

Background. In 2014, the American Academy of Pediatrics stopped recommending RSV immunoprophylaxis (RSV IP) for otherwise healthy infants 29–34 weeks gestational age (wGA), while continuing to recommend RSV IP for infants born at <29 wGA. The decline in RSV IP and associated increase in RSV hospitalizations (RSVH) among infants 29–34 wGA have been described previously, but potential effects of the 2014 guidance change on preterm infants <29 wGA are unknown. This study compared 2012–2014 and 2014–2016 outpatient RSV IP use as well as RSVH rates relative to term infants among otherwise healthy <29 wGA infants.

Methods. Infants born from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2016 were followed from birth hospitalization discharge through their first year of life in the MarketScan Commercial (COM) and Multistate Medicaid (MED) databases. DRG and ICD codes identified term and <29 wGA infants at birth. RSV IP receipt was derived from pharmacy and outpatient medical claims (inpatient RSV IP data were unavailable). RSVH were derived from inpatient medical claims. RSVH IP use and RSVH were assessed across three chronologic age (CA) groups: <3 months, 3–<6 months, and 6–<12 months. RSVH rate ratios for 2012–2014 and 2014–2016 were calculated for <29 wGA infants using healthy term infants 0–<12 months of age as a reference category.

Results. Outpatient RSV IP receipt fell after 2014 for <29 wGA infants across all CA categories, with the greatest decline observed among infants <3 months CA (Table 1). Greater RSVH rates for <29 wGA infants relative to term infants were observed after 2014 (Figures 1 and 2), with infants <3 months CA experiencing the greatest percentage increases in relative RSVH risks.

Conclusion. Outpatient RSV IP decreased and RSVH relative to term infants increased among otherwise healthy <29 wGA infants following the 2014 policy change, even though RSV IP continued to be recommended. The effects were greatest for infants <3 months CA and those insured by Medicaid.

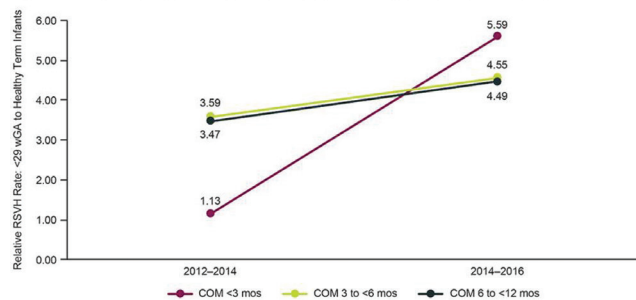
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Table 1. Percentage of <29 wGA Infants Receiving Outpatient RSV IP in 2012–2014 vs. 2014–2016

	Commercial			Medicaid		
	2012–2014	2014–2016	% Decline	2012–2014	2014–2016	% Decline
<3 months, %	19.8	10.5	46*	14.6	9.3	36*
3 to <6 months, %	46.4	43.3	7	43.0	32.8	24*
6 to <12 months, %	47.8	42.3	12*	48.2	39.1	19*

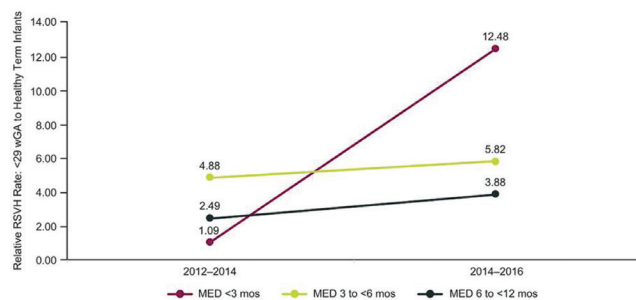
* P-value < 0.05.

Figure 1. Rates of RSVH Among Commercially-Insured <29 wGA Infants Relative to Healthy Term* Infants 0 to <12 mos



*Absolute rates: 2012–2014, 2014–2016 (0.728, 0.811).
Abbreviations: COM, commercial; RSVH, respiratory syncytial virus hospitalization; wGA, weeks gestational age.

