8]; Nader Shaikh, MD[7]; Timothy Shope, MD MPH[5]; Alejandro Hoberman, MD[5]; [1]Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; [2]UPMC Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; [3]CHOP - BDMC, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; [4]Children's Hospital of Philadelphia; Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; [5]University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; [6]University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, New York [7]University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; [8]Westat, Durham, North Carolina

Session: P-24. Clinical Trials

Background: The AAP recommends 7 to 14-days of antimicrobials for the treatment of urinary tract infections (UTIs), one of the most common bacterial infections of childhood. However, most physicians routinely prescribe at least 10 days of therapy. Prior observational studies suggest that courses shorter than 10 days might be effective.

Methods: The primary objective was to determine if halting antimicrobial therapy in children who improved clinically after 5 days of therapy (short course therapy) results in a similar failure rate as children who continue antimicrobials for an additional 5 days (standard course therapy).

This was a multi-center, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled non-inferiority clinical trial of children ages 2 to 10 years with UTI. Subjects treated with 1 of 5 antibiotics (trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, amoxicillin-clavulanate, cefixime, cefdinir or cephalexin) were eligible. Children were stratified by presence or absence of fever and were enrolled if they had clinical improvement before Day 5 of treatment. The a priori equivalence interval was set at 0.05 for a one-sided analysis. The primary outcome was development of a symptomatic UTI defined as the presence of symptoms, pyuria, and a positive urine culture. The Intent-to-Treat population included children who took at least one dose of study medication.

Results: A total of 693 children were randomized, 345 to short course and 348 to standard course. Median age was 4 years old (IQR; 2-6), 652 (96.3%) were female and 255 were febrile (37%). Treatment success rate was 322/336 (96%) for short course and 326/328 (99%) for standard course. The 95% upper CI limit for the difference was 0.054. Treatment failure was not related to age group, fever at presentation, antibiotic type, or study site. There were no significant differences between groups the in the rates of adverse events, recurrent infection, clinical symptoms that may have been related to UTI, or emergent antibiotic resistance.

Conclusion: In children aged 2 months to 10 years with UTI, halting antimicrobial therapy in children who had exhibited clinical improvement after 5 days and continuing for an additional 5 days both resulted in high success rates. However, short course was inferior to treatment for 10 days.

Disclosures: **Kevin J. Downes, MD**, **Merck, Inc.** (Grant/Research Support) **Brian T. Fisher, DO, MPH, MSCE**, **Astellas** (Advisor or Review Panel member)**Merck** (Grant/Research Support)**Pfizer** (Grant/Research Support)

640. Analytical Validation of the BioFire® Bone and Joint Infection (BJI) Panel for the Identification of Bacteria, Yeast, and Antimicrobial Resistance Genes from Synovial Fluid

Nicholas Francis, n/a[1]; Laurence Barbier, n/a[2]; Caroline Dubost, n/a[2]; Elodie Billet, n/a[2]; Joel Manwaring, n/a[1]; Josh Southwick, n/a[1]; Tyson Dawson, n/a[1]; Jess Gann, n/a[1]; Kevin Ekins, n/a[1]; Jennifer Arce, MS[1]; Briana Flaherty, n/a[1]; Harmonie Durand, n/a[2]; Chris Cantrell, n/a[2]; Elizabeth Amiott, n/a[1]; [1]BioFire Diagnostics, Salt Lake City, Utah; [2]BioMerieux, Grenoble, Rhone-Alpes, France

Session: P-25. Diagnostics: Bacteriology/mycobacteriology

Background: The BioFire Bone and Joint Infection (BJI) Panel is a sample-to-answer test for the qualitative detection of nearly 40 different bacteria, yeast, and antimicrobial resistance (AMR) genes in synovial fluid (SF). The panel aims to improve on current culture-based diagnostics, particularly for detection of anaerobes (e.g. *Finegoldia magna*, *Kingella kingae*, *Cutibacterium*, *Anaerococcus* and *Peptoniphilus* species, and others) in about an hour. Analytical performance of the panel (Limit of Detection (LoD), analytical reactivity and specificity, interference, reproducibility), and specimen storage conditions are described.

Methods: LoD for each analyte was estimated from serial dilutions and confirmed at the lowest titer with ≥95% detection. A collection of >350 isolates representing genetic and geographic diversity of analytes was tested near LoD to assess analytical reactivity, and more than 420 near-neighbor, commensal, pathogenic, or environmental off-panel species were evaluated for assay specificity. Reproducibility was evaluated in a multi-laboratory multi-variable study, and the impact of storage and potentially interfering substances on the accuracy of test results was also assessed. Testing was performed with Investigational Use Only kits.

Results: The confirmed LoD for bacteria and yeast ranged from 100 - 10,000 CFU/mL. Sequence analysis and testing demonstrated clinically appropriate specificity and reactivity with a variety of isolates and different AMR gene types. Accurate and reproducible organism and AMR gene detection was observed with repeated testing of samples over several days (99.9% agreement with the expected results), and detection was not affected by potentially interfering substances nor by refrigerated sample storage.

