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Paper Poster Session

Fungal infection epidemiology

Estimation of incidence rates of a tropical endemic mycosis in Colombia, 2009-2013: coccidioidomycosis

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Background: Coccidioidomycosis (CM) is a tropical endemic environmentally acquired, mainly pulmonary mycotic disease caused by Coccidioides. Although prevalent in arid/semiarid areas of North and Latin America (LA), studies estimating its incidence lack in LA and Colombia.

Material/methods: Observational, retrospective study in which the incidence of CM (ICD-10 codes B38.0 to B38.9) in Colombia, 2009-2013, was estimated based on data extracted from the personal health records system (Registro Individual de Prestación de Servicios, RIPS). Using official population estimates of National Statistics (DANE), crude and adjusted incidence rates were estimated (cases/100,000pop).

Results: During the period, 1384 cases were reported (median of 297/year), for cumulated crude national rate of 2.88 cases/100,000pop; 21.7% of the cases corresponded to cutaneous CM, 12.8% to acute pulmonary CM, 5.9% to CM meningitis. Cases were reported in 28 out of 32 departments of the country plus Bogota DC. The department with the highest incidence rate was Tolima (6.68 cases/100000pop), followed by Cauca (6.16 cases/100000pop) and Quindío (6.15 cases/100000pop). Highest cumulated rate by age groups, was observed in Arauca with 55.5 cases/100000pop for people older than 80 years-old, followed by Tolima with 33.0 cases/100000pop for people of 70-79.999 years-old.

Conclusions: CM is neglected in many countries in the region. Surveillance is not regularly done. Despite the limitations of this study, this is the first attempt to provide estimates of national CM incidence in the country, with consistent findings regard affected age groups, clinical forms and geographical distribution. More studies, including GIS-based mapping are expected and deserved.