

## Introduction

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

## 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*”.

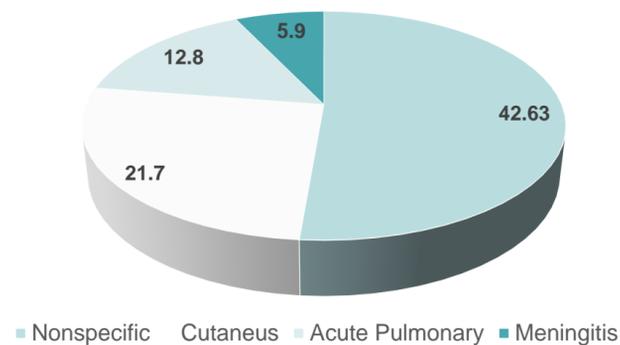
Using official population estimates of National Statistics (DANE), crude and adjusted incidence rates were estimated in cases/100,000 population.

## Results

During the study period, 1,384 cases were reported (median of 297/year), for a cumulated crude national rate of 2.88 cases/100,000pop.

Non-specific coccidioidomycosis was the principal clinical presentation form in the country with 42.63% of the cases.

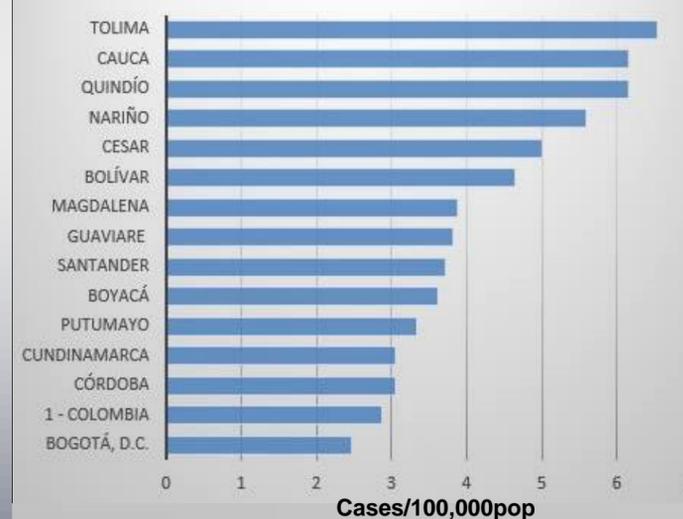
Fig. 1. Clinical forms (%), coccidioidomycosis, Colombia, 2009-2013.



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.

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).

Fig. 2. Incidence rates for coccidioidomycosis, Colombia, 2009-2013.



For Tolima, the incidence rate ratio with national estimates, is 2.31 times higher.

## Conclusions

Coccidioidomycosis is a neglected disease in many countries in the region. Surveillance is not regularly done and, as was done in this study, other information health systems would be use in order to estimate its incidence.

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.

Fig. 3. Relative position of Colombia and its departments.

