P685 EVALUATION OF EXTRAGENITAL SWABS FOR SIMULTANEOUS NEISSERIA GONORRHOEAE CULTURE AND NUCLEIC ACID AMPLIFICATION TESTING

1Olusegun Soge*, 2Christina Thibault, 3Indley Barbee, 4Rushienne Pasoua, 5Allison Rollins, 6Matthew Golden. 1University of Washington, Global Health and Medicine (Infectious Diseases), Seattle, USA; 7Public Health – Seattle and King County, HIVSTD Program, Seattle, USA; 8University of Washington, Medicine, Seattle, USA; 4University of Washington, Global Health, Seattle, USA

Background Nucleic acid amplification testing (NAAT) has replaced culture as the predominant test for Neisseria gonorrhoeae (GC). However, antimicrobial susceptibility testing requires culture. We assessed whether a single swab specimen could be used for both NAAT and culture testing for GC.

Methods From May to December 2018, we collected paired specimens from patients presenting to the municipal STD clinic in Seattle, WA who met clinical criteria for gonorrhea culture. One specimen was collected using the BBL CultureSwab plus Amies Gel with Charcoal and one was collected using the Aptima collection kit. Approximately half of BBL specimens were collected by clinicians and half were self-collected by patients. BBL specimens were sent to the laboratory at ambient temperature where they were cultured for GC and then processed and tested using Aptima Combo 2. The second swab was placed in an Aptima transport tube and processed according to the manufacturer’s instructions (clinical NAAT). We calculated the agreement between Aptima GC test results among clinical and BBL specimens and the sensitivity of BBL NAAT using the clinical NAAT result as the gold standard.

Results We collected 109 paired rectal specimens (53 clinician-collected and 56 patient-collected) and 104 paired pharyngeal specimens (49 clinician-collected and 55 patient-collected). Twenty-nine (27%) rectal specimens and 19 (18%) pharyngeal specimens were culture positive. Among rectal specimens, 44 (40%) clinical NAATs and 33 (30%) BBL NAATs were positive (90% agreement, BBL 75% sensitive). Among pharyngeal specimens, 59 (57%) clinical NAATs and 39 (38%) BBL NAATs were positive (81% agreement, BBL 66% sensitive). None of the BBL specimens tested positive in the absence of a paired positive clinical NAAT. The sensitivity of NAAT of BBL specimens did not vary substantially between clinician and patient collected specimens.

Conclusion Aptima testing of BBL CultureSwab specimens collected in Amies Gel with Charcoal is insensitive for GC.

Disclosure No significant relationships.

P686 THE ENHANCED SURVEILLANCE OF ANTIMICROBIAL-RESISTANT GONORRHOEA (ESAG) IN CANADA

1Stephanie Alexandre, 2Kristina Tomas, 3Cassandra Lybeck, 4Irene Martin*, 5Tawny Sawatsky, 6Walter Demczuk, 6Jennifer Gatrax, 7Petra Smyczek, 8David Alexander, 9Carla Loepky, 10Todd Hatchette, 11Erin Leonard, 12Chris Archibald. 1Public Health Agency of Canada, Surveillance and Epidemiology Division, CCDC, IDPC, Ottawa, Canada; 2Public Health Agency of Canada, National Microbiology Laboratory, Winnipeg, Canada; 3National Microbiology Laboratory, Winnipeg, Canada; 4Alberta Health Services, STI Services, Edmonton, Canada; 5Cdham Provincial Laboratory, Winnipeg, Canada; 6Manitoba Health, Seniors and Active Living, Winnipeg, Canada; 7Nova Scotia Health Authority, Halifax, Canada

Background Gonorrhea (GC) is the most commonly reported drug resistant sexually transmitted infection (STI) in Canada with 23,708 cases reported in 2016, double the 11,874 cases reported in 2007, corresponding to an 81% increase in rates. Only about 19% of these were cultured, meaning that direct AMR data was only available for one-fifth of GC cases. The Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) launched the Enhanced Surveillance of Antimicrobial-Resistance Gonorrhea (ESAG) program in 2013 in three jurisdictions (Alberta, Manitoba, and Nova Scotia) in order to improve the understanding of current trends of AMR-GC. This enhanced laboratory-epidemiological linked surveillance program collects data not available via its existing routine and laboratory surveillance.

Methods All cultures and data from participating jurisdictions are included in the surveillance program. The National Microbiology Laboratory performs antimicrobial susceptibility testing for a panel of antimicrobials and sequence typing. Enhanced epidemiological data collected includes treatment information and risk factors.

Results From 2014–2017, ESAG captured 2767 cultures from 2566 cases. The majority of the cases were male (81%) and less than 40 years old (83%). There was a 25% decrease from 2014 to 2017 in the number of cases from men who have sex with men. The proportion of isolates demonstrating resistance to at least one antibiotic agent steadily increased from 2014 (54%) to 2016 (66%), dropping to 58% in 2017. Large declines in decreased susceptibility to both cefixime (91%) and ceftriaxone (88%) and increasing rates of resistance to azithromycin were observed.

Conclusion ESAG data for 2014–2017 demonstrated decreased susceptibility to the preferred therapy antimicrobials, suggesting that resistance to these key antimicrobials could complicate GC treatment considerably in the future. The expansion of ESAG remains a priority with negotiations currently underway with the remaining jurisdictions with the goal national representation.

Disclosure No significant relationships.
with ST-3672 (n=22) predominant. At the bivariate level, infection with ST-3672 was associated with younger age (62% of those infected were 15–19 years old, \( p=0.002 \)), and chlamydia co-infection (67% vs 37%, \( p=0.012 \)). In multivariable analysis, age group remained significant, while an interaction between inner-core residency and chlamydia co-infection was detected. Case-contact networks were highly-fragmented, consisting mainly of dyads and triads. Of 85 components, the largest component included 6 nodes, while 61% were dyads. CUG testing indicated in-degree centralization was lower than expected (\( p<0.05 \)). Genotyping combined with case-contact data increased the potential size and geographic reach of each component. Of potential components found after incorporating subtypes, 32% (10/33) were dyadic, with the largest component consisting of 45 nodes.

**Conclusion** Molecular data revealed connections that were not apparent from case-contact investigations alone, leading to more cases potentially linked together, and over a wider geographic area. A handful of subtypes were responsible for the majority of infections. Early identification of dominant subtypes may potentially curtail transmission of NG.

**Disclosure** No significant relationships.