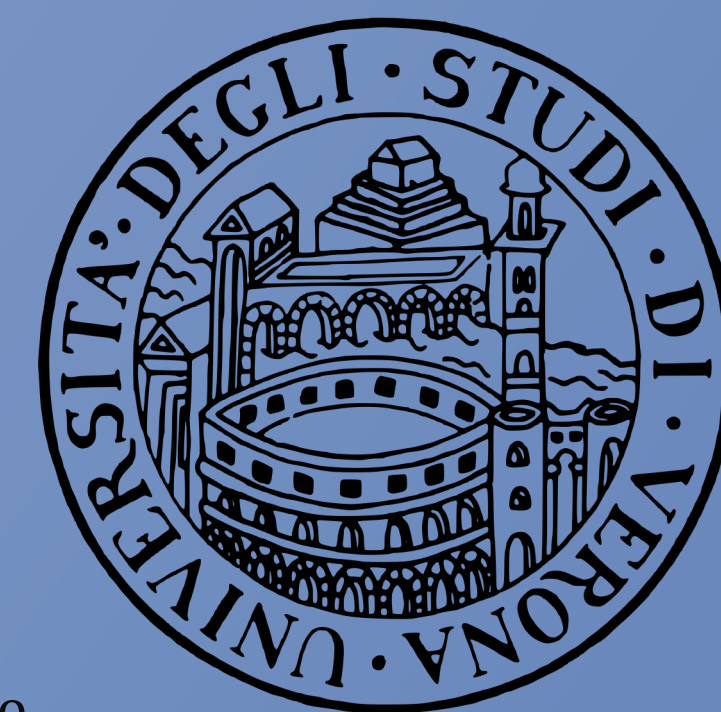




# INCIDENCE OF COVID-19 ASSOCIATED PULMONARY ASPERGILLOSIS (CAPA) IN THE ICU DURING THE FIRST (2020) AND SECOND (2021) PANDEMIC WAVES. THE VERONESE EXPERIENCE



Thomas Spallinger<sup>(1)(2)</sup>, Elena Mercandelli<sup>(1)(2)</sup>, Alessio Rigon<sup>(1)(2)</sup>, Enrico Corsi<sup>(1)(2)</sup>, Sonia Iacoboni<sup>(1)</sup>, Marco Galuppo<sup>(1)(2)</sup>, Leonardo Gottin<sup>(1)(2)</sup>, Enrico Polati<sup>(1)(2)</sup>, Katia Donadello<sup>(1)(2)</sup>, Davide Gibellini<sup>(1)</sup>, Annarita Sorrentino<sup>(1)</sup>, Anna Maria Azzini<sup>(1)</sup>, Marcella Sibani<sup>(1)</sup>, Velia Binda<sup>(3)</sup>, Paolo Zanatta<sup>(1)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> AOUI Verona – University Hospital Integrated Trust of Verona, Piazzale Aristide Stefani 1, Verona, Italy

<sup>(2)</sup> Università degli Studi di Verona, Piazzale L. A. Scuro 10, Verona, Italy

<sup>(3)</sup> ASST – Lecco, Via dell'Eremo 9 /11, Lecco, Italy

## INTRODUCTION

Invasive Pulmonary Aspergillosis is an emerging complication among ICU patients with COVID-19 pneumonia (CAPA). Recently published data reported an incidence of 3 – 15%, describing it in immunocompetent patients undergoing to long term IMV, subsequent to broad-spectrum antibiotic therapy, to the outgrowth of MDR microorganisms and significantly associated with poor outcome (48%). In ICU patients, besides demographic characteristics and comorbidities, risk factors have been identified in the use of CRRT alone or coupled with V-V ECMO treatments, high dose steroids, EORTC host risk factors and immunosuppressive drugs and in the ICU room negative atmospheric pressure.

