

## DETECCIÓN Y CONTROL DE BROTES POR HONGOS.

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Atlanta, Estados Unidos.

Memoria en presentación PowerPoint.

# Detección y control de brotes por hongos

I Simposio en Microbiología Clínica y Enfermedades Infecciosas

**Diego H. Cáceres, MSc**

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Usted está viendo la pantalla de Diego Cáceres

Opciones de vista ▾

## Vigilancia epidemiológica

Recolección sistemática, análisis e interpretación de datos de salud necesarios para la planificación, implementación y evaluación de políticas de salud pública

## Vigilancia epidemiológica

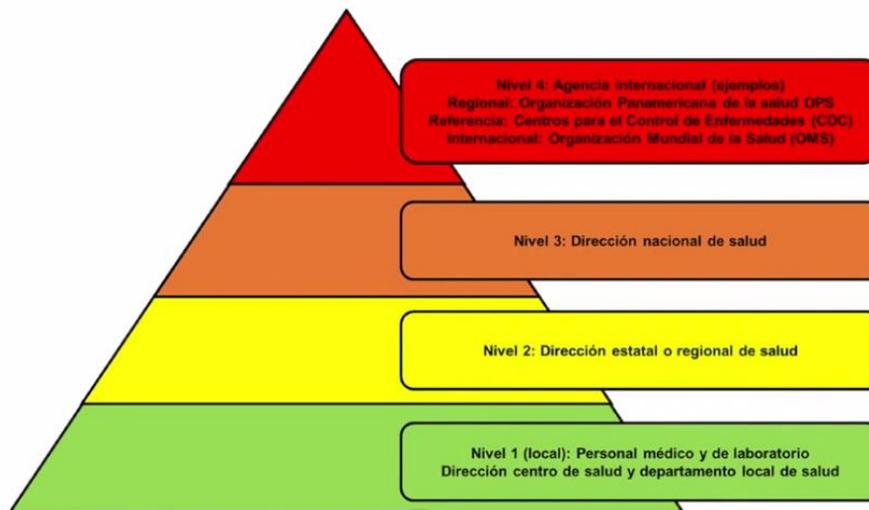
Vigilancia por notificación de casos



Vigilancia por el laboratorio



## Sistemas de vigilancia y notificación de enfermedades



**Eventos epidemiológicos**

## Eventos epidemiológicos

- **Brote:** incremento en el número de casos de una enfermedad causada por un mismo agente, en un periodo de tiempo estrecho
- **Conglomerado:** incremento en el número de casos de una enfermedad, producida por múltiples agentes causales, en un periodo de tiempo más amplio.

## Eventos epidemiológicos

- A su vez estos brotes/conglomerados epidémicos se clasificarán en dos categorías:
  - Eventos epidemiológicos desarrollados en la comunidad (frecuentemente asociados a brotes)
  - Eventos epidemiológicos asociados a la atención del paciente y cuidados de la salud (frecuentemente asociados a conglomerados).

## Etapas en la investigación de eventos epidemiológicos

1. Determinar la existencia de un brote
2. Confirmar el diagnóstico
3. Determinar el número de casos
4. Organizar la información en términos de tiempo, lugar y persona
5. Determinar quiénes están en riesgo de enfermarse
6. Hipótesis
7. Análisis de los datos
8. Medidas de control
9. Conclusiones y recomendaciones
10. Informe final

Fuente: PAHO. Capítulo III- Investigación de brotes en las personas. Disponible en:  
[https://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=10543:2015-capitulo-iii-investigacion-brotes-personas&Itemid=41414&lang=en](https://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=10543:2015-capitulo-iii-investigacion-brotes-personas&Itemid=41414&lang=en)

## Algunos ejemplos de brotes

**En la comunidad**

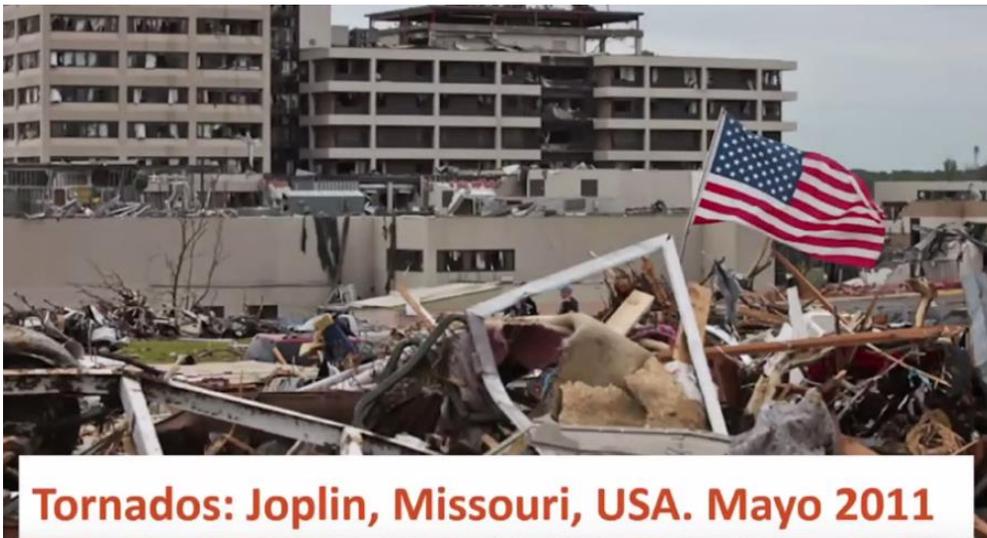


**En la comunidad**

Diego Cáceres

**Asociados a:**

- \*Eventos catastróficos naturales/no naturales
- \*Actividades laborales
- \*Actividades recreativas

