NATIONAL CENTER FOR EMERGING AND ZOONOTIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The Epidemiology and Clinical Features of Acanthamoeba Disease in the United States, 1956–2018

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BACKGROUND

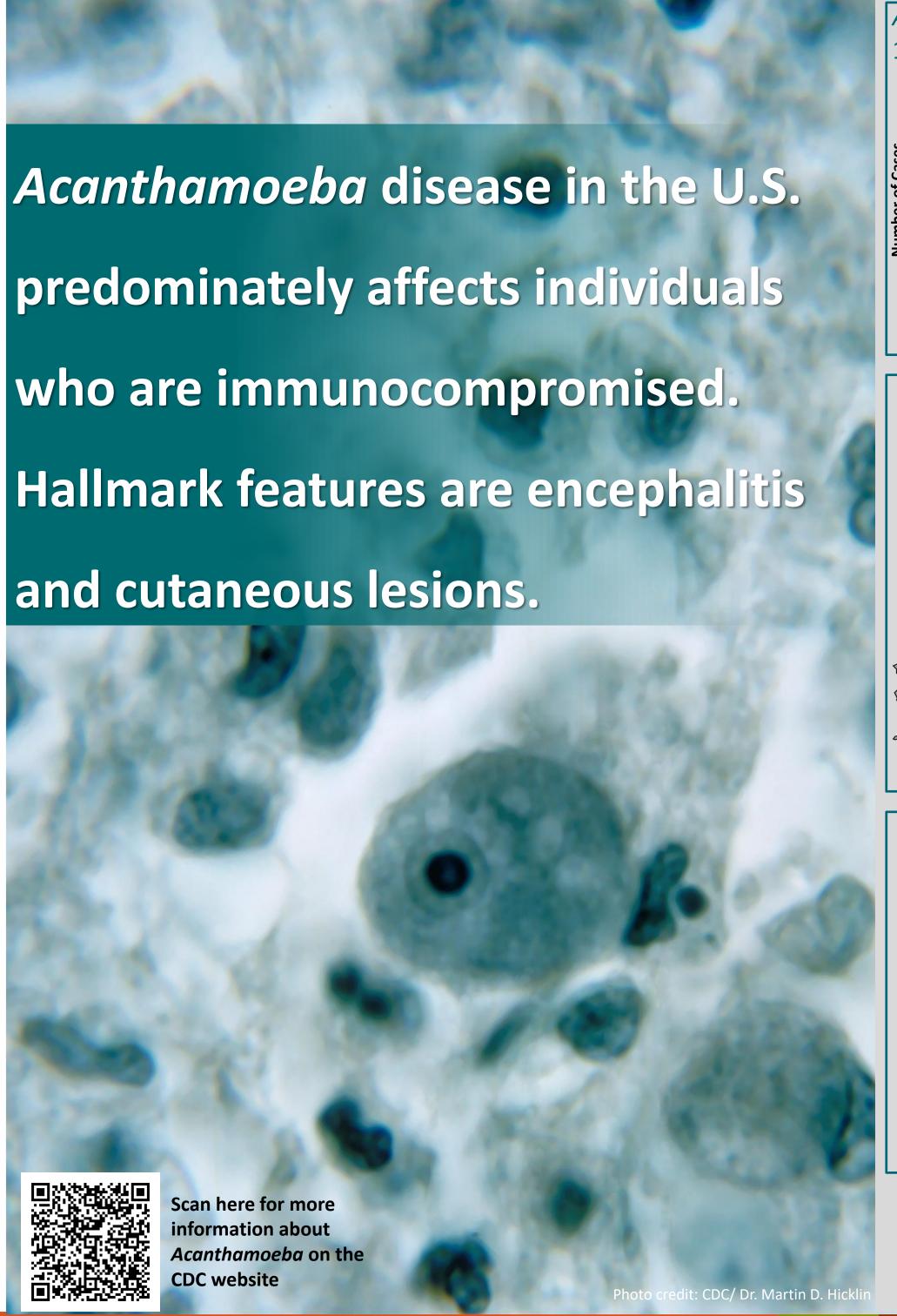
- Acanthamoeba spp. are free-living amebae found worldwide in soil and water
- Infections are rare, and only case reports or small case series have been published to date
- Transmission is through the skin, eyes, or lungs, and can infect multiple organ systems (*Acanthamoeba* disease)
- CDC began recommending a 5-drug regimen in 2010 for *Acanthamoeba* disease (pentamidine, sulfadiazine, miltefosine, flucytosine, and fluconazole)