## OBJECTIVES

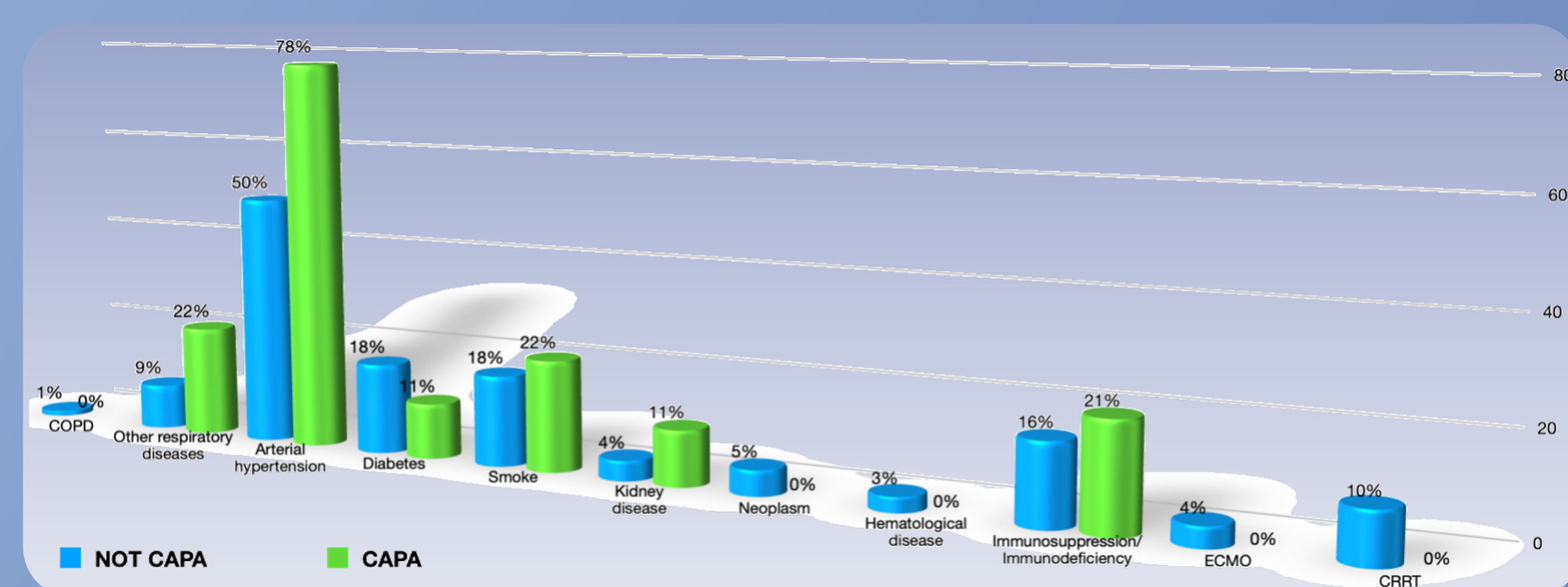
The aim of our study was to analyze the incidence of CAPA in our ICUs during the first (2020) and the second (2021) pandemic waves.