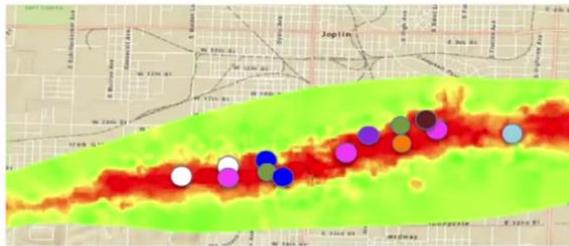
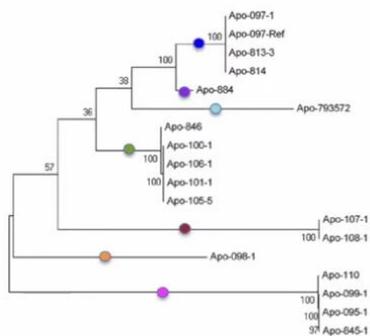


**Tornados: Joplin, Missouri, USA. Mayo 2011**

**Whole Genome Sequence Typing to Investigate the Apophysomyces Outbreak following a Tornado in Joplin, Missouri, 2011**

Kizee A. Etienne<sup>1</sup>, John Gillece<sup>2</sup>, Remy Hilsabeck<sup>2</sup>, Jim M. Schupp<sup>2</sup>, Rebecca Colman<sup>2</sup>, Shawn R. Lockhart<sup>1</sup>, Lalitha Gade<sup>1</sup>, Elizabeth H. Thompson<sup>2</sup>, Deanna A. Sutton<sup>3</sup>, Robyn Neblett-Fanfair<sup>1</sup>, Benjamin J. Park<sup>1</sup>, George Turabelidze<sup>4</sup>, Paul Keim<sup>2</sup>, Mary E. Brandt<sup>1</sup>, Eszter Deak<sup>1</sup>, David M. Engelthaler<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia, United States of America, <sup>2</sup> Translational Genomics Research Institute, Flagstaff, Arizona, United States of America, <sup>3</sup> Department of Pathology, University of Texas Health Science Center, San Antonio, Texas, United States of America, <sup>4</sup> Missouri Department of Health, Saint Louis, Missouri, United States of America





## Tsunami: Sri Lanka. Diciembre 2004

### Multifocal cutaneous mucormycosis complicating polymicrobial wound infections in a tsunami survivor from Sri Lanka



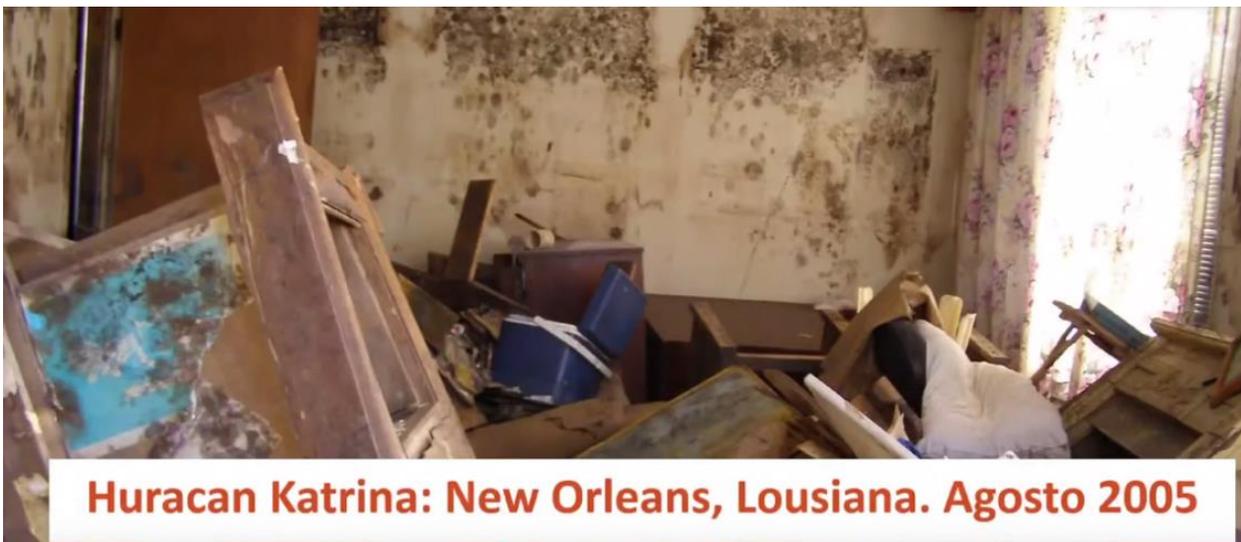
Leser 2005; 356: 826-28  
Published online  
January 27, 2005

<http://image.thefancent.com/extra/05/01/157/157bmk.pdf>  
\*These authors contributed equally to the study  
Department of Microbiology, South Eastern Area Laboratory Services (D Andersen FRACP), Department of Immunology, Allergy, and Infectious Diseases EA Donohoe MB ChB

David Andersen\*, Annabelle Donaldson\*, Lennart Choo, Adrian Knox, Michael Klaassen, Caesar Uksic, Leon Vonhethoff, Steven Killis, Pamela Konecny  
A man injured in the tsunami of Dec 26, 2004, returned to Sydney for management of his soft-tissue injuries. Despite broad-spectrum antibiotics, surgical wound debridement, and vigilant wound care, his condition worsened. Muscle and fat necrosis developed in a previously debrided thigh wound, and necrotising lesions arose from previous abrasions. Histological analysis showed mucormycosis in three non-contiguous sites, and *Apophysomyces elegans* was isolated from excised wound tissue. Wound infections, both bacterial and fungal, will undoubtedly add to the morbidity and mortality already recorded in tsunami-affected areas. Other causes of cutaneous mucormycosis might develop in survivors, but this disease can be difficult to diagnose and even harder to treat, particularly in those remaining in affected regions.



