Abstract (poster session)

**Burden of serious fungal infections in Spain**


Introduction: The number of fungal infections in Spain to define the burden was estimated. Methods: All published papers reporting fungal infection rates were identified. Where no data existed, we used populations at risk and fungal infection frequencies in those populations to estimate incidence or prevalence. 2010 population statistics were derived from the Statistics National Institute. HIV, tuberculosis, transplant and cystic fibrosis cases (2010) were obtained from the registries. COPD cases from Miratvilles et al. Thorax 2009; 64: 863, PCP cases from Calderón et al. Clin Microbiol Infect 2004; 10: 673 and candidaemia cases from M. Puig et al. Abstract O110. Clin Microbiol Infect 2012; 18 (s3)

Results: 40.5% of the 47M population are adults, 21% women and 14% children <14 years old. 22% of population are >60 years old. 822,094 women get recurrent vaginal thrush. Of the 3351 cases of TB, most in HIV + people, it is estimated that 342 new cases of chronic pulmonary aspergillosis (CPA) occurred. 5-year period prevalence is 1,079 cases (assuming 15% annual mortality). As total CPA cases as COPD etc., are more frequent, 4,318 total CPA cases are estimated. Asthma prevalence in adults is between 5-8%. Assuming 2.5% of asthmatics have ABPA, 59,210 patients with ABPA are likely and 93,044 with SAFS. Of the 150,000 estimated HIV + patients, 15 (1%) of 1,500 new AIDS cases each year develop cryptococcal meningitis. Annual incidence of Pneumocystis pneumonia is 3.4 cases/100,000 consistent with 1,598 cases (87% in HIV+ patients). Oral candidiasis is estimated to occur at least once in 90% of those with low CD4 counts (33,750 cases), and oesophageal candidiasis in 20% The rate of candidemia is 10.7/100,000 consistent with 5,029 cases. There is one case of candida peritonitis for every 2 ICU patients with candidemia. Invasive aspergillosis in immunocompromised patients is estimated at 1,346 patients annually including 874 cases in critical care, many with COPD. For mucormycosis, the general rate of 2/1,000,000 suggests 100 cases annually. For histoplasmosis, incidence can be estimated in 10 new cases per year.

Conclusion: Using local data and literature estimates, almost 1M (2.12%) people in Spain suffer from a fungal infection each year. These figures are dominated by recurrent vaginitis. Substantial uncertainty surrounds these estimates except for candidaemia where population-based surveillance study exists. Epidemiological studies are required to validate or modify these estimates.