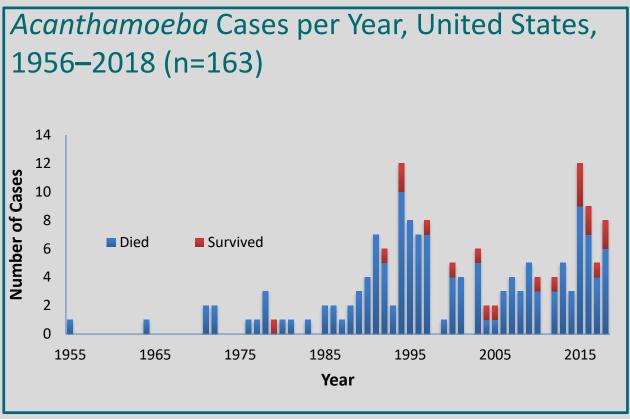
METHODS

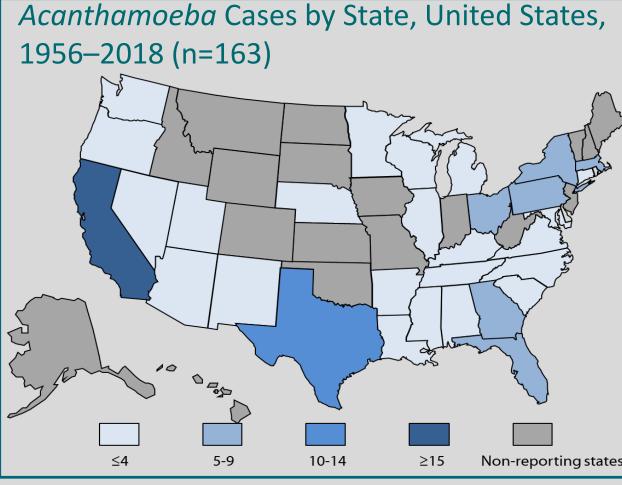
- CDC maintains a free-living ameba (FLA) database of U.S. laboratory-confirmed *Acanthamoeba* cases (excluding keratitis) sourced from published case reports, CDC case report forms, and CDC laboratory results
- SAS© version 9.4 software was used to calculate descriptive statistics and frequencies

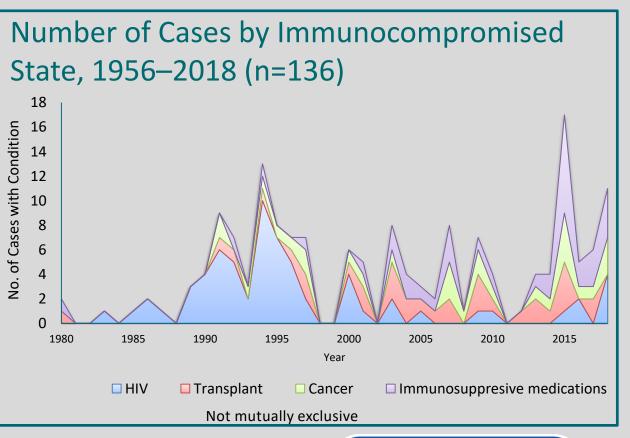
FINDINGS

- **163 cases** of *Acanthamoeba* disease from 1956–2018
- Demographics
 - Median age 42 years (range 0–83 years)
 - 71% males (114/160)
- Source of exposure
 - Unknown in most cases (75%)
 - Soil and water were documented in 14 (10%) and 17 (12%) cases, respectively
- 88% cases were immunocompromised individuals (136/155)
 - 66 (43%) people living with HIV (of whom 49 were classified as having AIDS)
 - 33 (21%) recipients of organ transplantation
 - 30 (19%) people diagnosed with malignancy
- Most common manifestations of disease included:
 - Granulomatous amebic encephalitis (GAE)(49%)
 - Multiple organ system involvement (25%)
 - Cutaneous lesions (20%)
 - Rhinosinusitis (6%)
- 85% of cases with known outcome were **fatal** (105/124)
- Survivor subset (n=19)
 - Median age 45 (5–77), 52% male
 - 5 (26%) diagnosed with GAE
 - 10 (53%) survivors have been since 2010. Of these, 5 (50%) received all five recommended drugs, and 8 (80%) received at least a combination of miltefosine, flucytosine, and an azole
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24/7 On-Call Service

For free-living ameba diagnostic and treatment assistance, call the CDC Emergency Operations Center at **770-488-7100**