Figure 1: New right shoulder skin lesion on day 5 of admission before debridement (A), and previously debrided right thigh lesion at day 5 of admission before subsequent debridement (B)  
(A) Lesion arose from previously uninfected abrasion. (B) Right popliteal fossa showing necrotic muscle belly and fat. Patient's thigh is to the left and his calf to the right.



## Huracan Katrina: New Orleans, Lousiana. Agosto 2005



**Huracan Ike: Texas. Agosto 2005**

CLOSE ENCOUNTERS WITH THE ENVIRONMENT

Diego Caceres

## Fungal Foes: Presentations of **Chromoblastomycosis** Post-Hurricane Ike

Catherine E. Riddell, MD; Jamie G. Surovik, MD; Susan Y. Chon, MD; Wei-Lien Wang, MD;  
Jeong Hee Cho-Vega, MD, PhD; Jonathan Eugene Cutlan, MD; Victor Gerardo Prieto, MD, PhD



**Tormentas de arena: Arvin, California. Diciembre 1977**



The NEW ENGLAND  
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE ARCHIVE

## An Unusual Outbreak of Windborne **Coccidioidomycosis**

Neil M. Flynn, M.D., Paul D. Hoepfich, M.D., Mildred M. Kawachi, M.D., Kenneth K. Lee, M.D., Ruth M. Lawrence, M.D., Elliot Goldstein, M.D., George W. Jordan, M.D.,  
Ronald S. Kundargi, M.B., B.S., and Gordon A. Wong, M.D.



**Erupción volcánica: Armero, Colombia. Noviembre 1985**

World J. Surg. 15, 240–247, 1991



World Journal of Surgery  
Diego Caceres  
© 1991 by the Société  
Internationale de Chirurgie

### **Necrotizing Soft Tissue Lesions after a Volcanic Cataclysm**

José F. Patiño, M.D., F.A.C.S. (Hon.), Daniel Castro, M.D., Alvaro Valencia, M.D., and Pedro Morales, M.D.

Department of Surgery, Centro Médico de los Andes, Fundación Santa Fe de Bogotá; Department of Surgery, Hospital de La Samaritana; and Department of Pathology, Hospital San Juan de Dios and National Institute of Forensic Medicine, Bogotá, Colombia

“Thirty-eight patients with well established necrotizing fasciitis were identified at 4 selected hospitals in Bogotá; 8 of them presented with **zygomycetic** infection (mucormycosis), a highly lethal entity.”



**Terremotos: Northridge, California, USA. Enero 1994**

## A **Coccidioidomycosis** Outbreak Following the Northridge, Calif, Earthquake

Eileen Schneider, MD; Rana A. Hajjeh, MD; Richard A. Spiegel, DVM; Randall W. Jibson, PhD; Edwin L. Harp, PhD; Grant A. Marshall, MS; Robert A. Gunn, MD; Michael M. McNeil, MBBS; Robert W. Pinner, MD; Roy C. Baron, MD; Ronald C. Burger; Lori C. Hutwagner, MS; Casey Crump; Leo Kaufman, PhD; Susan E. Reef, MD; Gary M. Feldman, MD; Demosthenes Pappagianis, MD; S. Benson Werner, MD

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## Coccidioidomycosis en cazadores de armadillos

Mem Inst Oswaldo Cruz, Rio de Janeiro, Vol. 107(6): 813-815, September 2012 813

### Coccidioidomycosis in armadillo hunters from the state of Ceará, Brazil

Raimunda Sãmia Nogueira Brillhante<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Renato Evando Moreira Filho<sup>1,2</sup>,  
Marcos Fábio Gadelha Rocha<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Débora de Souza Collares Maia Castelo-Branco<sup>1</sup>,  
Maria Auxiliadora Bezerra Fechine<sup>1</sup>, Rita Amanda Chaves de Lima<sup>1,2</sup>, Yuri Vieira Cunha Picanço<sup>5</sup>,  
Rossana de Aguiar Cordeiro<sup>1,2</sup>, Zoilo Pires de Camargo<sup>6</sup>, José Ajax Nogueira Queiroz<sup>4</sup>,  
Roberto Wagner Bezerra de Araujo<sup>4</sup>, Jacó Ricarte Lima de Mesquita<sup>5</sup>, José Júlio Costa Sidrim<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Centro Especializado em Micologia Médica <sup>2</sup>Programa de Pós-graduação em Microbiologia Médica  
<sup>3</sup>Departamento de Patologia e Medicina Legal, Faculdade de Medicina, Universidade Federal do Ceará, Fortaleza, CE, Brasil  
<sup>4</sup>Programa de Pós-graduação em Ciências Veterinárias, Universidade Estadual do Ceará, Fortaleza, CE, Brasil  
<sup>5</sup>Hospital São José de Doenças Infecciosas, Fortaleza, CE, Brasil <sup>6</sup>Universidade Federal de São Paulo, São Paulo, SP, Brasil

