Burden of serious fungal infections in Spain

Juan Luis Rodrigo Tudela1, Manuel Cuenca-Estrella1, Cristóbal León, Jose Maria Miro2, Asunción Nuñez Boluda3, Isabel Ruiz Camps4, Amparo Sole5, David W. Denning6 and The University of Manchester in association with the LIFE program at www.LIFE-worldwide.org

1National Center for Microbiology. Madrid, Spain. 2National Center for Microbiology. Madrid, Spain. 3National Center for Microbiology. Madrid, Spain. 4National Center for Microbiology. Madrid, Spain. 5National Center for Microbiology. Madrid, Spain.

Abstract

Introduction: In Spain, fungal infections were estimated to affect 47.7 million people. A total of 744,000 new episodes of fungal infections were estimated in 2010. The burden of fungal infections is equivalent to a rate of 0.48 infected people per 1,000 inhabitants. Invasive fungal infections (IFI) are rare, but serious, infections that are often fatal. Invasive fungal infections (IFI) can be seen in all age groups, and the patient population includes immunocompromised patients, such as patients with HIV, transplant recipients, or patients with cancer.

Methods: All published epidemiological reports in Spain were systematically searched. The databases included PubMed, Embase, Medline, and the Cochrane Library. The search was conducted by the research team. The search was conducted from January 2010 until January 2015. The search terms were "fungal infections" and "Spain". The references of the selected articles were also searched for additional relevant studies.

Results: A total of 102 studies were included in the analysis. The number of fungal infections in Spain was estimated to be 744,000, which is 0.48 infections per 1,000 inhabitants. The number of invasive fungal infections (IFI) was estimated to be 4,700 in 2010, which is 0.07 infections per 1,000 inhabitants.

Conclusions: The burden of fungal infections in Spain is high, and the number of invasive fungal infections (IFI) is also high. The impact of fungal infections on the population is significant, and the burden of fungal infections needs to be addressed.

References