## METHODS

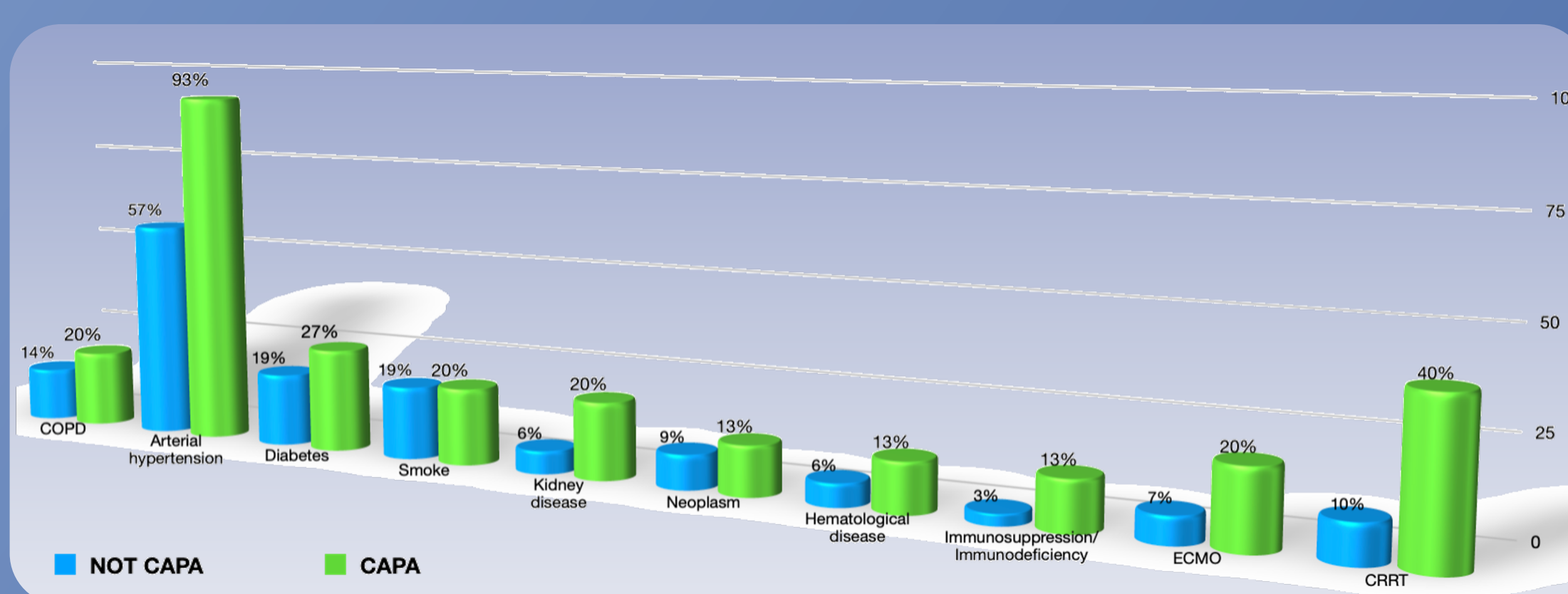
This is a retrospective study performed on 334 pts (122 + 212 pts), belonging to the REINSURE ARDS Registry. Risk factors, cumulative incidence of CAPA and patients' mortality have been registered.

## RESULTS

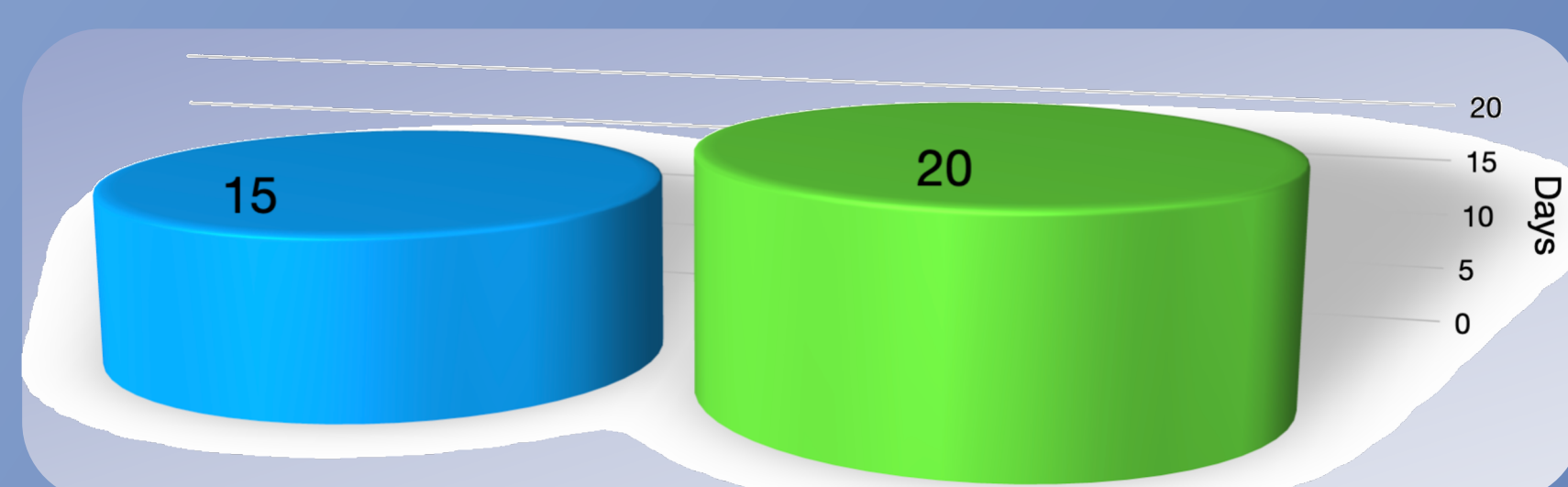
The cumulative incidence of aspergillosis was 7.4% and 7.1% during the first and second wave, respectively. The identified risk factors presented a relative burden. Mortality of patients with CAPA was 11% and 93% during the first and second wave, respectively.



