Estimated Burden of Serious Fungal Infections in Jamaica by Literature Review and Modelling
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ABSTRACT

Objective: Jamaica is one of the largest countries in the Caribbean with a population of 2 706 500. Prevalence of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) in Jamaica is high, while that of tuberculosis (TB) is recorded to be low. In this study, we have estimated the burden of serious fungal infections and some other mycoses in Jamaica.

Methods: All published papers reporting on rates of fungal infections in Jamaica and the Caribbean were identified through extensive search of the literature. We also extracted data from published papers on epidemiology and from the World Health Organization (WHO) TB Programme and UNAIDS. Chronic pulmonary aspergillosis (CPA), allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis (ABPA) and severe asthma with fungal sensitization (SAFS) rates were derived from asthma and TB rates. Where there were no available data on some mycoses, we used specific populations at risk and frequencies of fungal infection of each to estimate national prevalence.

Results: Over 57 600 people in Jamaica probably suffer from serious fungal infections each year, most related to ‘fungal asthma’ (ABPA and SAFS), recurrent vulvovaginal candidiasis and AIDS-related opportunistic infections. Histoplasmosis is endemic in Jamaica, though only a few clinical cases are known. Pneumocystis pneumonia is frequent while cryptococcosis and aspergillosis are rarely recorded. Tinea capitis was common in children. Recurrent vulvovaginal candidiasis is very common (3154/100 000) and candidaemia occurs. Subcutaneous mycoses such as chromoblastomycosis and mycetoma also seem to be relatively common.

Conclusion: Local epidemiological studies are urgently required to validate or modify these estimates of serious fungal infections in Jamaica.

Keywords: Estimates, Jamaica, serious fungal infection

Carga Estimada de las Infecciones Fúngicas Graves en Jamaica de Acuerdo con la Revisión de la Literatrua y los Modelos
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RESUMEN

Objetivo: Jamaica es uno de los países más grandes del Caribe con una población de 2 706 500. La prevalencia del virus de la inmunodeficiencia humana (VIH) en Jamaica es alta, mientras que la de la tuberculosis (TB) se registra como baja. En este estudio, hemos estimado la carga de las infecciones fúngicas graves y algunas otras micosis en Jamaica.

 Métodos: Todos los trabajos publicados sobre las tasas de infecciones micóticas en Jamaica y el Caribe se identificaron mediante una búsqueda extensa de la literatura. También se extrajeron datos de artículos publicados sobre epidemiología de UNOSIDA y el programa Estrategia Alto a la Tuberculosis, impulsada por la OMS. Las tasas de aspergilosis pulmonar crónica (APC), aspergilosis broncopulmonar alérgica (ABPA) y asma grave con sensibilización fúngica (SAFS) fueron derivadas de las tasas de asma y TB. Donde no había datos disponibles sobre algunas micosis, usamos poblaciones específicas

Keywords: Estimates, Jamaica, serious fungal infection
INTRODUCTION
The health importance of invasive fungal infections (IFIs) has increased during the past two decades in Latin America and worldwide, and the number of patients at risk has risen dramatically. Working habits and leisure activities have also been a focus of attention by public health officials, as endemic mycoses have provoked a number of outbreaks. The first case of *Conidiobolus coronatus* infection in the world was recorded in Jamaica (1).

Histoplasma capsulatum is endemic in certain caves in the island (2, 3). In a study of secondary spontaneous pneumothorax in 81 patients (4), the underlying predisposing disorders were chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases [COPD] (47.8%), tuberculosis (26.1%), asthma (13%) and *Pneumocystis* pneumonia (4%).

The information on the incidence and prevalence of fungal infections is lacking in most developing counties, particularly those in the Caribbean. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) prevalence in Caribbean countries is high, estimated at 1%, varying from 0.9–2.0% among different Caribbean countries (5). Hence, complicating fungal infections are probably common. Jamaica is one of the largest countries in the Caribbean with a population of 2,706,500 million people, of whom 29% are children [0–14 years] and 11% are ≥60 years old. The adult asthma population was estimated at 204,000.

Subjects and methods
Population figures for 2011 were obtained from the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (6). We extracted data from published papers on epidemiology and from the World Health Organization (WHO) Stop TB Programme (7) and UNAIDS (8). We also searched for relevant literature through MEDLINE, PubMed, MedFacts, and several search engines, using different sets of key words. 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. The search for data extended over several months during 2013–2014. Chronic pulmonary aspergillosis [CPA] (9), allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis [ABPA] (10) and severe asthma with fungal sensitization [SAFS] (11) rates were based on asthma and tuberculosis (TB) rates. Asthma rates (doctor diagnosed asthma) in 20–40 year olds of 10.6% were taken from the data of Kahwa et al (12), and assumed to relate to all adulthood, despite a rise in the incidence in 65–92 year olds to 12.8% of current asthma [with the same rate of doctor diagnosed asthma] (12). Other assumptions were based on incidence rates reported in the local and international literature (11, 13, 14). The denominators included the overall Jamaican population, number of patients with HIV/AIDS and respiratory diseases.