*Coccidioidomycosis is a systemic mycosis with a variable clinical presentation. Misdiagnosis of coccidioidomycosis as bacterial pneumopathy leads to inappropriate prescription of antibiotics and delayed diagnosis. This report describes an outbreak among armadillo hunters in northeastern Brazil in which an initial diagnosis of bacterial pneumonia was later confirmed as coccidioidomycosis caused by *Coccidioides posadasii*. Thus, this mycosis should be considered as an alternative diagnosis in patients reporting symptoms of pneumonia, even if these symptoms are only presented for a short period, who are from areas considered endemic for this disease.*



## Brote de coccidioidomycosis en excavación arqueológica (Dinosaur park, Utah, USA)



- 18 personas cumplieron la definición de caso clínico para coccidioidomycosis.
- Muestras de suero de fase aguda de 10 personas analizadas
  - **Todas fueron positivas (IgM)**
- Nueva región endémica

## Actividades recreativas



## Brote de histoplasmosis en Costa Rica

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- **90 personas expuestas**
  - 53 casos (tasa de ataque del 59%).
  - ID, FC y Ag EIA.
  - 72% de evidencia serológica de infección reciente.
    - **45 sueros emparejados: 83% conversión Neg → Pos**
    - **58% de incrementos significativos en el título.**

## Brote de histoplasmosis en Acapulco, Mexico

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- **757 expuestos, 273 sospechosos de histoplasmosis**
  - 148 positivos por el laboratorio (54%).
- 207 proporcionaron solo una muestra,
  - **96 fueron positivos (46%)**
- 66 sueros pareados
  - **52 seroconvertidos (79%)**



*“In 2015 there were 51 confirmed cases of **blastomycosis** in the Little Wolf River, according to the Wisconsin Department of Health Services. (WLUK/Don Steffans)”*

# Jardinería

## Gardening this weekend? Beware of the compost

By Maria Whisman | Published Saturday 24 June 2017



Working on ingesting compost may raise the risk of Legionnaires' disease

SPRINGER  
Water - Air Quality / Agriculture

Liver failure: Symptoms and treatment

Water intoxication - when you drink too much water

## Brote de histoplasmosis aguda en un grupo familiar: identificación de la fuente de infección

Roberto Alonso Jiménez<sup>1</sup>, Maribá Eugenia Urián<sup>1</sup>, Catalina de Br...

Diego Cáceres

<sup>1</sup> Grupo de Microbiología Médica y Experimental, Corporación para Investigaciones Biológicas, CIB, Medellín, Colombia  
<sup>2</sup> Departamento de Microbiología y Parasitología, Facultad de Medicina, Universidad de Antioquia, Medellín, Colombia  
<sup>3</sup> Escuela de Bacteriología y Laboratorio Clínico, Universidad de Antioquia, Medellín, Colombia

Se informa un brote de histoplasmosis ocurrido en los integrantes de una familia y que comprometió a cuatro personas, dos mujeres, una niña y un hombre. El caso índice consultó por sintomatología respiratoria grave, de comienzo súbito, que requirió hospitalización. En los otros casos, la infección cursó de manera asintomática pero se puso en evidencia por la reactividad en las pruebas serológicas con histoplasmina. La búsqueda de una fuente común de contagio llevó a sospechar que era la tierra de un vivero que se había utilizado como fertilizante de las plantas cosechadas. Las suspensiones de las tierras de las macetas sirvieron para inocular ratones BALB/c, de cuyos órganos fue posible aislar el agente etiológico, *Histoplasma capsulatum* var. *capsulatum*. Si bien la histoplasmosis es más frecuente en ciertas ocupaciones y es propia de áreas rurales, las epidemias y los brotes son ahora comunes en áreas urbanas debido a actividades como la urbanización masiva, la tala de árboles, las demoliciones y el uso de tierras enriquecidas con abonos orgánicos (guano, quano). Se llama la atención sobre el peligro que representa esta última actividad.

**Palabras clave:** histoplasmosis, epidemiología, etiología, aislamiento y purificación, exposición ambiental, exposición por inhalación.

**Acute histoplasmosis outbreak in a family group: identification of infection source**

An outbreak of acute histoplasmosis occurring in 4 members of the same family, two women, a girl and a male, is reported. The index case presented acute respiratory symptoms, severe enough to require hospitalization. In the remaining persons, the infection was asymptomatic but was evidenced by reactive histoplasmin serologic tests. Search for the common source of infection led to an enriched soil obtained in a local nursery for growing in-door plants. *Histoplasma capsulatum* var. *capsulatum* was isolated from various internal organs of the mice. Although histoplasmosis is observed more frequently in persons with occupations implying risk of exposure and is considered to be rural areas, outbreaks and intra-family cases are now common in urban areas. This is due to massive urbanization, deforestation, demolitions and the use of soils enriched with organic compounds, mainly bird and animal excrement. This report calls the attention on the danger involved in using such enriched soils for plant nutrition.

**Key words:** Histoplasmosis, epidemiology, disease outbreaks, environmental exposure, inhalation exposure, precipitating factors.

**Correspondencia:**  
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Tel: (41) 441 8900; Res: (41) 232 5414; Fax: (41) 441 5514  
rojimenez@gmail.com  
Recibido: 10/04/2012; aceptado: 08/08/2012

La histoplasmosis se adquiere por inhalación de las propagulas del agente causal, el hongo dimórfico *Histoplasma capsulatum* var. *capsulatum*, cuyo hábitat natural son los suelos, especialmente aquellos contaminados con excrementos de aves y murciélagos. A

## ¿Puede transmitirse? ¿Hay evidencia de una enfermedad polémica en 8 preguntas

Gato puede transmitir el fungo a través de arrañones, mordidas e contacto con la piel lesionada. No Río, 622 fueron contaminados

CLARISSA SARDENBERG

Río - Dados divulgados neste domingo sobre a esporotricose, doença transmissível principalmente por gatos, alarmaram muita gente. Donos de animais ou não estão preocupados, pois só na capital, 622 caixas foram contaminadas entre 2014 e 2015. A doença de nome meio complicado é uma micose que provoca lesões profundas na pele, parecidas com as da leishmaniose. Mas, afinal, o que você precisa saber sobre esporotricose?

