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 57600 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 Literatura y los Modelos

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 broncopulmo-
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, according to the latest official estimate provided in 2011 by the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (6). Though cases of cryptococcosis, Pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonia (PCP), histoplasmosis and aspergillosis are recorded, not much is known about the prevalence of these and other mycotic infections in Jamaica. It is essential for the public health authorities, and physicians and surgeons to know the prevalence of important fungal infections, and the type of morbidity caused by them for their management and health resource planning. Hence, we considered it desirable to estimate the burden of serious fungal infections in Jamaica. We estimated the burden of fungal infections in Jamaica from published literature and modelling.

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 5116 ABPA cases and 6753 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.
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/μL (15). Assuming 50% and 15% of these patients develop oral or oesophageal candidiasis annually, 6,300 and 2,100 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.

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**Table 1:** Estimated burden of fungal disease in Jamaica

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fungal condition</th>
<th>Number of infections per underlying disorder per year</th>
<th>Total burden</th>
<th>Rate /100K</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>Respiratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oesophageal candidiasis</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>2100</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candidaemia</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candida peritonitis</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RVVC (4x/year)</td>
<td>42 885</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABPA</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>5116</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAFS</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>6753</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPA</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IA</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macormycosis</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CM</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Histoplasmosis</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fungal keratitis</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tinea capitis</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total burden estimated</td>
<td>42 885+</td>
<td>2590+</td>
<td>11 950+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tx = treatment; ICU = intensive care unit; RVVC = recurrent vulvovaginal candidiasis; ABPA = allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis; SAFS = severe asthma with fungal sensitization; CPA = chronic pulmonary aspergillosis; IA = invasive aspergillosis; CM = cryptococcal meningitis; PCP = *Pneumocystis jirovecii* pneumonia; - = no cases likely, so not estimable; ? = estimate not possible but some or many cases likely.
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 aetiologic 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 €1130/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. Candidaemia 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 radiologically and serologically to have acute pulmonary histoplasmosis (2). Some were off work for several weeks and three were hospitalized, one of them with severe symptoms persisting over five weeks. All those who had never taken part in cave exploration on the island had negative skin tests, and all those who had explored two or more caves were histoplasmin positive. However, actual outbreaks of histoplasmosis are rare in Jamaica (2). Fincham and DeCeulaer (3) studied the incidence of histoplasmin sensitivity in 20 people with a history of cave exploration in Jamaica, and 10 without such exposure. Fourteen exposed subjects had a positive skin test (70%) and in 11 of these, the induration was greater than 10 mm in diameter. This was clear and further indirect evidence that histoplasmosis is endemic in Jamaica (3). Later, Ajello, as cited by Fincham (19), recovered Histoplasma capsulatum from the soil samples collected from the cave. In an earlier study, skin testing of a sample of students and staff (n = 338) of the University Hospital of the West Indies at Mona had shown a 10% rate of positive skin reactivity to the antigen histoplasmin (2). A further study on expatriate white European subjects who had lived on the island for 20–30 years showed that only those with caving experience were positive for antibodies to histoplasmin (19). Later, several other cases of clinical infections due to Histoplasma capsulatum were described (19, 20). In a one-year study of 665 HIV-infected patients, 46% of whom had CD4 cell counts <200/µL, 23 had PCP and three had cryptococcal meningitis (21), but histoplasmosis was not diagnosed. It may be mentioned here that six cases of cryptococcal meningitis were known from Jamaica as far back as in 1980 and there is a recent report of a case of systemic cryptococcosis with cutaneous manifestations (22, 23).

In an epidemiological study of fungaemia at the University Hospital of the West Indies, non-Candida albicans (mainly C. tropicalis) were the predominant agents followed by C. albicans (18). A case of disseminated trichosporonosis due to Trichosporon asahii involving the lungs and brain was described in a 44-year-old hypertensive, diabetic woman with partial and full-thickness thermal burns involving 50% of her body (24). Following this, 63 cases with T. asahii infection including four with disseminated diseases were identified among intensive care unit patients at a medical centre in Jamaica (25). A case of fungaemia due to a rare agent, Paecilomyces lilacinus, has been also 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 Fonsecaea pedrosoi in 16 of them. There is also a report of subcutaneous infection due to Lasiodiplodia theobromae 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 aetiologic agents of tinea capitis were recorded to be Trichophyton tonsurans and Microsporum audouini. 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.

REFERENCES


