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Yellow fever in São Paulo State, Brazil: epidemiological surveillance during the largest outbreak reported, 2016-2018

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Purpose: Yellow fever is a reemerging infectious disease considered as an important public health threat by the WHO International Health Regulations. The State of São Paulo (BR) has been observing a sylvatic yellow fever since April 2016 when the first case was confirmed, after seven years without registering cases. The objective of this study is to describe the human autochthonous cases of sylvatic yellow fever in the State of São Paulo between April 1, 2016 and June 15, 2018.

Methods & Materials: This is a descriptive, cross-sectional study that uses secondary data from the zoonosis division of the Center for Epidemiological Surveillance. The frequency, incidence and central tendency were calculated by the program Epilinfo™ vs 7.2.0.1.

Results: During the period of study, 560 cases of human yellow fever were confirmed in 76 municipalities, mostly located in the northeast and southeast regions of the State. The incidence rate per 100,000 inhabitants was 1.24 cases. Regarding the clinical outcome, 343 (61.2%) had a cure, 215 (38.4%) died and two (0.3%) are still hospitalized up now. The lethality rate was 38.4%. The median age was 44 years (1-90); 455 (81.2%) cases were men and 78.4% of cases were not vaccinated. Twelve cases underwent liver transplantation, nine of which died (case fatality rate 75%). The calculated median of the results for laboratory tests at the time of notification to sanitary authorities were 2395 U/L for aspartate aminotransferase; 1906 U/L for alanine aminotransferase; 2.4 mg/dL for total bilirubin and 2.05 mg/dL for direct bilirubin.

Conclusion: The follow-up and monitoring of the notified cases of yellow fever are necessary to decide on the measures of prevention in public health and to evaluate their effectiveness. Reinforce a mass vaccination for yellow fever, with a greater coverage, need to be achieved in order to avoid new cases during the next period of seasonality of the disease in the State of São Paulo, Brazil.

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Epidemiology of skin infection in homeless population in Marseille

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Purpose: To describe homeless demographics, chronic medical conditions, ectoparasite and vector-borne disease prevalence over a 19 year-period of time.

Methods & Materials: Single-day cross sectional surveys were performed from 2000-2018 using standardized questionnaires and clinical examination of 2387 participants. Samples were collected including:


Human skin (2014) from hair, neck, arm pits, pelvic belt: Acinetobacter spp., Acinetobacter baumannii

Blood (2014): Acinetobacter spp. (qPCR, culture)

Detection of Sarcoptes scabiei (2018): physical examination, dermatoscopy, qPCR (skin scrapings)

Results: The population was characterized by a majority of males (95.6%) from North African (49.0%) with a relatively high prevalence of chronic homelessness (44.0%). Pruritus (26.5%) and scratch lesions (17.4%) were recorded. The prevalence of body lice (10.2%) significantly decreased overtime (14.4% in 2000; 1% in 2018). Positive associations were reported between body lice infestations and older age, duration of stays in France for migrants, frequent consumption of alcohol, and tobacco smoking during the 2000-2017 time period. During 2013-2018, we observed Bartonella