An estimation of burden of serious fungal infections in France

Estimation du poids épidémiologique des infections fongiques graves en France

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Received 31 October 2016; accepted 1st November 2016

KEYWORDS
Aspergillosis; Candidiasis; Pneumocystosis; Cryptococcosis; Mucormycosis;

Summary
Objective of the study. — An estimation of burden of serious fungal diseases in France is essential data to inform public health priorities on the importance of resources and research needed on these infections. In France, precise data are available for invasive fungal diseases but estimates for several other diseases such as chronic and immunomodulating diseases are less known.

Materials and methods. — A systematic literature search was conducted using the Web of
Science Platform. Published epidemiology papers reporting fungal infection rates from France were identified. Where no data existed, we used specific populations at risk and fungal infection frequencies in those populations to estimate national incidence or prevalence, depending on the condition.

Results. — The model predicts high prevalences of severe asthma with fungal sensitization episodes (189 cases/100,000 adults per year), of allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis (145/100,000) and of chronic pulmonary aspergillosis (5.24/100,000). Besides, estimated incidence for invasive aspergillosis is 1.8/100,000 annually based on classical high risk factors. Estimates for invasive mucormycosis, pneumocystosis and cryptococcosis are 0.12/100,000, 1/100,000 and 0.2/100,000, respectively. Regarding invasive candidiasis, more than 10,000 cases per year are estimated, and a much higher number of recurrent vaginal candidiasis is probable but must be confirmed. Finally, this survey was an opportunity to report a first picture of the frequency of tinea capitis in France.

Conclusion. — Using local and literature data of the incidence or prevalence of fungal infections, approximately 1,000,000 (1.47%) people in France are estimated to suffer from serious fungal infections each year.

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Introduction

The burden of serious fungal diseases has only recently been considered as a health public concern worldwide [6]. Global Action Fund for Fungal Infections (GAFFI) has drawn up a 10-year global roadmap for fungal diseases. Estimates have been made for more than 5 billion of the world’s population and already show that deaths due to fungal infections are similar to the number of people dying from tuberculosis (www.LIFE-worldwide.org).

In France, precise data are available for invasive fungal infections (IFI) such as invasive aspergillosis, candidaemia, cryptococcosis and pneumocystosis [5]. A tight network of hospitals skilled in the diagnosis of IFI and under the coordination of the French National Reference Center for invasive fungal diseases (Institut Pasteur, Paris) allows a detailed snapshot of hospital acquired infections [4,28,29]. Epidemiology of several other significant fungal diseases are by contrast less known. In particular, chronic and immunological fungal diseases are increasingly recognised and populations at risk better identified, such as chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, asthma or cystic fibrosis [16]. Finally, even more neglected but debilitating infections such as recurrent vulvovaginal candidiasis or tinea capitis are a cause of significant morbidity and cost (medical care, absenteeism, quality of life) and should also considered as a burden for the health system [1,45].

Herein, we report a wide estimation of the incidence and prevalence of fungal diseases in mainland France in order to provide a basis of reflection in terms of Public Health.
Methods

A systematic literature search was conducted using the Web of Science Platform giving access to the Medline and Academic Search Complete databases. Published epidemiology papers reporting fungal infection rates from France were identified. Where no data existed, we used specific populations at risk and fungal infection frequencies in those populations to estimate national incidence or prevalence, depending on the condition as already performed in various countries according to the LIFE program [see the examples of Belgium, Germany or Spain [26,40,42]]. Population statistics were obtained from the Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques (INSEE-2014, www.insee.fr), France’s epidemiology, and the National Reference Center for invasive fungal diseases (CNR-MA, Institut Pasteur, www.pasteur.fr/fr/sante/centres-nationaux-reference/les-cnr/mycoses-invasives-et-antifongiques) [5]. For tinea capitis epidemiology, a survey was conducted by the French Society for Medical Mycology (Société française de mycologie médicale [SFWM], www.sfmm-mycologie-medicale.com) in order to count all cases diagnosed in the 34 main French University hospitals during 2014 (see Acknowledgements).

Results and discussion

Population-based estimates reported in Table 1 were calculated using the demographic report 2014 (www.insee.fr). France’s population was estimated at 65.8 M of which 82% are adults and 7.3% are children < 5 years.