### Gato é mesmo o principal afetado?

O gato é o animal doméstico mais sensível à doença - que também afeta humanos. Nele, a esporotricose pode ser mortal. Foram 1.561 casos de gatos doentes entre janeiro e maio na rede municipal, segundo a Vigilância Sanitária. As esporotricose até se manifesta em cães, quando infectados por gatos, mas eles raramente adoecem.



Gato é o animal mais sensível à doença

### "Como pega?"

Você pode se contaminar em algum "pequeno acidente", desde que a gente sofra no cotidiano, quando a pele entra em contato com algum item contaminado. Esse fungo é encontrado na natureza, então materiais orgânicos em decomposição são um "trato cheio" para contaminação, como cascas de árvores, farras, estranhos e o próprio solo. O gato pode transmitir o fungo através de arranhões, mordidas e contato com a pele lesionada.

### Como identificar a esporotricose?

Ela é uma doença que deixa a pele com lesões profundas, pois é causada por um fungo, o *Sporothrix schenckii*. Nos gatos, as feridas costumam evoluir rapidamente e ser acompanhadas de pus, segundo a Vigilância Sanitária.

Na pele humana, a esporotricose aparece na forma de lesões como um pequeno caroço vermelho, que em seguida vira uma ferida, sequeando a ferida. As áreas mais comuns de

<http://odia.ig.com.br/mundociencia/2016-06-06/esporotricose-esclareca-duvidas-sobre-doenca-polemica-em-8-perguntas.html>

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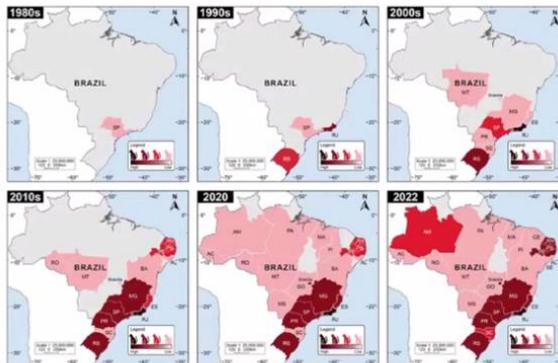
<http://odia.ig.com.br/mundociencia/2016-06-06/esporotricose-esclareca-duvidas-sobre-doenca-polemica-em-8-perguntas.html>

## Sporotrichosis in Brazil

## Contacto con mascotas (trasmisión gatos-humanos)



## Contacto con mascotas (trasmisión gatos-humanos)



## Eventos humanos catastróficos



MILITARY MEDICINE, 177, 6:681, 2012

### Invasive Fungal Infections Following Combat-Related Injury

MAJ Kristopher M. Paolino, MC USA<sup>1</sup>; CPT James A. Henry, MC USA<sup>1</sup>;  
COL Duane R. Hostenhal, MC USA<sup>2</sup>; COL Glenn W. Wortmann, MC USA<sup>1</sup>;  
MAJ Joshua D. Hirtzell, MC USA<sup>1</sup>

**ABSTRACT** Invasive mold infections are a rare complication of traumatic wounds. We examined the incidence and outcomes of these infections in combat wounds. A retrospective chart review from March 2002 through July 2008 of U.S. soldiers returning from Iraq and Afghanistan with traumatic wounds was performed. A confirmed fungal wound infection was defined as growth of a known pathogenic mold and visualization of fungal elements on histopathology. Six cases were identified for an incidence of 0.4 cases/1,000 admissions. The incidence of invasive mold infections increased over time ( $p = 0.006$ ) with a peak of 5.2 cases/1,000 admissions in 2007. Isolated molds included *Aspergillus* ( $n = 4$ ), *Piptoris* ( $n = 2$ ), and 1 each *Mucor* and *Ahlufoia*. All patients were male with a mean age of 22. Blast ( $n = 5$ ) and gunshot wound ( $n = 1$ ) were the sources of injury. All patients had fever (mean 39.4°C) and leukocytosis (mean white blood cell count  $25 \times 10^9/\mu\text{L}$ ). The average acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II score was 22. All patients received antifungal agents, surgical debridement, and 3 required amputation revision. Average length of stay was 97 days. There were no deaths. Invasive mold infections are a rare complication of combat wounds but are associated with significant morbidity and may be increasing in frequency.

