



The incidence and prevalence of serious fungal infections in Paraguay

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Background

Paraguay is home to several endemic fungal diseases as well as modest numbers of HIV positive people, TB cases and many adults with asthma. The burden of fungal diseases in Paraguay has yet to be estimated

Methods

Data on specific populations were obtained from national and international data registries. Prevalence of certain fungal disease was calculated based on epidemiological studies from the region or country. These estimates were informed by our clinical experience in this relatively small country

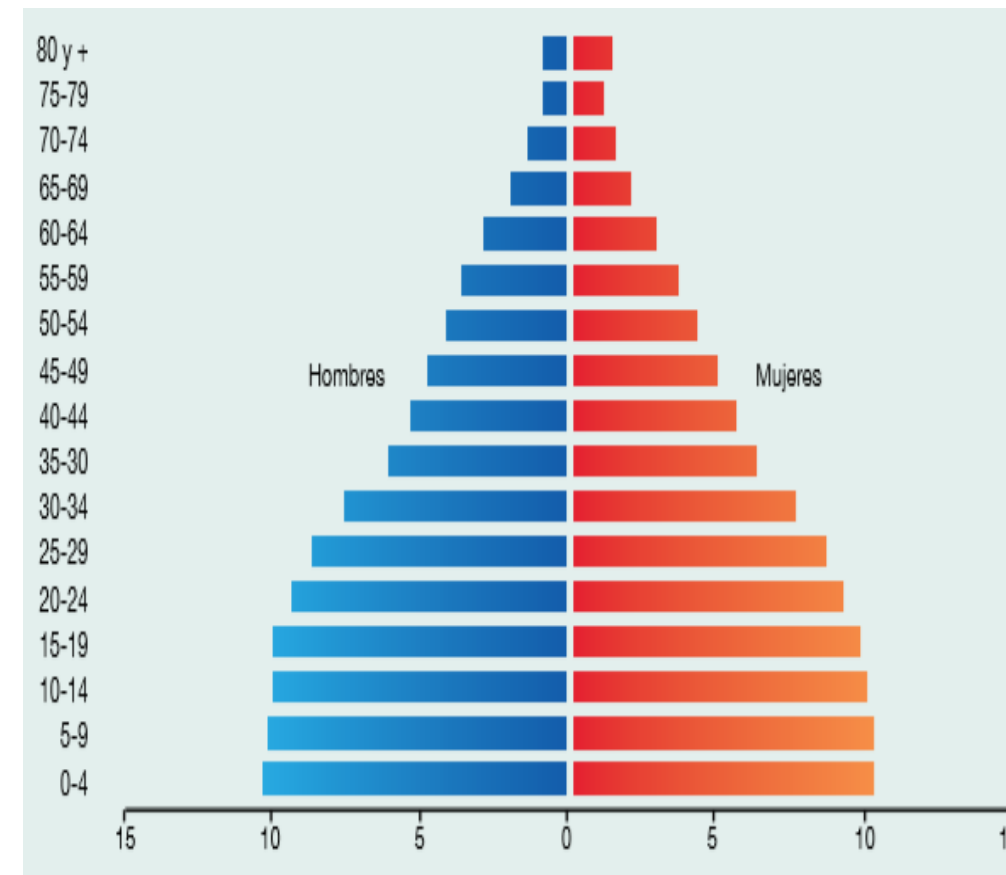
Results

Total population
6,953,646

Children
30%

Female
50%

Gender/Age Structure



Fuente: DGEEC. Indicadores demográficos estimados y proyectados. 2001-2024. Censo 2012

Underlying conditions associated with fungal disease

Pulmonary TB (incidence/yr)
2121
VIH/TB 260

HIV/AIDS (est. current cases)
24000

COPD/Asthma (prevalence)
COPD 14-5%
Asthma 6.4%

Serious Fungal Infection

Rate/100,000

Totals

Cryptococcal meningitis	0.7	49
Pneumocystis pneumonia	0.42	29
Invasive aspergillosis	8.06	560
Chronic pulmonary aspergillosis post TB	1.95	136
Chronic pulmonary aspergillosis post TB	6.15	428
Chronic pulmonary aspergillosis - all	46.96	856
Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis (ABPA)	112	7,788
Severe asthma with fungal sensitisation (SAFS)	147.84	10,280
Candidaemia	5	348
Candida peritonitis	0.75	52
Oral candidiasis	38.43	2,673
Oesophageal candidiasis	30.07	2,091
Recurrent Candida vaginitis (>4x/year)	3144.96	109,345
Mucormycosis	0.2	14
Histoplasmosis	1.29	90
Coccidioidomycosis	0	-
Coccidioidomycosis	0.46	32

Total serious fungal infection burden

1,930

134,207

Conclusions

The present study shows that the burden of serious fungal infections in Paraguay is high and affects 2% of the population. The morbidity, mortality and the health-care related costs due to fungal infections warrant further studies

References

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