

EV0389

ePoster Viewing

Clinical ID: community-acquired infections including CAP, sepsis, STD, ...

[Echinococcosis: a 15-year epidemiological, clinical and outcome overview](#)

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OBJECTIVES

To analyze the epidemiological and clinical characteristics and mortality of patients with cystic echinococcosis (CE) in the North of Spain.

METHODS

A retrospective study of the medical records of patients diagnosed with CE and hospitalized during 1997–2011 in a University Hospital.

RESULTS

A total of 76 patients were diagnosed with hydatid disease. Mean age was 57.8 years (SD: 19.1 years; range 14.9–92.7), 44 were men. The yearly average incidence was 1.08 cases/100,000 inhabitants. The highest incidence was registered in patients aged 70–79 years (22.7% of all cases). Liver was the main organ involved (92.1%), followed by lung (6.6%) and preitoneum (1.3%). Fifty-five patients (72%) received treatment: 2 (3.6%) medical treatment (albendazole); 27 (49%) surgical treatment; 3 (5.4%), medical treatment combined with cyst drainage; and 23 (42%) combined medical and surgical treatment. Fourteen patients had a recurrence. Twenty-four (31.2%) patients died. No patient death was attributed directly to hydatidosis, though mortality was significantly higher in the untreated versus the treated patient group (57% vs. 22%, $p=0.003$).

CONCLUSIONS

Hydatidosis treatment and diagnostic approaches remain heterogeneous. The liver continues being the main organ affected. Mortality was higher in patients who did not received treatment, however this result might have been influenced by other factors, mainly age.