## En instituciones médicas



## En instituciones médicas

Diego Cácer

### Asociados a:

- \*Cuidado del paciente
- \*Construcciones
- \*Contaminación de dispositivos médicos

# Alertas clínicas alrededor del mundo, *Candida auris*



CDC • [Emerging Diseases](#) • [Issues of Emerging Diseases](#) • [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#)

Clinical Alert to U.S. Healthcare Facilities - June 2016

Global Emergence of Invasive Infections Caused by the Multidrug-Resistant Yeast *Candida auris*

RAPID RISK ASSESSMENT

*Candida auris* in healthcare settings – Europe

19 December 2016

**Epidemiological Alert**

*Candida auris* outbreaks in health care services

3 October 2016

Public Health England

Research and analysis

**Candida auris identified in England**

Published 1 July 2016

INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE SALUD

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PAZ EQUIDAD EDUCACIÓN

Alerta por emergencia global de infecciones invasivas causadas por la levadura multirresistente, *Candida auris*



## C. auris en Colombia

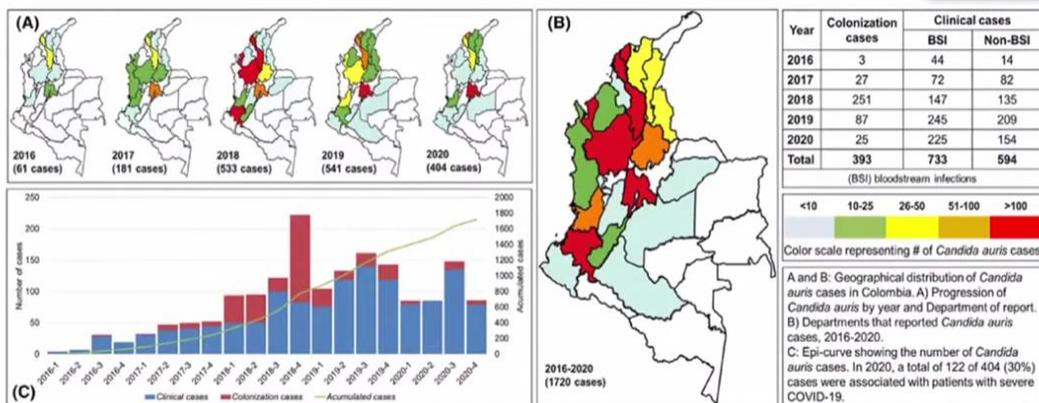


FIGURE 1 Confirmed cases of *Candida auris* in Colombia, 2016–2020



## Personal medico colonizado por contacto con mascotas

The New England Journal of Medicine

### AN EPIDEMIC OF **MALASSEZIA PACHYDERMATIS** IN AN INTENSIVE CARE NURSERY ASSOCIATED WITH COLONIZATION OF HEALTH CARE WORKERS' PET DOGS

HUAN J. CHANG, M.D., HILARY L. MILLER, M.D., NANCY WATKINS, R.N., M.P.H., MATTHEW J. ARDUINO, M.S., DR.P.H.,  
DAVID A. ASHFORD, D.V.M., M.P.H., D.Sc., GILLIAN MIDGLEY, Ph.D., SONIA M. AGUERO, B.S.,  
ROSHINI PINTO-POWELL, M.D., C. FORDHAM VON REYN, M.D., WILLIAM EDWARDS, M.D.,  
MICHAEL M. MCNEIL, M.D., AND WILLIAM R. JARVIS, M.D.

## Asociados a construcciones en hospitales



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### Mould outbreak forces shutdown of Ipswich Hospital intensive care unit

By Neil Vigorek  
Updated 3 Mar 2017 12:10pm

A mould outbreak inside Ipswich Hospital's intensive care unit has prompted staff to relocate six patients while the unit is shut down so the source of the problem can be removed.

The problem was first discovered by staff in offices connected to the hospital's intensive care unit (ICU) in April 2015.

The mould was treated, but the West Moreton Hospital and Health Service (WMHHS) became concerned when it continually reappeared.

An engineering report they received earlier this week found the ICU air-conditioning unit was the source of the problem.

Infections specialist Rashmi Dixit said the report showed the mould outbreak had reached a level and concentration that was potentially hazardous to people with weakened immune systems.

"That would include patients on chemotherapy for cancer, patients with organ or bone marrow transplants or patients with untreated HIV," she said.

"Those patients once in a blue moon enter our intensive care unit."



PHOTO: Ipswich Hospital ICU is closed for a fortnight as it being cleaned. (ABC News, Matteo Vigorek)

MAP Ipswich 4305

[p://www.abc.net.au/news/2017-03-03/mould-outbreak-forces-ipswich-hospital-icu-shutdown/8321960](http://www.abc.net.au/news/2017-03-03/mould-outbreak-forces-ipswich-hospital-icu-shutdown/8321960)

Top News Editorial Local Business China World Sports Central Si

### New hospital hit by mold

Local | Sophie Hui 6 Jul 2017



Diego Caceres

Mold was found in a ward of the new Genoa Hospital Hong Kong and two patients who had stayed on that floor were confirmed with a fungal infection.

Leading microbiologist Yuen Kwok-yung, however, said there is no outbreak of mold and "all is well."

<http://www.thestandard.com.hk/section-news.php?id=184800>

## Brote de meningitis fúngica, USA

**CNN** Latam | ES.USA | Mundo | Dinero | Entretenimiento | Tecnología | Deportes | Viajes | Estilo | Salud | Opinión | TV | Video | Radio

BREAKING NEWS  
Italia quoda por fuera de un Mundial por primera vez en 60 años

ESTADOS UNIDOS  
Ocho muertos por un brote de meningitis en Estados Unidos

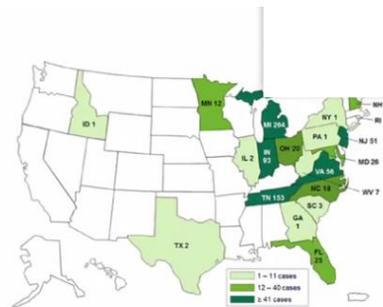


IXpand Base For iPhone charger with up to 256GB backup

Videos recomendados

Bartezaghi: El único camino de Venezuela es negociar con Rusia y China

[://cnnspanol.cnn.com/2012/10/08/ochos-muertos-por-un-brote-de-meningitis-en-estados-unidos/#0](http://cnnspanol.cnn.com/2012/10/08/ochos-muertos-por-un-brote-de-meningitis-en-estados-unidos/#0)



### Exserohilum rostratum



## Sarocladium Kiliense: Chile y Colombia

Tópicos: País | Salud

- A + A

### ISP retiró medicamento para pacientes en quimioterapia por presencia de hongo

- Organismo suspendió uso del fármaco Ondansetrón del laboratorio Vitrofarma.
- Presencia del hongo Sarocladium Kiliense pondría en riesgo a pacientes de cáncer.

