Table 2

Table 2. Characteristic of patients with NTM on granuloma vs patients with other diagnosis on pathology

CATEGORY	NTM/NTM+ Other n	NTM/NTM+ Other %	Other n	Other %	Total n	Total %	P Value
Age (years), Mean SD	69.43	10.23	67.66	12.3	67.95	11.99	0.2251
Race							
Caucasian	52	65.8	254	68.1	306	67.70	
African American	2	2.5	35	9.4	37	8.19	.
Asian	18	22.8	27	7.2	45	9.96	*0.0002
Other	4	5.1	29	7.8	33	7.30	.
Not specified	3	3.8	28	7.5	31	6.86	.
Sex							0.9193
Male	33	40.7	172	41.3	205	41.25	
Female	48	59.3	244	58.7	292	58.75	.
Smoking Status							0.1344
Current Smoker	11	13.6	26	6.3	37	7.47	
Former Smoker	37	45.7	194	46.9	231	46.67	.
Non-Smoker	25	30.9	165	39.9	190	38.38	.
Passive Smoker	2	2.5	7	1.7	9	1.82	.
Data Not Available	6	7.4	22	5.3	28	5.66	.
Airborne Isolation							
No	40	49.4	380	92.5	420	85.37	*<0.0001
Yes	41	50.6	31	7.5	72	14.63	.
Necrotizing Granuloma on Pathology							
No	12	14.8	206	50.1	218	44.31	*<0.0001
Yes	69	85.2	205	49.9	274	55.69	.
Past Medical History							
DM	11	13.6	48	11.5	59	11.87	0.6032
HTN	33	40.7	221	53.1	254	51.11	0.0414
CAD	6	7.4	52	12.5	58	11.67	0.1915
Malignancy	16	19.8	57	13.7	73	14.69	0.1593
Autoimmune Disease	7	8.6	28	6.7	35	7.04	0.5385
Other	0	0	5	1.2	5	1.01	0.3213
HIV	0	0	1	0.2	1	0.20	0.6587
History of Prior TB	4	4.9	5	1.2	9	1.81	* 0.021
Underlying Lung Conditions							
Asthma	8	9.9	41	9.9	49	9.86	0.9954
COPD	24	29.6	75	18	99	19.92	*0.0168
Other Malignancy Involving Lung	1	1.2	3	0.7	4	0.80	0.6361
Bronchiectasis	0	0	3	13.214	3	0.60	0.4433

Table 2

Lung Cancer	10	12.3	16	12.662	26	5.23	*0.0017
Interstitial Lung Disease	0	0	10	12.11	10	2.01	0.1586
Pneumonitis	0	0	1	11.558	1	0.20	0.6587
Other Structural Lung Disease	2	2.5	9	11.005	11	2.21	0.8642

Conclusion: Mycobacterial infections made up a significant percentage of resected lung nodules and/or lung masses for malignancy evaluation. NTM were isolated with greater frequency than *M. Tuberculosis* even with NGL on lung pathology. This reflects the changing epidemiology of NTM. The significant proportion of Asians with NTM compared with GL found during a malignancy work up without NTM is interesting and deserves further investigation.

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1653. Estimation of country-specific tuberculosis antibiograms using a wide and deep neural net on a large genomic dataset

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Session: P-72. Tuberculosis and other Mycobacterial Infections

Background. Improved estimates of drug resistant tuberculosis (TB) burden are needed to aid control efforts. The World Health Organization (WHO) currently reports estimates for rifampin resistance (RR) or multidrug resistance (MDR) at the national level. Resistance rates to other first-line and second-line agents, e.g. ethambutol, pyrazinamide, and aminoglycosides, are rarely available, even at the country level. Our objective was to generate country and drug specific resistance prevalence estimates (antibiograms) using in silico phenotype prediction and curated public and surveillance Mycobacterium tuberculosis (MTB) genomic data.

Methods. We curated MTB genomes either by sequencing or from published literature and excluded genomes that did not meet our quality criteria (i.e. at least 10X depth in >95% of the genome). A machine learning model previously trained to predict phenotypic resistance in MTB with high accuracy, a wide and deep neural net (WDNN), was used to predict resistance to ten drugs. We corrected for resistance oversampling in genomic data by conditioning on RR and using country specific surveillance MDR/RR rates reported by the WHO.

Results. Of the 49,851 MTB genomes curated, 33,873 isolates met quality criteria. Of these, geographic data was available for 22,838 genomes. Antibiograms were generated for nine first- and second-line drugs for 36 countries. Among countries with at least 100 isolates, a high rate of resistance to fluoroquinolones and second line injectables was seen among isolates from the Republic of Moldova (15.4% [CI = 13.7-16.7%] moxifloxacin resistant, 6.3% [CI = 5.5-6.8%] kanamycin resistant, n = 330) and Russian Federation (9.3% [CI = 9.1-9.4] moxifloxacin resistant, 5.4% [CI = 5.3-5.5%] kanamycin resistant, n = 1011) (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Antibiograms created using genotypic data for isolates from Republic of Moldova (n=330, rifampin-resistance rate correction: 29%, range 26-31% among new tuberculosis cases);and Russian Federation (n=1011, rifampin-resistance rate correction 35%, range 34-35%, among new tuberculosis cases. rif: rifampin, inh: isoniazid, pza: pyrazinamide, emb: ethambutol, str: streptomycin, cap: capreomycin, amk: amikacin, kan: kanamycin, moxi: moxifloxacin
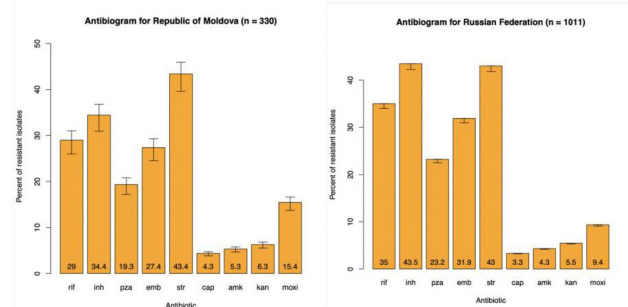
Conclusion: The estimation of antibiotic resistance prevalence in MTB for pyrazinamide, ethambutol and second-line agents can be aided by the use of *in silico* models of drug resistance. A high rate of resistance to second-line drugs precludes large scale roll out of short-course WHO regimens for treatment of MDR-TB for empiric use in certain countries. The use of whole genome sequencing for resistance surveillance can inform policy on optimal national regimen choice for TB treatment.

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1654. Evaluation of a rapid detection method of clarithromycin resistance genes in *Mycobacterium avium* using the Amplification Refractory Mutation System-Loop-Mediated Isothermal Amplification method

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Session: P-72. Tuberculosis and other Mycobacterial Infections

Background. Clarithromycin (CLR) is the key drug in multidrug therapy for *Mycobacterium avium* complex (MAC) diseases and the only drug for which drug susceptibility is correlated with a clinical response in these diseases. In the case of CLR-resistant MAC, a point mutation is present at either position 2058 or 2059 of the peptidyl transferase active center in the domain V region of 23S rRNA at the macrolide binding site. Using conventional investigation, we clarified the correlation between drug susceptibility testing and mutation of drug resistance genes. In this study, we adapted a rapid detection method using the amplification refractory mutation system (ARMS)-loop-mediated isothermal amplification (LAMP) to identify a mutation in the 23S rRNA gene in *M. avium* isolates (Figure 1). Furthermore, we evaluated the usefulness as point-of-care testing (POCT) technology using clinical isolates.