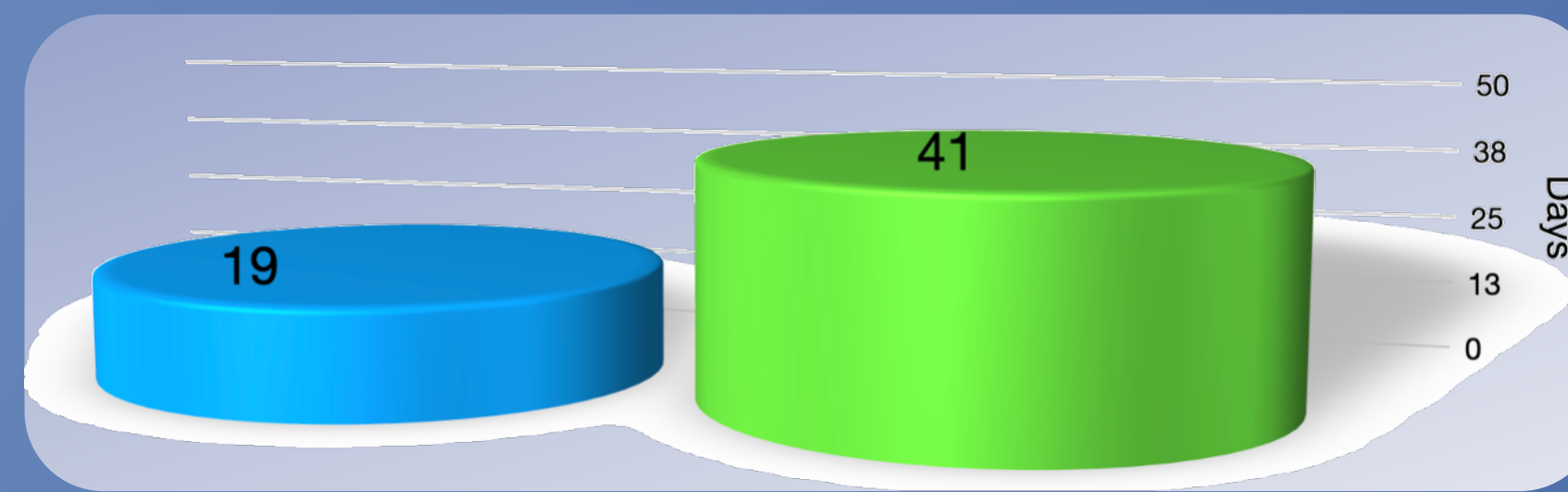
Risk factors frequency in patients presenting CAPA and not, in the 1<sup>st</sup> COVID wave



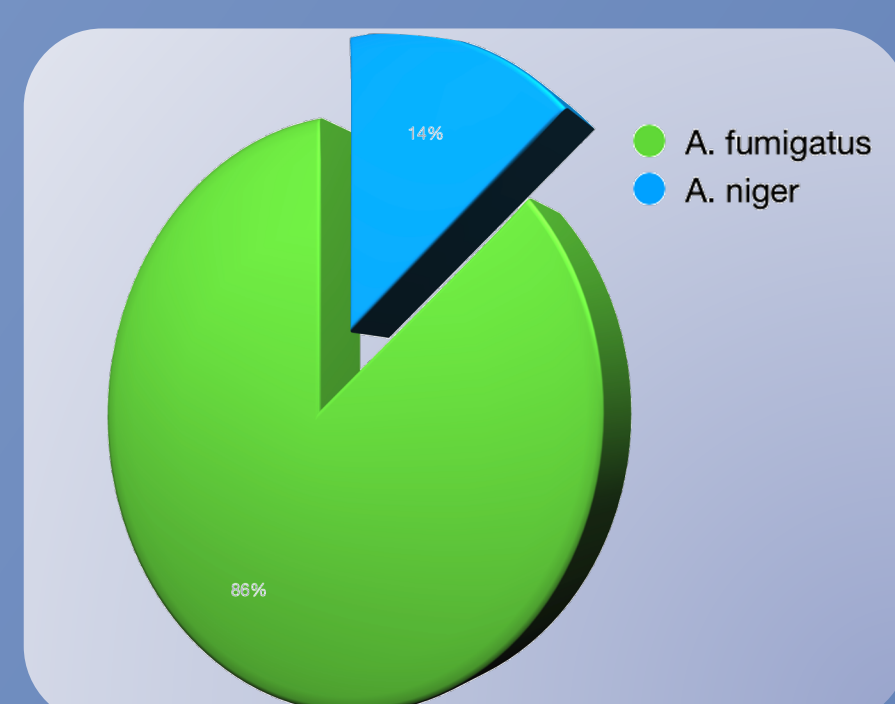
Risk factors frequency in patients presenting CAPA and not, in the 2<sup>nd</sup> COVID wave



