ABSTRACT

Background

The clinical and prevalence of fungal infections (FIS) in Mexico is unknown. We estimated the burden of FIS in Mexico from published literature and modelling the reported data.

Methods

We performed a literature search to identify all epidemiology papers reporting fungal infections in Mexico. In addition, some estimates were based on incidence rates given in previous reports, Mexican National Health and Statistics System. Other assumptions were based on incidence rates reported in this local and international literature. The denominator included the Mexican total population, number of patients with HIV/AIDS, and overall Mexican female population.

Results

Our results are shown in 4 tables and 1 figure. Table 1 shows the total populations and those of underlying disease (HV, transplant, COPD, TB, and asthma). Table 2 shows the prevalence rates used to calculate burden. In most cases these are confirmed infections, which will probably underestimate the burden, Table 3 shows the estimated affected patients, and the rate per 100,000 population. In table 4 and figure 1 estimates of exposure and infection of endemic mycosis are shown.

INTRODUCTION

Fungal infections in Mexico include opportunistic infection in immunocompromised or critically ill patients, may affect the lungs in those with underlying pulmonary problems, or affect normal people, notably cutaneous infection and endemic mycosis. No attempt has been made to estimate the total burden of fungal infections in Mexico. We attempted this, mostly by identifying rates in underlying populations at risk.

METHODS

Full literature search was done to identify all epidemiology papers reporting fungal infections in Mexico. - Estimates were based on modelling. We extracted data from the WHO and PAHO annual reports, Mexican National Health and Statistics System. Other assumptions were based on incidence rates of FIS reported in local and international literature. The denominator included the Mexican total population, number of patients with HIV/AIDS, and overall Mexican female population.