Publicado: Domingo 16 de febrero de 2014 | Autor: Cooperativa.cl

Comentar 2

- » Colegio Médico: "Es gravísimo"
- » Archivo: Revise el documento del ISP aquí.



### Sarocladium Kiliense



[/www.cooperativa.cl/noticias/pais/salud/isp-retiro-medicamento-para-pacientes-en-quimioterapia-por-presencia-de-hongo/2014-02-16/101001.html](http://www.cooperativa.cl/noticias/pais/salud/isp-retiro-medicamento-para-pacientes-en-quimioterapia-por-presencia-de-hongo/2014-02-16/101001.html)

## Donante-receptor de órganos



Accredited  
American Journal of  
Transplantation

AST AMERICAN SOCIETY OF  
TRANSPLANTATION AST

American Journal of Transplantation 2012; 12: 2414–2428  
Wiley Periodicals Inc.

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doi: 10.1111/j.1600-6143.2012.04100.x

### Donor-Derived **Fungal Infections** in Organ Transplant Recipients: Guidelines of the American Society of Transplantation, Infectious Diseases Community of Practice<sup>†</sup>

N. Singh<sup>a,\*</sup>, S. Huprikar<sup>b</sup>, S. D. Burdette<sup>c</sup>,  
M. I. Morris<sup>d</sup>, J. E. Blair<sup>e</sup>, L. J. Wheat<sup>f</sup> and the  
American Society of Transplantation, Infectious  
Diseases Community of Practice, Donor-Derived  
Fungal Infection Working Group

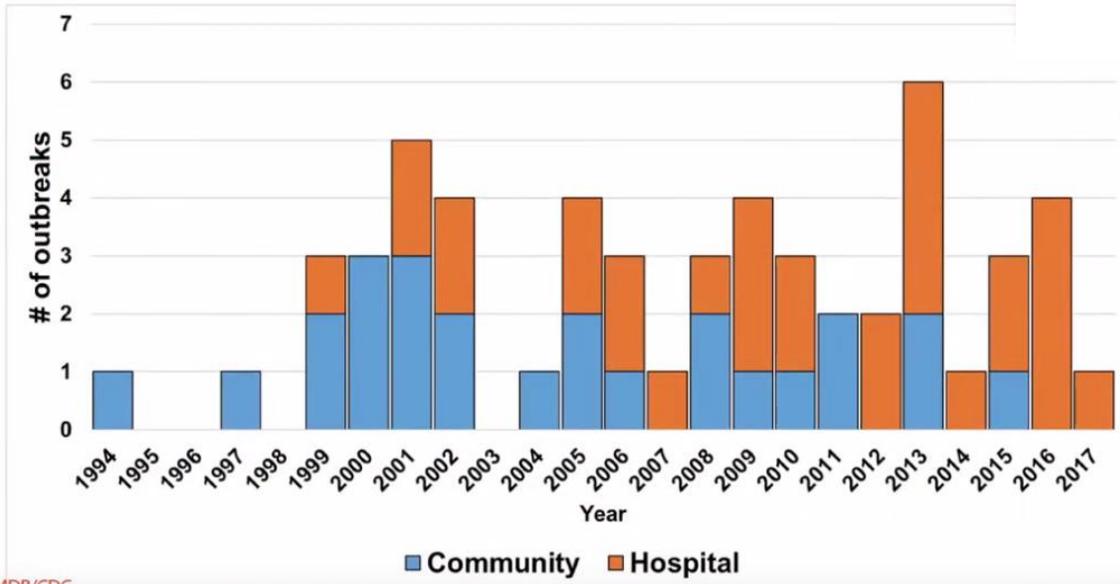
<sup>a</sup>University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA  
<sup>b</sup>Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, NY  
<sup>c</sup>Wright State University, Dayton, OH  
<sup>d</sup>University of Miami, Miami, FL  
<sup>e</sup>Mayo Clinic, Scottsdale, AZ  
<sup>f</sup>MiraVista Diagnostics, Indianapolis, IN  
<sup>\*</sup>Corresponding author: Nina Singh, nis5@pitt.edu  
<sup>†</sup>Endorsed by the American Society of Transplantation

