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Herpes Zoster Infection in Adults with Rheumatic Diseases in Colombia: a Real World-Data Analysis

RWD128



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Objectives

To determine the prevalence of herpes zoster (HZ) infection in adults over 18 years old in Colombia and its association with immune mediated diseases (rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, systemic sclerosis, Sjogren syndrome, idiopathic inflammatory myopathies, rheumatic polymyalgia, psoriasis, psoriatic arthritis, axial spondylarthritis, reactive arthritis, Crohn disease, and ulcerative colitis).

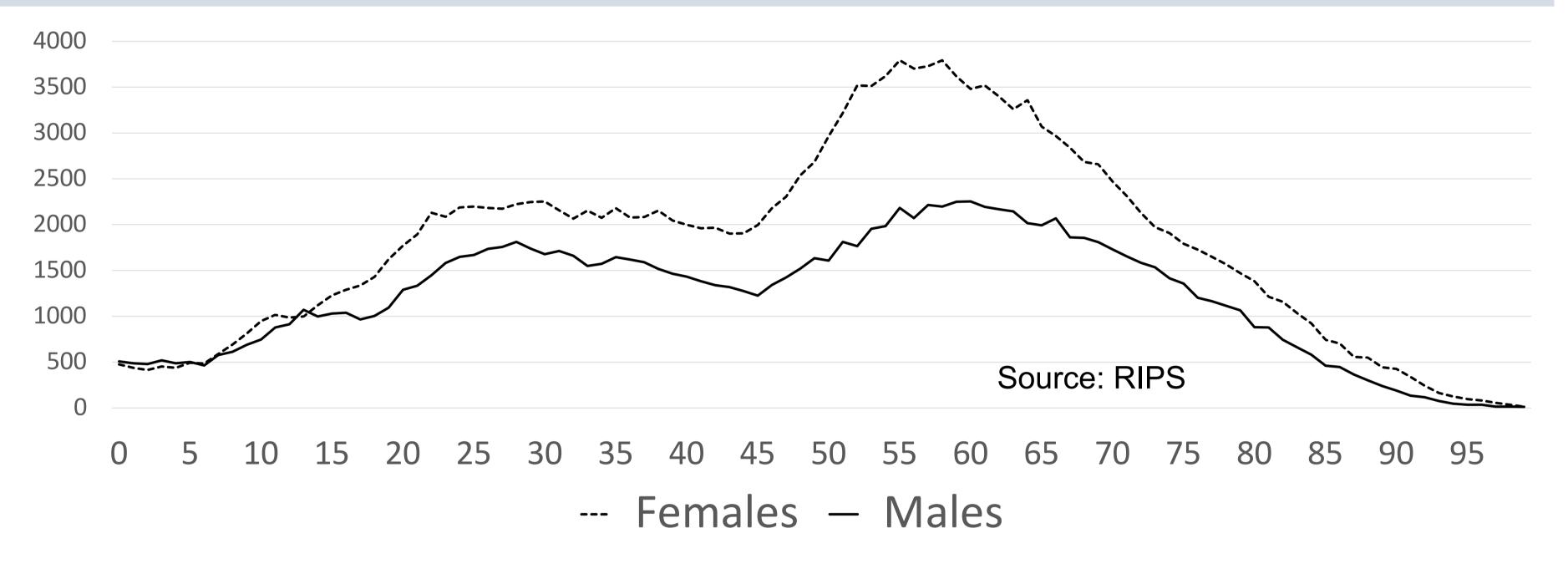


Figure 1. Distribution by age and gender of the 286,216 individuals diagnosed with herpes zoster infection in Colombia between 2018 and 2022.

	Females		Males	
	Cases	Prevalence	Cases	Prevalence
Rheumatoid arthritis	257,234	12.95	57,898	3.47
Systemic lupus erythematosus	59,559	3.00	8,445	0.51
Systemic sclerosis	14,757	0.74	3,326	0.20
Sjögren syndrome	150,414	7.57	40,256	2.41
Idiopathic inflammatory myopathy	6,187	0.31	2,735	0.16
Rheumatic polymyalgia	30,015	1.51	5,119	0.31
Psoriasis	57,210	2.88	55,146	3.31
Psoriatic arthritis	6,407	0.32	4,748	0.28
Axial spondyloarthritis	15,072	0.76	12,681	0.76
Reactive arthritis	11,322	0.57	4,990	0.30
Crohn disease	6,354	0.57	4,244	0.30
Ulcerative colitis	26,488	1.33	19,750	1.18
Any disease	573,280	28.86	204,797	12.28

Table 1. Number of female and male adults diagnosed with each of the twelve conditions of interest, with the respective crude five-year prevalence per 1000.

Methods

We analyzed information obtained from the official database of the Ministry of Health (RIPS), for a period of five years (2018-2022). Information was taken from people over 18 years of age who consulted the system due to HZ infection. To estimate the prevalence per thousand inhabitants, the total number of individuals treated during that five-year period was used as the denominator. To calculate the prevalence ratio (PR), the prevalence of HZ infection in individuals with each comorbidity was taken as the numerator, over the prevalence in individuals of the same gender and age group without that same comorbidity.

Results

The unadjusted prevalence of HZ infection per 1000 adults was 7.15 (7.87 in women, 6.30 in men). In those aged 65 and older, the prevalence was 12.63 per 1000 (13.57 in women, 11.46 in men). In the adult general population, one in 127 women and one in 159 men will suffer an HZ infection, with the risk increasing to one in 64 in women and one in 87 men in those over 65-years-of-age. Overall, and all conditions combined, the risk increases three-fold if the patient has any of the conditions considered in this study.

Comorbidity	Cases	With HZ ^a	Prevalence	PR ^b
Rheumatoid arthritis	315,132	6,872	21.8	3.1
Systemic lupus erythematosus	68,004	1,956	28.8	4.0
Systemic sclerosis	18,083	474	26.2	3.7
Sjögren syndrome	190,670	4,949	26.0	3.7
Idiopathic inflammatory myopathy	8,922	227	25.4	3.6
Rheumatic polymyalgia	35,134	732	20.8	2.9
Psoriasis	112,353	1,918	17.0	2.9
Psoriatic arthritis	11,155	248	22.2	3.1
Axial spondyloarthritis	27,753	531	19.1	2.7
Reactive arthritis	16,312	271	16.6	2.3
Crohn disease	10,598	170	16.0	2.2
Ulcerative colitis	46,238	734	15.8	2.2
Any disease	778,077	16,308	20.96	3.1

Table 2 Total number of cases age 18 and over registered under each diagnosis in Colombia between 2018 and 2022, number of them who also had herpes zoster (HZ), five-year prevalence per 1000 of HZ infection in each disease group, and prevalence ratios (PR) as compared with disease-free individuals.

Conclusions

We found a higher prevalence of HZ infection in all the diseases studied. This information should be considered by decision makers to improve the prevention of HZ infection..



