

TITLE: PARACOCCIDIOIDOMYCOSIS EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE IN RONDÔNIA, BRAZIL, 1997 TO 2015

AUTHORS: LIMA, S.M.D.^{1,2,4}; BATISTA, F.S.^{1,2}; SOUZA, E.B.A.^{2,3}; BALDEZ, M.A.G.^{1,2}; CINTRA, L.T.A.⁵; DURLACHER, R.R.^{2,3}

INSTITUTIONS: ¹ AGEVISA - Agência Estadual de Vigilância em Saúde (Av Nações Unidas Km 1, Porto Velho/RO 76804-110), ² UniSL – Centro Universitário São Lucas (Rua Alexandre Guimarães 1927, Porto Velho/RO 76804-373), ³ CEMETRON - Centro de Medicina Tropical de Rondônia (Av Guaporé 415, Porto Velho/RO 76812-303), ⁴ UNIR - Universidade Federal de Rondônia (Av Presidente Dutra 2965, Porto Velho/RO 76801-974), ⁵ FOA UNESP - Faculdade de Odontologia de Araçatuba UNESP (Rua Jose Bonifácio 1193, Araçatuba/SP 16015-50)

ABSTRACT:

Introduction: Paracoccidioidomycosis (PCM) is the most important systemic mycosis in Brazil. The country represents the largest endemic area in the world. It is caused by a dimorphic fungus (*Paracoccidioides brasiliensis*) encountered in rural areas. The most common lesions frequently occur in the lungs, buccopharynx mucosa and lymph nodes. It is not a disease of mandatory notification, what doesn't allow the real knowledge of the magnitude of problem. This research aimed to evaluate the PCM Rondônia's epidemiological profile between the years 1997 and 2015. **Methods:** We analyzed retrospectively 2631 PCM reported cases to State Epidemiological Surveillance System. Patient information's were accomplished in standardized protocol. The data were organized and analyzed using Epi Info 3.51, Tabwin and Excel 2007. **Results:** The incidence was more important in central and southern state (78% of PCM cases) and 75% of patients related rural work. More than 97% were adults and 89% were male, average age 47 years old (range 4-80). The clinical chronic presentation was present in 93,7%, with lungs 86%, mucosa 52%, lymph nodes 23% and skin 4%. The diagnosis was confirmed in 36% of PCM cases by direct examination 54% clinical and epidemiological, 12% serology, 5% histopathologic and 2% culture. More than 90% received itraconazole for treatment. The mortality rate was 6.5 cases per 100.000 inhabitants. **Conclusion:** The males of productive age in central and southern rural areas in Rondônia were the most affected. The local PCM incidence increased during the last twenty years, and PCM is considered as an emerging disease. The compulsory notification allowed this epidemiological analysis. The availability of the drug has been an important factor for therapeutic management and clinical monitoring. There is need of training more health professionals in clinical diagnosis, laboratory, treatment and epidemiological surveillance in order to control program sustainability, promotion, prevention and assistance to the PCM patients.

Keywords: Paracoccidioidomycosis, Epidemiology, Rondonia

Development Agency: AGEVISA e UniSL