#### Background

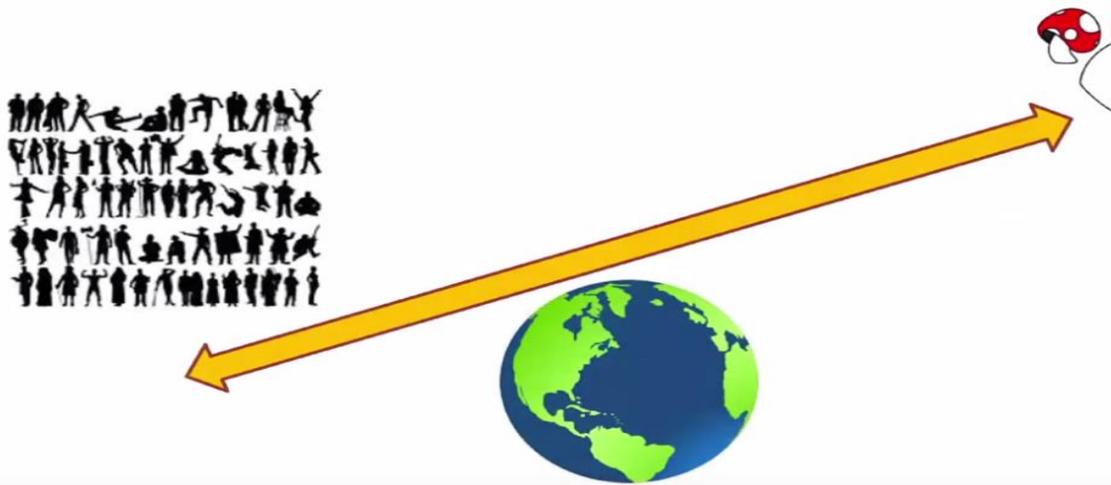
Donor-derived fungal infections are a rare but significant complication in transplant recipients (1–3). The existence of a transmissible infection in the donor and the risk posed by such transmissions often remains unrecognized at the time of recovery of organs. The goals of the American Society of Transplantation, Infectious Diseases Community of Practice's initiative on donor-derived fungal infections are to provide guidance on the evaluation and management of these infections, recognizing that definitive studies to adequately address all issues are lacking. Key objectives of this effort are to enhance our ability to identify donors with the potential to transmit these infections and facilitate timely

Algo esta cambiando...

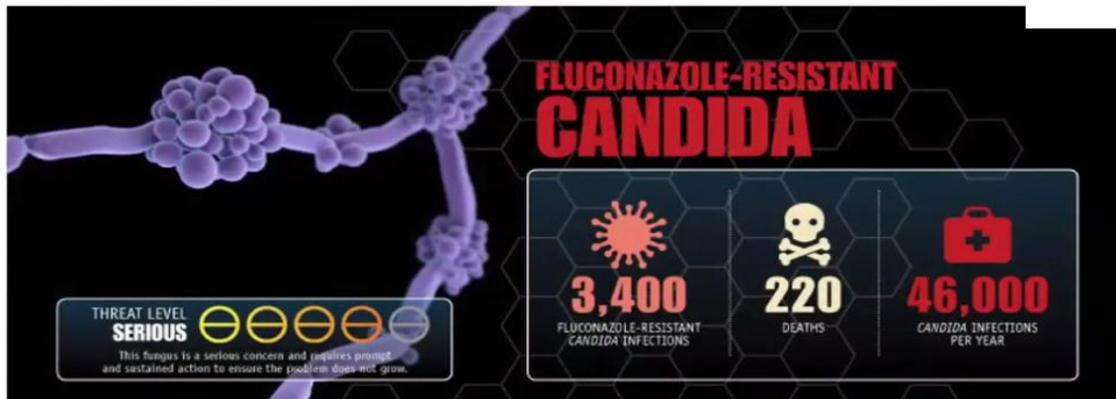
## Estudios de brotes MDB, CDC: 1994-2017



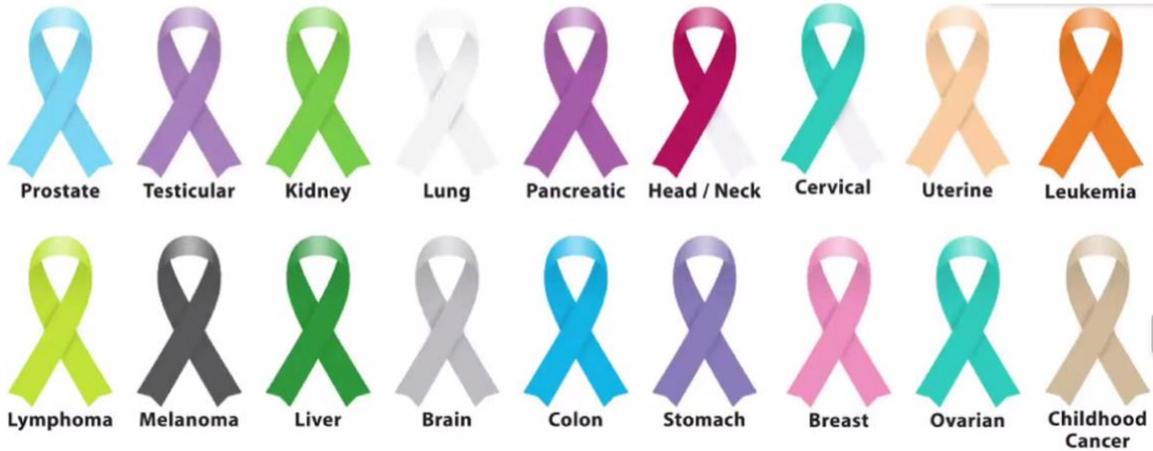
## ¿Cambios en el ambiente?



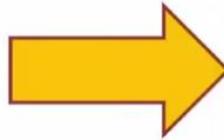
## ¿Mas presión selectiva?



## ¿Mas pacientes en riesgo?



## ¿Nueva tecnología?



**Las micosis están incrementando?**

**O**

**Ahora tenemos mas capacidad de detectarlas?**

**Cual es su opinión?**

**NO existen** áreas libres de  
micosis

Diego Cáceres

Pero, **SI existen** muchas  
áreas libres de micólogos