Figure 2. Rates of RSVH Among Medicaid-Insured <29 wGA Infants Relative to Healthy Term* Infants 0 to <12 mos



*Absolute rates: 2012–2014, 2014–2016 (1.262, 0.859).
Abbreviations: MED, Medicaid; RSVH, respiratory syncytial virus hospitalization; wGA, weeks gestational age.

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741. Impact of Adenovirus Co-detections on Illness Severity

Varvara Probst, MD¹; Bhinnata Piya, MPH²; Laura Stewart, PhD²; Susan Gerber, MD³; Brian Rha, MD, MSPH⁴; Joana Yu, MPH⁵; Suman Das, PhD²; Angela P. Campbell, MD, MPH, FPIDS, FIDSA⁶; John V. Williams, MD⁷ and Natasha B. Halasa, MD, MPH, FPIDS⁸; ¹Pediatric Infectious Disease, Vanderbilt University Medical Center, Nashville, Tennessee, ²Vanderbilt University Medical Center, Nashville, Tennessee, ³Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta Georgia, Georgia, ⁴Division of Pediatric Infectious Diseases, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, Alabama, ⁵Division of Viral Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia, ⁶Influenza Division, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia, ⁷Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, ⁸Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville, Tennessee

Session: 69. Respiratory Infections: Viral
Thursday, October 4, 2018: 12:30 PM

Background. Human adenovirus (AdV) is a common pathogen among children with acute respiratory illnesses (ARI) and is often associated with co-detection with other respiratory viral pathogens. We sought to compare demographic and clinical characteristics in children with ARI who had single-AdV vs. AdV-co-detection with other viruses.

Methods. Children <18 years with fever and/or ARI were enrolled in Vanderbilt Children's Hospital inpatient setting from 2015 to 2018 and emergency department from 2016 to 2018. Interviews were conducted using standardized case report forms. Nose and throat swab specimens were collected and tested by RT-qPCR for common respiratory pathogens (AdV, RSV, HRV, hMPV, PIV1–4 and Influenza).

Results. Of 2,740 ARI cases, 174 were positive for AdV [88 (51%) single detection], with 53% male, 47% White, 36% Black, 30% Hispanic and median age of 17.2 months. Co-detected pathogens in AdV-positive specimens were RSV(15%), HRV(14%), influenza(5%), PIV1(1%), PIV2(0.6%), PIV3(1.7%), and PIV4(0.6%), hMPV(3%), >1 co-pathogens(9%). Subjects with single-AdV detection were more likely to have an underlying medical condition (42% vs. 24%, P < 0.05). Table 1 compares clinical presentation and severity of single-AdV and AdV-co-detection cases.

Table 1:

	AdV-Single n = 88 (%)	AdV-co-Detection n = 86 (%)	P-Value*
Fever	78(89)	71(83)	0.25
Cough	63(72)	79(92)	<0.01
Dyspnea	38(43)	57(66)	<0.01
Wheezing	36(41)	50(58)	<0.05
Chest in-drawing	8(9)	29(34)	<0.01
Nasal congestion/runny nose	71(81)	79(92)	<0.05
Diarrhea	13(15)	27(31)	<0.01
Supplemental oxygen	5/88(6)	23/84(27)	<0.01
Admitted (2015–2016)	6/6(100)	20/20(100)	—
ICU Admission (2015–2016)	1/69(16.7)	4/20(20.0)	0.86
Admitted (2016–2018)	15/82(18)	20/66(30)	0.09
ICU admission (2016–2018)	1/15(6.7)	2/20(10.0)	0.72

Conclusion. Patients with single-AdV detection were less likely to present with ARI symptoms and require oxygen, but were more likely to have underlying medical conditions compared with AdV-co-detection. Further studies to type AdV isolates will help elucidate the role of specific adenovirus types associated with co-detections and illness severity and inform epidemiological information for future vaccine initiatives.

