

TLV was not associated with 30-day CPFE-related readmission (adjOR, 0.34, 95%CI, 0.1-1.2). Patients who received VAN more commonly experienced an ADE while hospitalized (18%), most notably AKI

Conclusion. TLV was associated with similar short-term clinical outcomes compared to VAN for treatment of CPFE due to confirmed or suspected MRSA. Patients who received TLV experienced fewer overall ADEs.

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1324. Identification of Local Risk Factors for *P. aeruginosa* in Community-acquired Pneumonia in a Veteran Population

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Session: P-73. Respiratory Infections - Bacterial

Background. The 2019 ATS/IDSA community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) guidelines recommend empiric *P. aeruginosa* (PSA) coverage if locally validated risk factors are present. They further recommend obtaining local data on CAP pathogens to quantify risk factors and help guide clinical decision-making. To comply with the current guideline recommendations and to determine which patients may benefit from empiric anti-pseudomonal therapy, we aimed to characterize our institution's local risk factors for CAP caused by PSA.

Methods. This is a retrospective single-center matched cohort study of patients admitted to our institution with a CAP diagnosis and a positive respiratory culture who received antibiotic treatment in the past 19 years. Multivariate logistic regression was performed to assess the relationship between PSA and the following risk factors: severe or very severe COPD (FEV1 < 50% predicted), requiring invasive mechanical ventilation or vasopressor support in the first 24 hours of admission, history of PSA infection/colonization in the previous year, tracheostomy, bronchiectasis, long-term care facility residence and admission with receipt of IV antibiotics in the previous 90 days.

Results. A total of 343 patients were screened and 213 were included. Patients were mostly male (99%) with a median (IQR) age of 70 (63-76) years. Long-term care facility residence was removed from the model to prevent it from being over fit as it was related tracheostomy. In the multivariate analysis the only independently associated risk factor for PSA CAP was evidence during the prior year of PSA infection or colonization (OR 3.66; 95% CI 1.26 - 10.56; p = 0.018). Other risk factors that did not reach statistical significance but may be clinically significant included severe or very severe COPD (OR 2.52; 95% CI 2.52 - 6.38; p = 0.055) and tracheostomy (OR 5.28; 95% CI 0.74 - 38.85; p = 0.098).

Conclusion. The results of this study provide valuable data to help guide empiric CAP treatment at our institution. Based on these results, patients with PSA infection or colonization in the past year are appropriate to provide empiric anti-pseudomonal therapy for CAP. Further evaluation of severe or very severe COPD and tracheostomy would be beneficial to better characterize their role in PSA CAP.

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1325. Recalibrating Estimates of Pneumococcal Disease in Hospitalized Canadian adults from 2010 to 2017 with Use of an Extended Spectrum Serotype-specific Urine Antigen Detection

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Background. Pneumococcal vaccine recommendations in Canada include both age- and risk-based guidance. This study aimed to describe the burden of vaccine-preventable pneumococcal community acquired pneumonia (pCAP) and invasive pneumococcal disease (IPD) by age in hospitalized adults.

Methods. Active surveillance for all-cause CAP and IPD in hospitalized adults was performed from 2010 to 2017, including laboratory results, patient demographics, and outcomes. *Streptococcus pneumoniae* was detected using blood and sputum culture, or urine antigen detection (UAD). Serotype was assigned using Quellung reaction, PCR, or serotype-specific UADs spanning the 24 serotypes in PCV13 and PPV23 vaccines. Data were categorized by age (16-49, 50-64, 65+, and 50+ years) and over time.

Results. 11129 ACP cases and 216 cases of IPD (non-CAP) were identified. A laboratory test for *S. pneumoniae* was performed in 8912 of ACP cases, identifying 1264 (14.2%) as pCAP. Compared to non-pCAP, pCAP cases were more likely to be admitted to intensive care units and require mechanical ventilation. These serious outcomes, as well as mortality, were more prominent in bacteremic pCAP and IPD. Risk factors for death in pCAP included aged 75+ years, immune compromising conditions, and BMI < 18.5. When categorized by age, the proportion of individuals aged 65+ years for pCAP and IPD was 49.8% and 48.6%, and the 50-64 year age cohort represented 31.3% and 29.9%, respectively. The contributions of PCV13 and PPV23 serotypes remained relatively stable over time, and overall represented 57.6% and 90.9% for pCAP, and 35.0% and 72.0% for IPD, respectively.

Conclusion. Seven years following infant PCV13 immunization programs in Canada, PCV13 and PPV23 serotypes in pCAP and IPD remained predominant causes of pneumococcal disease. Serious outcomes were particularly evident in adults 50+, suggesting pneumococcal vaccines should be encouraged in this age group.

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1326. Possible Predictors of Coinfection in COVID-19: Making a Difficult Diagnosis

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Session: P-74. Respiratory Infections - Viral

Background. Coinfection with COVID-19 and a secondary pathogen contributes to morbidity and mortality. Despite its contribution to outcomes, diagnosing coinfection is challenging and no predictive tools have been established. To better assess risk factors for coinfection, we performed a review of all patients hospitalized for COVID-19 in our institution and evaluated them for candidate predictors of coinfection.

Methods. Medical records were reviewed in all patients admitted with COVID-19 at University of Chicago Medical Center between March 1, 2020 and April 18, 2020. Those identified as having coinfection were compared to those without coinfection. Secondary review was performed for characteristics of the coinfection, including diagnosis, microbiology, drug resistance, and nosocomial acquisition.

Results. 401 patients were included in the study, the mean age was 60 years (SD-17), 29% had severe disease, and 13% died. At least one test for coinfection was performed in 99% of patients. Coinfection was identified in 15% (72/401) of patients. Coinfection was associated with older age, disease severity, and hospital complications, such as DVT/PE, AKI, and delirium. [Table 1] No symptom, non-microbiologic test, radiograph, or preexisting condition was associated with coinfection. Dyspnea, chest pain, and obesity were more common in those without coinfection.