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In developed countries a substantial decline in the incidence of Pneumocystis pneumonia (PCP) has been observed in HIV-patients after the widespread use of anti-Pneumocystis chemoprophylaxis and with the introduction of highly active antiretroviral therapy during the 1990s. However, the incidence of this infection seems to be growing among non-HIV patients, whose risk features are worse defined and where there is few available information in our country.

The aim of this study was to evaluate the incidence, risk factors and epidemiological features of PCP in non-HIV patients during the 2008-2012 period in Spain.

**METHODS**

**DESIGN:** Observational cross-sectional study

**STUDY POPULATION:** patients hospitalized in Spain whose main diagnosis of hospital discharge was PCP (CIE-9-MC 136.3) from 2008 to 2012.

**VARIABLES:** number of patient, HIV status, age, sex, length of stay, weight of diagnosis-related-groups (DRGs), cost of episode, re-admissions within 30 days after discharge, mortality, month and season of hospital admission and risk group for PCP.

**CONCLUSIONS**

1. PCP is still being a frequent disease in Spain, with a steady incidence, due to a significative increase of non-HIV-patients, and a parallel decrease in HIV-related cases.
2. Mortality among non HIV-patients is high, with a higher age and assistance-related costs being observed, despite no increase in complexity nor stay duration.
3. Main risk factors for PCP in non HIV-patients are haematological malignancies, chronic respiratory illnesses and solid tumors, but there is still a high number of cases with no predisposing factors identified.
4. In our research, no seasonal differences in PCP incidence were seen.