

O148

2-hour Oral Session

Emerging viruses: what about "Tick", "Chik" and "Zik"?

Oroya fever, verruga peruana and other forms of bartonellosis: an approach to their epidemiology in Colombia, 2009-2013

Alfonso J. Rodriguez-Morales*¹, Liceth Carolina Urrutia², Felipe Arroyave-Valencia², Juan Alejandro Sabogal², Andrés Mauricio Patiño-Barbosa², Jaime Andrés Cardona-Ospina²

¹Public Health and Infection Research Group, Faculty of Health Sciences, Pereira, Colombia

²Universidad Tecnológica de Pereira, Pereira, Colombia

Background: *Bartonella bacilliformis*, the etiological agent of Carrion's disease, presumed to be transmitted by phlebotomine sandflies, is endemic to high-altitude valleys of the South American Andes, including Colombia.

Material/methods: Observational, retrospective study in which the incidence of bartonellosis (ICD-10 codes A44.0-A44.9) in Colombia, 2009-2013, was estimated based on data extracted from the personal health records system (Registro Individual Prestación Servicios, RIPS). Using official population estimates of National Statistics (DANE), crude and adjusted incidence rates were estimated (cases/100,000pop).

Results: During the period, 1389 cases were reported (median 289/year), for a cumulative national rate of 3.02 cases/100,000pop; 91.2% were female; 66.8% were <40 year-old (3.8% <9.9 year-old). Cases were 2.9% Oroya fever (A44.0), 13.1% Verruga peruana (A44.1) and the rest (85.3%) other forms of bartonellosis (A44.8-A44.9). Highest rates of Oroya fever were reported at Bolívar (2.5 cases/1,000,000pop). For verruga peruana the highest number of cases were reported in Antioquia (32; 17.8%; 5.21 cases/1,000,000pop) and the highest rate at Magdalena (11.54 cases/1,000,000pop) (Risaralda, 6.45; Caldas, 5.1). For other forms of bartonellosis also at Magdalena (48.65 cases/1,000,000pop) (Huila, 32.8; La Guajira, 18.9). At Nariño, Putumayo, Amazonas, Cauca and Valle del Cauca 11.7% of the cases of the country were reported.

Conclusions: *Lutzomyia colombiana* the potential vector of *B. bacilliformis* in Colombia is distributed in Nariño, Cauca and Valle del Cauca, but also at Antioquia, Caldas, Huila, La Guajira and Risaralda. Then, given this distribution, transmission would be occurring, as seen in reported cases, in more areas than previously described by classic reports of these diseases in the country.