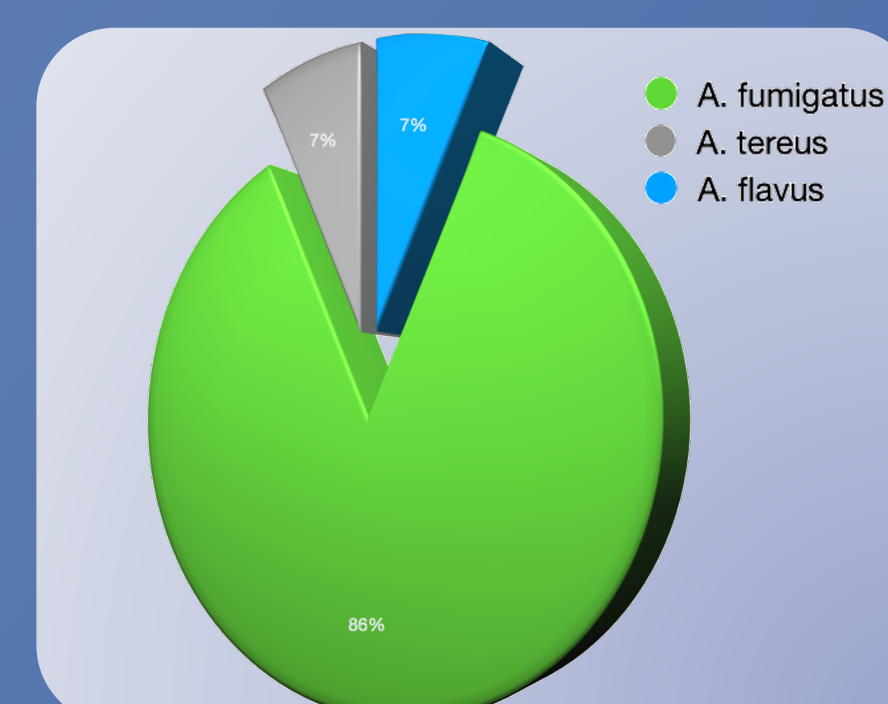
LOS in UTI of patients presenting CAPA and not, in the 1<sup>st</sup> COVID wave



LOS in UTI of patients presenting CAPA and not, in the 2<sup>nd</sup> COVID wave



Frequencies of *Aspergillus* species isolated in the 1<sup>st</sup> COVID wave



Frequencies of *Aspergillus* species isolated in the 2<sup>nd</sup> COVID wave

## CONCLUSIONS

Our results confirm published international data about the incidence of CAPA in ICU. Identified risk factors are similarly implicated.

## REFERENCES

- 1) Risk factors for invasive aspergillosis in ICU patients with COVID-19: current insights and new key elements C. Montruccio et al. – Annals of Intensive Care, (2021)11:136.
- 2) COVID-19-Associated pulmonary Aspergillosis (CAPA) G. Dimopoulos et al. – Journal of Intensive Medicine, November 1, 2021; 20–28.

## CONTACTS

Sonia Iacoboni, MD; sonia.iacoboni@aovr.veneto.it / Thomas Spallinger, MD; thomas.spallinger@studenti.univr.it