Conclusion: The BioFire BJI Panel is a robust, accurate, and easy-to-use multiplex PCR test capable of detecting many aerobic and anaerobic bacteria, yeast, and AMR genes in synovial fluid specimens. Rapid and reliable molecular detection of possible BJI pathogens may advance the diagnosis and effective management of bone and joint infections.

Note: This panel has not been evaluated by the FDA or other regulatory agencies for diagnostic use.

Disclosures: Nicholas Francis, n/a, BioFire Diagnostics (Employee) Laurence Barbier, n/a, Biomerieux (Employee) Caroline Dubost, n/a, Biomerieux (Employee) Elodie Billet, n/a, Biomerieux (Employee) Joel Manwaring, n/a, BioFire Diagnostics (Employee) Josh Southwick, n/a, BioFire Diagnostics (Employee) Tyson Dawson, n/a, BioFire Diagnostics (Employee) Jess Gann, n/a, BioFire Diagnostics (Employee) Kevin Ekins, n/a, BioFire Diagnostics (Employee) Jennifer Arce, MS, BioFire Diagnostics/BioMerieux (Employee) Briana Flaherty, n/a, BioFire Diagnostics (Employee) Harmonie Durand, n/a, Biomerieux (Employee) Chris Cantrell, n/a, Biomerieux (Employee) Elizabeth Amiott, n/a, BioFire Diagnostics (Employee)

641. Carriage and Genetics of Haemophilus influenzae Serotype A (Hia) in Alaska, 2018

Leisha Nolen, MD, PhD[1]; Amanda Tifffany, PhD[2]; Carolynn DeByle, BS[3]; Dana Bruden, MS[3]; Alisa Reasonover, BS[3]; Brenna Simons, PhD[4]; Louisa Castrodale, DVM, MPH[5]; Joseph McLaughlin, MD[5]; Joseph Klejka, MD[6]; Xin Wang, PhD[7]; Nadav Topaz, PhD[8]; Michael Bruce, MD, MPH[3]; [1]Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Anchorage, AK; [2]Section of Epidemiology, Division of Public Health, Department of Health and Social Services, State of Alaska, Anchorage, Alaska; [3]Arctic Investigations Program, Division of Preparedness and Emerging Infections, National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Anchorage, AK; [4]Arctic Investigations Program, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Anchorage, Alaska; [5]Section of Epidemiology, Division of Health and Social Services, State of Alaska, Anchorage, AK; [6]3Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation, Bethel, Alaska; [7]Meningitis and Vaccine Preventable Disease Branch, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia; [8]Division of Bacteria Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Altanta, Georgia

Session: P-25. Diagnostics: Bacteriology/mycobacteriology

Background: *Haemophilus influenzae* serotype a (Hia) is an important cause of infection among Alaska Native children. In 2018, 4 invasive Hia cases (iHia) occurred in an Alaska community. Our response aimed to prevent more iHia and evaluate Hia carriage in the community. Whole genome sequencing (WGS) was performed to compare Hia from iHia patients across Alaska in 2018, and from healthy outbreak community members.

Methods: We collected oropharyngeal (OP) samples from outbreak community members. Children aged < 10 years and people in close contact with cases (contacts) were offered rifampin prophylaxis. A second set of OP samples was collected 8 weeks later. Isolates from iHia from across the state were collected as part of the state surveillance. Hia was detected by PCR and culture, then characterized by antimicrobial susceptibility and WGS.

Results: At baseline, contacts had a higher prevalence of Hia carriage than non-contacts (4/27(14.8%) vs 7/364(1.9%), p=0.0043). Eight weeks after rifampin prophylaxis, carriage prevalence did not significantly change among contacts (5/42(11.9%) to 6/25(24%), p=0.18) or non-contacts (7/368(1.9%) to 2/114(1.8%), p=0.47). Phylogenetic analysis of 19 iHia isolates and 15 isolates from healthy outbreak community members, revealed two major clades that differed by an average of 300 core single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs). Invasive and carriage isolates from the outbreak community were clustered in one clade, along with 3 non-outbreak iHia isolates. Isolates from this community differed from each other by an average of 1.2 core SNPs. Comparative genomics did not reveal any genetic mutations that distinguished carriage from invasive isolates. Three (20%) community isolates were rifampin-resistant and had a previously unreported mutation in the *rpoB* gene.

Conclusion: We found Hia carriage prevalence was highest among persons in contact with iHia cases. Long-term community carriage was not affected by rifampin prophylaxis, possibly due to staggered prophylaxis. In the outbreak community, Hia isolates from carriers were nearly genetically identical to iHia isolates. Overall, iHia isolates from Alaska in 2018 were genetically similar. The mutation conferring rifampin resistance is concerning, as rifampin is used to prophylax contacts of iHia cases.

Disclosures: **All Authors**: No reported disclosures