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742. "Troponin Leaks" in Patients with Acute Respiratory Viral Infections Enrolled in SUPERNOVA: A Marker of Worse Clinical Outcomes

Ernesto Ruiz, MD¹; Bashir Lengi, MD¹; Tiffany Gray, RN¹; Mahwish Mushtaq, MD²; Daniel Musher, MD, FIDSA³ and MariaRodriguez-Barradas, MD, FIDSA⁴; ¹MEDVAMC, Houston, Texas, ²Infectious Diseases Section, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas, ³Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas, ⁴Department of Medicine, Michael E. DeBakey VA Medical Center, Houston, Texas

Session: 69. Respiratory Infections: Viral
Thursday, October 4, 2018: 12:30 PM

Background. Cardiac troponin I (cTnI) is a specific marker of cardiac muscular injury. Many patients hospitalized with acute respiratory illness (ARI) have elevated cTnI levels but do not meet EKG criteria for an acute ischemic cardiac event. Troponin leaks could be due to demand ischemia or acute inflammation of the myocardium. We hypothesized that patients with viral ARI and elevated cTnI have worse cardiopulmonary outcomes than those with viral ARI and normal cTnI.

Methods. From November 11, 2016–September 30, 2017 nasopharyngeal swabs from patients enrolled in SUPERNOVA ARI Study, a CDC/2-VA site, active surveillance platform to evaluate the incidence of viral infection in patients hospitalized with symptoms and/or signs of ARI, were tested using a FilmArray Respiratory Panel. Based on detection of any virus, patients were categorized as positive (vPCR+) or negative (vPCR-). Patient enrolled at the Houston site with cTnI obtained <48 hours of

admission were included in the analysis. cTnI above upper limit of normal (>0.03 ng/dL) was defined as elevated. Demographic and clinical data were abstracted from chart review. Outcomes were myocardial infarction (MI) on admission, 30- and 90-day re-admissions due to cardio-respiratory illness and 30- and 90-day all-cause mortality. For the univariable analysis of baseline factors and outcomes we used unpaired *t*-tests for continuous variables and χ^2 or Fisher exact test for categorical variables as appropriate.

Results. Ninety-four of 332 cases were vPCR positive and cTnI levels on admission were available in 86. Demographics and comorbidities were all similar for the high ($N = 42$) and normal ($N = 44$) cTnI groups. Compared with normal cTnI group, those with high cTnI had similar 30- and 90-day readmission rates (14% vs. 9%, $P = 0.4$ and 26% vs. 16%, respectively, $P = 0.2$). However, 30- and 90-day mortality rates were higher for high cTnI patients (10% vs. 0% and 19% vs. 5%, $P < 0.03$).

Conclusion. Troponin elevation on patients with a documented viral respiratory infection is associated with higher 30- and 90-day mortality rates. Troponin leaks should not be dismissed as a trivial finding in this group of patients. Further work on its pathogenesis is warranted.

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743. Severity and Costs of Respiratory Syncytial Virus and Bronchiolitis Hospitalization in Commercially Insured Preterm and Term Infants Before and After the 2014 American Academy of Pediatrics Guidance Change on Immunoprophylaxis

Leonard R. Krilov, MD¹; Jaime Fergie, MD²; Mitchell Goldstein, MD³; Christopher Rizzo, MD⁴; Lance Brannman, PhD⁵; Jeffrey McPheeters, BA⁵; Stephanie Korner, MPH⁵; Tanya Burton, PhD⁶ and Lucie Sharpsten, PhD⁵; ¹Children's Medical Center, NYU Winthrop, Mineola, New York, ²Driscoll Children's Hospital, Corpus Christi, Texas, ³Loma Linda University Children's Hospital, Loma Linda, California, ⁴AstraZeneca, Gaithersburg, Maryland, ⁵Optum, Eden Prairie, Minnesota, ⁶Health Economics and Outcomes Research (HEOR), Optum, Eden Prairie, Minnesota

Session: 69. Respiratory Infections: Viral
Thursday, October 4, 2018: 12:30 PM

Background. In 2014, the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) stopped recommending respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) immunoprophylaxis in infants 29–34 weeks gestational age (wGA) without chronic lung disease (CLD) or congenital heart disease (CHD). This study examined the impact of this guidance change on the severity and costs of first year of life RSV hospitalizations (RSVH) and all-cause bronchiolitis hospitalizations (BH) among preterm (PT) vs. term infants in the 2014–2016 seasonal years relative to the 2011–2014 seasonal years.