Chronic respiratory diseases are a leading cause of morbidity and mortality in France. The asthma prevalence is high worldwide and estimated in French adults at 6.7 and 7.5% of > 45 years old for chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (COPD) [44,46,48]. Besides, pulmonary tuberculosis prevalence was as high as 7.6/100,000 in 2012 (www.invs.sante.fr). In this context, the model predicts 124,678 severe asthma with fungal sensitization (SAFS) episodes (189 cases/100,000 adults per year), 95,361 allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis (ABPA) episodes (145/100,000) and 3450 chronic pulmonary aspergillosis cases (5.24/100,000) (Table 1). Probably there is some overlap between SAFS and ABPA as severe asthma is a feature of a minority of ABPA cases (excluding the use of corticosteroids for ABPA treatment) and sensitisation to A. fumigatus is the commonest finding in SAFS patients and universal in ABPA patients [12–15]. Chronic pulmonary aspergillosis (CPA) complicates many pulmonary conditions notably tuberculosis, non-tuberculous mycobacterial diseases, sarcoidosis, COPD and in those who have had a pneumothorax. Prior prevalence estimates of CPA complicating TB and sarcoidosis in France were and 522 and 311 cases, respectively [9,13]. The high estimated burdens of SAFS, ABPA and three times as many CPA cases as invasive aspergillosis cases suggest that these patients should be better identified and characterized in order to improve their management and prevention strategies [16,20,27,37,13]. Furthermore, the risk of severe invasive infections in such patients represents high costs due to hospitalization, diagnostic management and antifungal drug use with a persistent high mortality and emergence of resistance [24,32,38]. While a good estimate of incidence rates of documented invasive aspergillosis is available (1.8/100,000; 1183 cases/year) this is based on classical risk factors (haematological malignancies, cytotoxic chemotherapy and severe neutropenia, solid organ transplantation, long-term corticosteroid therapy and immunosuppressors) [8,10,19,23,28,35,36,43]. Our estimate of IA complicating COPD is 1300 cases per year and a smaller documented number, suggesting a major diagnostic gap. This may also be true for IA in patients with lung cancer, tuberculosis, sarcoidosis or granulomatous diseases. Mucormycosis is another life-threatening invasive fungal disease responsible for increasing morbidity and mortality [3,5]. Haematological malignancies but also diabetes mellitus or burn patients should also benefit from recent diagnostic and treatment strategies [11].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infection</th>
<th>Number of infections per underlying disorder per year</th>
<th>Rate/100K</th>
<th>Total burden</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>None/other</td>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>Respiratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABPA</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>95,331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAFS</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>124,678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic pulmonary aspergillosis</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invasive aspergillosis</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mucormycosis</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumocystis pneumonia</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candidaemia</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candida peritonitis</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oesophageal candidiasis</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>9075</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recurrent vaginal candidiasis</td>
<td>730,690</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4 ×/year *)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryptococcosis</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total burden estimated</td>
<td>731,726</td>
<td>9645</td>
<td>223,647</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Rate for adult females only.
The number of opportunistic infections caused by the fungus *Pneumocystis jirovecii* may also be insufficiently documented because of changing patterns in the risk factors. AIDS-related *P. jirovecii* pneumonia is now less common than is PCP associated with other types of immunosuppression [41]. This shift must question the eligible populations for chemoprophylaxis with regards to level of risk. In particular, a monocenter study showed high incidences in patients with polyarteritis nodosa, granulomatosis with polyangiitis, polymyositis/dermatomyositis, acute leukemia, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma [17]. It is now recommended that PCP must be screened for during haematological malignancies because only prophylaxis and early treatment allow an optimal outcome [30]. The low number of estimated cases (658/year) using mainly classical diagnostic tools such as light and immunofluorescent microscopy will have to be reassessed after the implementation of the more sensitive PCR detection in most the laboratories [39].

Regarding yeasts, the management of critically ill patients has so much improved during the last decades that it yielded increased survival of patients with complex medical and surgical issues, among them *Candida* infections. Invasive candidiasis is the main cause of IFIs with various clinical presentations from intra-abdominal infections to deep-seated infections and candidaemia, particularly diagnosed in intensive care units. Invasive candidiasis affects worldwide more than 250,000 people each year with estimated incidence rates of candidaemia reported to be between 2 and 14 cases per 100,000 persons in population-based studies [25]. Between 2002 and 2010, an active hospital-based surveillance program of episodes of candidaemia in the Paris area (24 tertiary care hospitals) revealed a significantly increased incidence in the overall population and ICU [29]. The total estimation for France is more than 2000 cases/year leading to an incidence of 3.6/100,000 persons (Table 1).

