

**P2249 Outcomes, clinical and biochemical findings in the population with *Histoplasma capsulatum* infection in the National Institute of Respiratory Diseases from 2013 to 2016, USA**

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**Background:** Please copy and paste the corresponding text here

The Histoplasmosis has different clinical manifestations. In Mexico, it is the most prevalent mycosis. Since 1995 the disease register was stopped, so the current magnitude of the disease is not known. The aim of the study was to describe the epidemiological, clinical and paraclinical characteristics of the Histoplasmosis infection in the population that was attended for at Mexico's National Institute of Respiratory Diseases (INER) from January 2013 to January 2016.

**Materials/methods:** Please copy and paste the corresponding text here

Retrospective study design, It was used  $\chi^2$ , Student's T or Mann-Whitney U for the comparison of characteristics between patients with pulmonary or disseminated forms of histoplasmosis.

**Results:** Please copy and paste the corresponding text here

61 patients were included. The average age was 36.1 years  $\pm$  12.4; 53/61 (87%) were men, male-female ratio was 6:1. 80% of patients had immunosuppression. 94% of the patients had HIV. Disseminated histoplasmosis was the most common form of presentation (31/61). 57% of patients had anemia (median Hb 10 g/dL). Of 118 cultures performed, only in 74% (87/118) was reported growth. Histoplasma antigen was positive in 67% (14/21). Mortality rate was 7%.

**Conclusions:** Please copy and paste the corresponding text here

A change in the epidemiology and risk factors was observed versus the data published in 1995, there was a low proportion of occupational exposure and an increase of cases in areas considered of low risk of transmission. These data support results published in other studies, which suggest that AIDS pandemic, the use of immunosuppressants and the increase in the number of transplants have increased the global risk of histoplasmosis, even in areas that were not endemic.