Methods. Infants aged <1 year between July 1, 2011 and June 31, 2016 were identified from commercial insurance claims in the Optum Research Database. Diagnosis codes identified births of term and 29–34 wGA infants without CLD, CHD, or other health problems, RSVH, and BH. Length of stay (LOS), admission to the intensive care unit (ICU), and use of mechanical ventilation (MV) captured RSVH and BH severity. Costs were adjusted to 2015 USD.

Results. A total of 362,382 births (29–34 wGA and term without major health problems) were identified, of which 13,666 (3.8%) were PT. RSVH and BH were more severe among PT infants in 2014–2016 vs. 2011–2014, with a greater mean LOS (RSVH: 6.8 vs. 4.7 days, $P = 0.008$; BH: 7.2 vs. 4.6, $P = 0.021$), a higher proportion of infants admitted to the ICU (RSVH: 42.4% vs. 25.3%, $P = 0.014$; BH: 39.1% vs. 23.7%, $P = 0.009$), and increased use of MV (RSVH: 14.1% vs. 6.1%, $P = 0.067$; BH: 14.8% vs. 5.3%, $P = 0.013$). Among term infants, LOS and ICU admissions were similar between 2014–2016 and 2011–2014 ($P > 0.05$), but there was an increased use of MV in the 2014–2016 season (RSVH: 6.9% vs. 4.2%, $P = 0.009$; BH: 6.3% vs. 3.7%, $P = 0.003$). Mean costs per hospitalization were greater for PT infants in 2014–2016 compared with 2011–2014 (RSVH: \$29,382 vs. \$16,572, $P = 0.059$; BH: \$26,101 vs. \$15,896, $P = 0.047$), whereas mean term hospitalization costs were similar (RSVH: \$15,011 vs. \$15,472, $P = 0.705$; BH: \$14,555 vs. \$14,603, $P = 0.957$).

Conclusion. RSVH and BH severity and per-hospitalization costs (higher among PT infants relative to term infants) increased following the 2014 AAP immunoprophylaxis guidance change. The increases are likely explained by more frequent RSV hospitalizations among higher-risk 29–34 wGA infants in 2014–2016.

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744. Effectiveness of 23-Valent Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Vaccine and Influenza Vaccine Against Pneumococcal Pneumonia Among Elderly Patients Aged 65 Years and Older in the Republic of Korea: A Case-Control Study

Jong Hun Kim, MD¹; Byung Chul Chun, MD, PhD²; Joon Young Song, MD³; Hyo Youl Kim, MD, PhD⁴; In-Gyu Bae, MD⁵; Dong-Min Kim, MD⁶; Won Suk Choi, MD,

PhD⁷; Y.H. Jeong, MD⁷; Young Hwa Choi, MD, PhD⁸; Seong Hui Kang, MD⁹; Young Kyung Yoon, MD, PhD¹⁰; Jang-Wook Sohn, MD, PhD¹⁰ and Min-Ja Kim, MD, PhD¹⁰; ¹Division of Infectious Diseases, Korea University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea, Republic of (South), ²Preventive Medicine, Korea University Coll. of Med., Seoul, Korea, Republic of (South), ³Korea University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea, Republic of (South), ⁴Division of Infectious Diseases, Yonsei University Wonju College of Medicine, Wonju, Korea, Republic of (South), ⁵Gyeongsang National University Hospital, Jinju, Korea, Republic of (South), ⁶School of Medicine, Chosun University, Gwang Ju, Korea, Republic of (South), ⁷Konyang University Hospital, Daejeon, Korea, Republic of (South), ⁸Department of Infectious Diseases, Ajou University School of Medicine, Suwon, Korea, Republic of (South), ⁹Konyang University Hospital, Daejeon, Korea, Republic of (South), ¹⁰Division of Infectious Disease, Department of Internal Medicine, Korea University Medical Center, Seoul, Korea, Republic of (South)

Session: 69. Respiratory Infections: Viral
Thursday, October 4, 2018: 12:30 PM

Background. The national immunization program (NIP) of annual influenza vaccination to the elderly population (≥ 65 years of age) in the Republic of Korea (ROK) has been implemented since 1987. Recently, the 23-valent pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPV23) through the NIP has been provided to the elderly population in the ROK since May 2013. The aim of this study was to assess PPV23 and influenza vaccine (IV) effectiveness in preventing pneumococcal pneumonia (PP) among elderly patients ≥ 65 years of age.