*Candida* peritonitis still remains a severe disease with a mortality rate of 38%, as high as for candidaemia, without any specific risk factors for death except those related to underlying diseases and severity of infection and the importance of early source control [33,34,47]. Using our population-based estimation model, *Candida* peritonitis affects 486 estimated cases/year (0.74/100,000 persons). Besides, *Candida* is also responsible for less severe infections which have a significant impact on the quality of life of many people [2,7,18,22,31]. Oesophageal candidiasis in HIV infection only rate is 13.8/100,000, and recurrent vaginal candidiasis incidence is estimated 2220/100,000 for adult females, a lower rate than in various European countries and USA [18]. There is however a need for adjusting such potential high burdens with additional studies that undoubtedly are lacking in France. The rate of 0.2/100,000 inhabitants in France for cryptococcosis is well documented and relies on a strong knowledge of the epidemiology with diagnostic facilities in nearly all French hospitals [5]. Incidence progressively decreased in France as in other countries for HIV co-infected patients who benefit from highly active antiretroviral therapy, but vigilance must remains for non HIV immunosuppressed patients [21].

Finally, this work was an opportunity for setting up a survey on tinea capitis. Dermatophyte isolation and identification is an old tradition for the network of mycology labs. The exact count of tinea capitis cases recorded in 2014 from 34 representative hospitals is 808 cases. The national prevalence remains to be estimated at the level of the whole population, particularly in the migrant population that can escape medical attention. Fig. 1 represents the biodiversity of dermatophytes responsible for tinea capitis and a huge predominance of anthropophilic dermatophytes is observed.

**Conclusion**

LIFE (www.LIFE-worldwide.org) has launched an international initiative to estimate the burden of fungal diseases following a similar approach in many countries. Using local and literature data of the incidence or prevalence of serious fungal infections, approximately 1000,000 (1.47%) people in

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**Figure 1** Distribution of dermatophyte species responsible for *tinea capitis* in France (*n* = 808; counts from 34 hospitals for 2014). *Distribution des especes de dermatophytes responsables de teignes du cuir chevelu en France* (*n* = 808 ; données de 34 hôpitaux français en 2014).
France are estimated to suffer from serious fungal infections each year (with the exclusion of superficial skin and nail infections). Beside a good evaluation of 5000 cases/year of invasive fungal diseases, recurrent vaginitis and chronic and immunological pulmonary diseases represent a serious impact on human health. These estimates are similar while slightly less than those from Germany and Belgium. Prospective or comprehensive registry surveys are required to accurately determine their epidemiology and improve the management of these disorders.

Disclosure of interest

The authors declare that they have no competing interest.

Acknowledgements

The authors want to underline the major role of the National Reference Center for invasive fungal diseases (CNR-MA, Institut Pasteur, Paris) and Institut National de Veille Sanitaire (InVS, Santé Publique France) in the surveillance of fungal infection, as well as the Société Française de Mycologie Médicale SFMM-study group for the *Tinea capitatisur-vy*: Angers (M. Pihet), Amiens (A. Totet, T. Chouaki), Besançon (F. Grounilllet), Bordeaux (L. Accoceberry), Brest (E. Moalic), Clermont-Ferrand (C. Nourisson), Dijon (F. Dalle), Fort-de-France (N. Desbois), Grenoble (D. Maubon), Lille (E. Fréalle), Limoges (B. Bouteille), Lyon (A. Benvenu), Marseille (S. Ranque), Montpellier (P. Rispaill), Nancy (M. Machourt), Nantes (P. Le Pape), Nice (M. Gary-Tous-saint), Paris area [Avicennes (S. Brun), Cochin (S. Challier), Georges Pompidou (E. Dannaoui), Henri Mondor (F. Botte-rel), Necker (M.E. Bougnoux), Pitié-Salpêtrière (A. Fekkar), Saint-Antoine (C. Hennequin), Saint-Denis (N. Godineau), Saint-Louis (S. Bretagne)], Poitiers (C. Kauffmann-Lacroix), Reims (D. Toubas), Rennes (S. Chevrier, J.P. Gangneux), Rouen (L. Favennec), Strasbourg (V. Letscher-Bru), Tarbes (A.M. Camin-Ravenne), Toulouse (S. Cassaing), Tours (J. Chandenier).

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