RESULTS
The estimated burden of serious fungal infections is presented in the Table. The Jamaican population was estimated to be 2,706,500 million people, of whom 29% are children (0–14 years) and 11% are ≥60 years old. The adult asthma population was estimated at 204,000.

Using a 2.5% rate for ABPA and 3% for SAFS based on other studies (10, 11), Jamaica has 5,116 ABPA cases and 6,753 SAFS cases (188 and 248/100,000, respectively). Only 98 cases of pulmonary TB were reported in 2011, so CPA is probably rare, with an estimated prevalence of 14 cases after TB (1/100,000), estimated at 15% of the total CPA caseload of 82 cases, assuming a 15% annual mortality. The Figure shows a radiograph of a case of CPA with aspergillosis in a 53-year-old HIV-negative male, developing after anti-tuberculous treatment.
An estimated 42 885 women have four or more attacks of vaginal candidiasis annually (6% of women 15–50 years; 714 745 females). If 5% and 8% rates were used, the burden would be 30 000 and 54 000. Using a common international figure for the incidence of candidaemia of 5/100 000, 136 cases of candidaemia are estimated to occur each year, and 20 cases of Candida peritonitis in surgical patients. We did not estimate Candida peritonitis complicating chronic ambulatory peritoneal dialysis.

The burden of HIV/AIDS is estimated to be over 27 000 patients – 1.6% of all adults – of whom 14 000 are not receiving antiretroviral (ARV) therapy and have CD4 counts < 350/uL. Assuming 50% and 15% of these patients develop oral or oesophageal candidiasis annually, 6300 and 2100 cases, respectively, of each would be expected. Assuming 10% of those not on ARVs progress to a life-threatening opportunistic infection each year, and that the rate of PCP is 25% and cryptococcal meningitis 10%, 1120 PCP and 140 cryptococcal meningitis cases would be expected in AIDS patients annually.

It was not possible to estimate the burden of histoplasmosis, invasive aspergillosis, mucormycosis, mycetoma and fungal keratitis due to paucity of data.

**DISCUSSION**

We estimate that over 57 600 persons in Jamaica probably suffer from serious fungal infections each year, most related to ‘fungal asthma’ (ABPA and SAFS), recurrent vulvovaginal candidiasis (VVC) and AIDS-related opportunistic infections. Most of the reports of *Pneumocystis* pneumonia are based on presumptive diagnosis; implementation of high quality immunofluorescence microscopy or molecular diagnosis would allow more precise estimates, especially in non-AIDS patients. Likewise, testing for IgE and fungal allergy with specific IgE or skin prick tests could open up oral antifungal therapy to the estimated 30 000 asthmatic adults with fungal allergy. No estimates of paediatric fungal infections were attempted.
A study on the epidemiology of mycotic vulvovaginitis in 354 women aged 15–50 years showed *Candida albicans* to be by far the predominant aetiological agent followed by *C. tropicalis* (16). We estimate that over 42,000 women suffer from at least four attacks of recurrent VVC annually. This carries a substantial psychological and modest economic toll: during an acute episode of VVC, 68% of women reported depression/anxiety problems, and 54% between episodes, compared to less than 20% in the general population. Also, the impact on productivity was estimated at 33 lost work hours per year on average, corresponding to estimated costs between €266/year and €1,130/year depending on the European country (17). Clearly, this work from Europe and the United States of America may not relate to the Jamaican female population, but a substantial impact on quality of life is likely. *Candida*emia is also recognized in Jamaica, but no epidemiological study has been published (18).

In Jamaica, evidence of endemicity of histoplasmosis emerged in 1978, when 24 of a group of 27 cavers, who had visited St. Clare Cave in St. Catherine, were confirmed radio-emergedin 1978, when 24 of a group of 27 cavers, who had mosis (2). Somewere off work for several weeks and three logically and serologically to have an acute pulmonary histoplas-

248 substantial impact on quality of life is likely. *Candida*emia is endemic in Jamaica (3). Later, *Histoplasma capsulatum* was described in a neonate (26).

Regarding the prevalence of subcutaneous mycoses, several cases of mycetoma due to *Nocardia* species, *Acremonium sp* and *Madurella mycetomatis* have been reported (27–30). Bansal and Prabhakar (31) reported 31 histologically confirmed cases of chromoblastomycosis with positive cultures of *Fonseca pedrosoi* in 16 of them. There is also a report of subcutaneous infection due to *Lastodiploida theobroma* in a Canadian woman, with evidence of infection originating in Jamaica following an injury to the left leg from a wooden staircase (32).

Concerning the incidence of superficial fungal infections, tinea capitis is very frequent in children (33), possibly because the population is predominantly of African ancestry (34, 35). The predominant aetiological agents of tinea capitis were recorded to be *Trichophyton tonsurans* and *Microsporum audouinii*. *Microsporum gypseum* was represented by one isolate in this study, though it had been found frequently in the soil (50% of samples) in Jamaica (36).

Local epidemiological studies are urgently required to validate or modify these estimates.

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