Methods. A case-control study using a hospital-based cohort was conducted. Cases of PP including bacteremic PP and nonbacteremic PP were collected from 14 hospitals in the pneumococcal diseases surveillance program from March 2013 to October 2015. Controls matched by age and sex in the same hospital were selected. Demographic, clinical information, and vaccination histories were collected. Previous immunization was categorized into "vaccinated" if a patient had received vaccines as follows: PPV23 (4 weeks to 5 years) and IV (2 weeks to 6 months) prior to the diagnosis of PP for case patients and prior to the hospital admission for control patients. Adjusted odds ratio (OR) was calculated, controlling for underlying medical conditions. Vaccine effectiveness was defined as $(1 - OR) \times 100$.

Results. During the study period, a total of 661 cases (104 bacteremic PP cases and 557 nonbacteremic PP cases) and 661 controls were enrolled for analyses. For overall patients ≥ 65 years of age, there was no significant vaccine effectiveness against PP. For young elderly patients with 65–74 years, IV alone (1.2%, [95% confidence interval (CI) –95.3% to 50.0%]) and PPV23 alone (21.9%, [95% CI –39.0% to 56.1%]) were not effective. However, significant vaccine effectiveness of PPV23 plus IV against PP was noted (54.4%, [95% CI 6.9–77.7%], $P = 0.031$). For older elderly patients ≥ 75 years of age, no significant vaccine effectiveness was observed.

Conclusion. Our study indicates that PPV23 plus IV may be effective in preventing PP among young elderly patients with 65–74 years, suggesting additive benefits of influenza plus PPV23 vaccination. Further studies are required to confirm the persistent additive protective effectiveness.

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745. Surveillance for Oseltamivir-Resistant Influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 Virus Infections During 2016–2017 and 2017–2018, United States

Sarah Spencer, PhD¹; Ha Nguyen, PhD¹; Anwar Abd Elal, BS¹; Jennifer Laplante, PhD²; Kirsten St. George, MD³; Alicia M. Fry, MD, MPH⁴; Larisa Gubareva, MD, PhD⁴ and Angela P. Campbell, MD, MPH, FPIDS, FIDSA⁴; ¹Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia, ²New York State Department of Health, Albany, New York, ³Wadsworth Center, New York State Department of Health, Albany, New York, ⁴Influenza Division, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia

Session: 69. Respiratory Infections: Viral
Thursday, October 4, 2018: 12:30 PM

Background. Three neuraminidase inhibitors (NAIs) are approved and recommended for treatment of influenza in the United States; however, antiviral resistance can emerge during or after treatment, and sporadic resistant viruses unrelated to NAI exposure may occur, especially in influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 viruses. Limited transmission of oseltamivir-resistant A(H1N1)pdm09 viruses between persons has also occurred. Oseltamivir resistance is most commonly caused by an H275Y substitution in the neuraminidase (NA). We describe findings from surveillance for oseltamivir-resistant A(H1N1)pdm09 viruses.

Methods. The CDC requested state public health laboratories to submit up to eight viruses (two of each subtype/lineage) every 2 weeks for virus sequencing and NA inhibition assay testing; up to five additional A(H1N1)pdm09 clinical specimens were requested for H275Y pyrosequencing. NA sequencing and functional phenotypic NA inhibition assays were performed on drug-resistant virus isolates. A standard case form was collected on persons infected with oseltamivir-resistant viruses.

Results. From October 1, 16 to April 18, 18, 1,368 A(H1N1)pdm09 viruses were tested (median 89 specimens, range 20–328, tested/month during the influenza season). Overall, 12 (~0.9%) oseltamivir-resistant A(H1N1)pdm09 viruses were detected from nine states; all contained H275Y in the NA. All viruses were also resistant to peramivir, but none to zanamivir. The 12 patients had a median age of 34 years (range, 2 months–69 years). Eight (67%) had an immunosuppressive condition. Six (50%) reported no exposure to NAIs before specimen collection, two were taking