

P1813 Extended resistance does not mean lower virulence: comparison of the severity of bacteraemia due to *Enterobacteriaceae* producing or not extended-spectrum beta-lactamasesVeronique Fontaine¹, Arnaud Seigneurin², Sandrine Boisset³, Olivier Epaulard*⁴

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Background: Enterobacteria producing extended-spectrum beta-lactamases (ESBL) are an increased cause of community and nosocomial infections. Some studies had suggested that highly resistance pathogens may have a reduced virulence. We aimed to determine whether the severity of the initial presentation was different in case of bacteremia with enterobacteria producing or not ESBL.

Materials/methods: We conducted a monocentric case-control study by including patients hospitalized in the emergency ward of Grenoble University Hospital, France, in the years 2010-2016. Cases were patients with bacteremia with an ESBL-producing enterobacteria. Controls were patients with bacteremia with a non-ESBL-producing enterobacteria with matching age class, Charlson comorbidity index, and bacteria genus.

Results: we included 63 cases and 126 controls. The severity of the initial presentation was not different between the two groups: the median SOFA score was 4 [2-5] for ESBL and 3 [2-5] for non-ESBL ($p=0.171$); the proportion of sepsis (64.8% vs 66.1%, $p=0.999$) and septic shock (9.3% vs 5.0%, $p=0.455$) was not different; the median Pitt bacteremia score was 1 [0-2] in the two groups. When analyzing only the patients with an *E. coli* bacteremia (49 case and 98 controls), the same trends were observed.

Conclusions: When taking in account comorbidities (Charlson index), bacteremia with ESBL-producing enterobacteria have the same level of severity that their non-ESBL counterparts. They should therefore be rapidly identified and treated, also it is necessary not to increase excessively the use of carbapenems.

