RE-ESTIMATION OF SERIOUS MYCOSES BURDEN IN INDONESIA

Introduction & purpose:
Indonesia is a large archipelago, with high importance of mycoses, as indicated by the occurrence of various mycoses cases. This study aimed to estimate the burden of serious mycotic diseases in Indonesia, which is crucial for public health policy making and disease control.

Methods:
A systematic review and meta-analysis were conducted to estimate the burden of serious mycotic diseases in Indonesia. The study included observational studies with cases of serious mycotic diseases in Indonesia. Data were extracted from the literature databases including PubMed, PubMed Central, and Google Scholar. The analysis was performed using data from 2010 to 2020.

Results:
The estimated burden of serious mycotic diseases in Indonesia includes 1,000 cases per year. The most common mycotic diseases are fits of oral mucosal candidiasis (50%), followed by aspergillosis (30%) and cryptococcosis (20%). The burden of mycotic diseases varies by region, with the highest burden in the western region.

Discussion:
The estimated burden of serious mycotic diseases in Indonesia highlights the need for strengthened surveillance and control measures to prevent and control these diseases. Public health interventions should be targeted towards high-risk groups and regions to reduce the burden of mycotic diseases.

Conclusions:
The estimated burden of serious mycotic diseases in Indonesia is significant and requires urgent attention from public health authorities. Efforts should be directed towards improving surveillance systems, strengthening diagnostic capacities, and implementing effective control measures to reduce the burden of mycotic diseases.