

quarterly infection count occurred 34 times for *M. avium* complex across 10 hospitals, 14 times for *M. gordonae* across 2 hospitals and 14 times for *M. lentiflavum* across 2 hospitals (Figure 3). **Conclusion:** A diverse group of NTM were isolated across our healthcare system over the study period, most commonly *M. avium* complex, *M. gordonae*, and *M. lentiflavum*, each with hospital-specific temporal frequencies that suggest the potential for undetected outbreaks, while frequencies of less commonly isolated species were rarely suggestive of potential undetected outbreaks. Further epidemiologic investigation of in-hospital transmission routes, with whole genome sequencing to determine genetic relatedness, is necessary to identify undetected outbreaks.

*Antimicrobial Stewardship & Healthcare Epidemiology* 2024;4(Suppl. S1):s128–s129  
doi:10.1017/ash.2024.291

**Presentation Type:**

Poster Presentation - Poster Presentation

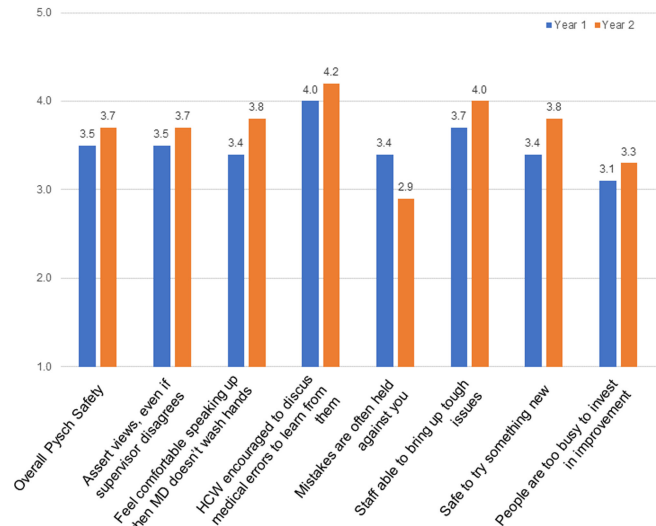
**Subject Category:** Patient Safety

**Low levels of psychological safety in inpatient medical-surgical nurses on the tail end of the COVID-19 pandemic**

Cara Johnson, Columbia University School of Nursing; Dr. Ulanda Marcus-Aiyeku, Hackensack Meridian Health, University of Tennessee Health Science Center and Amanda Hessels, Columbia University

**Background:** The COVID-19 pandemic required an increased reliance on and utilization of the inpatient nursing workforce. We aim to examine the psychological safety of U.S. inpatient acute care nurses in the two years following the onset of COVID-19. **Method:** Participants were recruited for participation across two major metropolitan medical centers in the tri-state area, six units per site (12 total). Anonymous Qualtrics survey invitations were distributed through work listservs in the first halves of 2022

Psychological Safety Ratings



and 2023. The invitation was open to registered nurses who provided at least 16 hours/week of direct patient care for at least six months at the hospital. The survey was open for 4-6 weeks, with reminders sent every other week. Nurses were offered a \$25 gift card the first year and \$35 the second. Nurses were asked to rate how frequently they experience seven conditions indicative of psychological safety in their work environment from 1 = “Never” to 5 = “Always”. Two items were reverse coded in analysis as the prompts were negatively phrased. Blank and ineligible responses were excluded from the analytic sample. As response distributions were skewed, Wilcoxon rank-sum tests were used to analyze differences between years (alpha = 0.5). Blank and ineligible responses were excluded from the final analytic sample. **Result:** We achieved an overall response rate of 52% for each survey year (n=258 Year 1, n=221 Year 2). Psychological safety was found to be low overall for both years, but lowest for Year 1 (3.5 vs. 3.7, p=0.0132). The highest rated condition in both years was “When a medical error occurs at this hospital, health care workers are encouraged to discuss mistakes in order to learn how to prevent similar future errors” (4.0 Year 1 vs. 4.2 Year 2, p=0.0054). The lowest rated condition changed across years. For Year 1, “At this hospital, people are too busy to invest time in improvement” (reverse coded) received the lowest rating at 3.1 (vs. 3.3 in Year 2, p=0.0685). For Year 2, “If you make a mistake at this hospital, it is often held against you” became the lowest rating at 2.9 (vs. 3.4 year 1, <.0001). A summary of the psychological safety conditions is presented in Figure 1. **Conclusion:** Nurses in our study reported low psychological safety during the end of the COVID-19 pandemic. This has implications for overall patient safety and for nursing staff retention in acute care units.

*Antimicrobial Stewardship & Healthcare Epidemiology* 2024;4(Suppl. S1):s129  
doi:10.1017/ash.2024.292

**Presentation Type:**

Poster Presentation - Poster Presentation

**Subject Category:** Pediatrics

**Creation of a Multi-Year Pediatric Candidemia Antibiogram in Georgia Identifies Changing Epidemiology and Resistance Trends**

Diane Saint-Victor, Children’s Healthcare of Atlanta; Mark Gonzalez, Children’s Healthcare of Atlanta; Collin Dubick, Emory University and Matt Linam, Emory University

**Background:** Invasive candidiasis, including candidemia, is a significant cause of morbidity and mortality in medically complex and immunocompromised children. Understanding the epidemiology and antifungal susceptibility patterns of *Candida* infections could help guide empiric antifungal therapy. **Methods:** This fungal antibiogram was created at a

