



Objectives

To determine the prevalence of ANCA-associated vasculitis (AAV) in adults over 18 years old in Colombia between January 1, 2018, and December 31, 2022.

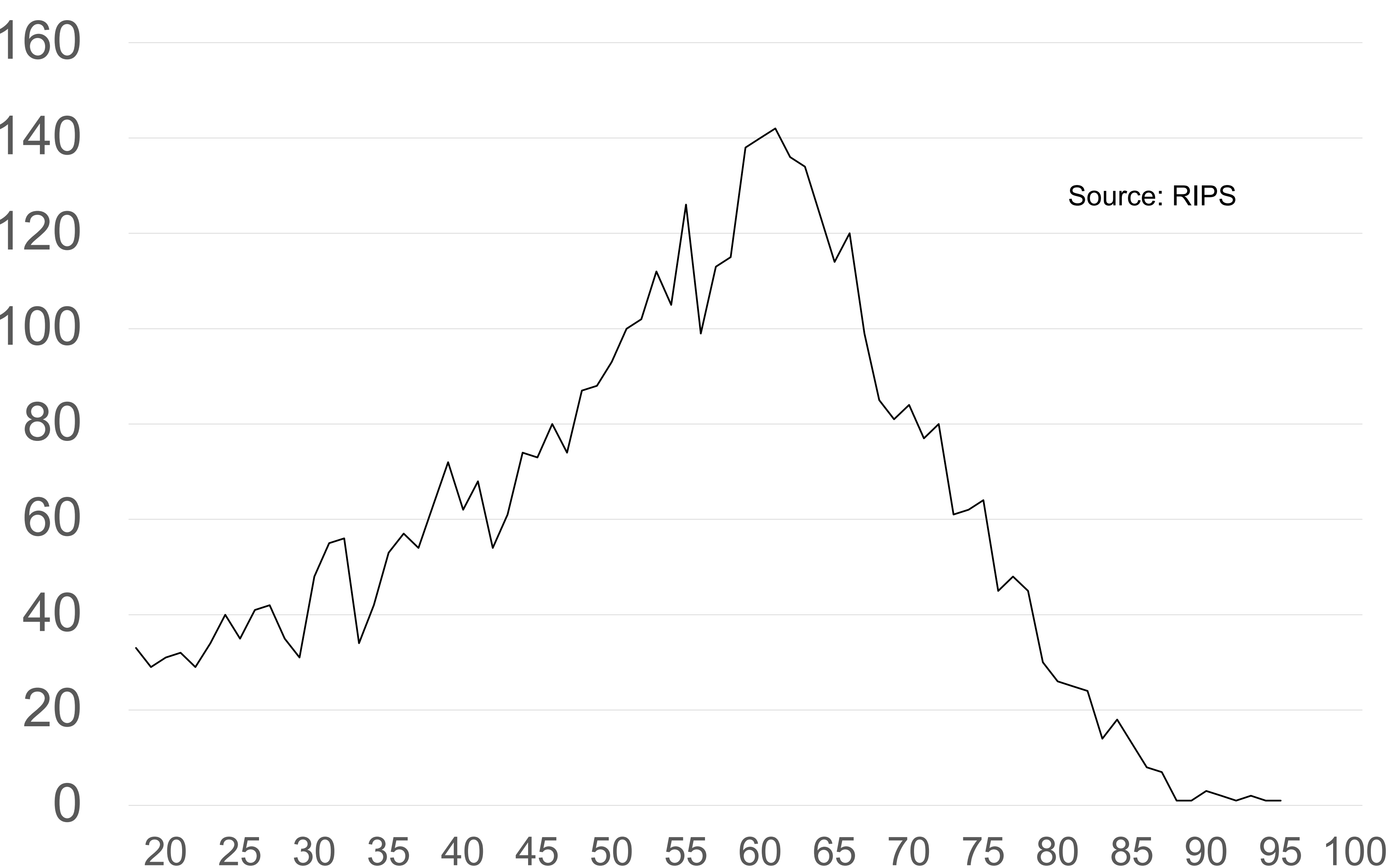


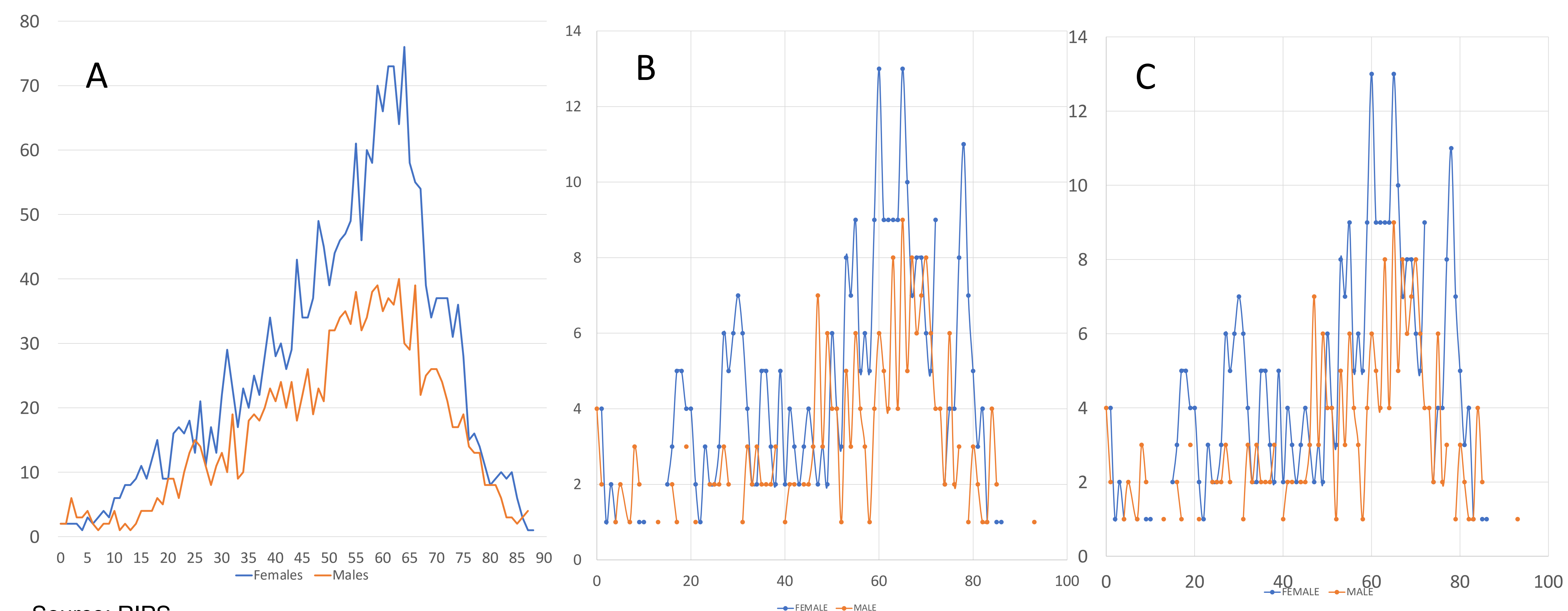
Figure 1. Age distribution of the 2,446 patients diagnosed with ANCA-associated vasculitis in Colombia 2018-2022

Methods

We analyzed information obtained from the official database of the Ministry of Health of Colombia, in a period of five years. Information was taken from people over 18 years of age who consulted the system due to any of three subtypes of AAV: granulomatosis with polyangiitis (GPA), microscopic polyangiitis (MPA), and eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis (EGPA). To estimate the prevalence per million inhabitants, the total number of individuals treated during that five-year period was used as the denominator.

Results

Over the five-year period, there were 2,446 patients diagnosed with AAV (females 1,534, 62.7 %), with a mean age of 53.9 years (53,8 for GPA, 55,8 for MPA, and 52,7 for EGPA). Of these 2,446, 1,733 (70.9 %) were GPA, and 103 patients (4.2 %) were registered with more than one diagnosis. The crude five-year prevalence rate of AAV was 66.9 per million adults (77.2 in females, 54.7 in males), and the female-to-male ratio was 1.68. Specific five-year prevalence for each subtype (and female-to-male ratio) was 47.4 per million adults for GPA (1.60), 11.7 for MPA (1.74), and 10.6 for EGPA (1.87).



Source: RIPS

Figure 2. Age distribution of the 2,446 patients diagnosed with ANCA-associated vasculitis in Colombia 2018-2022 differentiated by specific vasculitis. A. Granulomatosis with polyangiitis. B Microscopic Polyangiitis Eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis.

Conclusions

This is the first study to describe the prevalence of all AAV in Colombia, presenting data comparable to that of the United Kingdom, Germany, and Argentina.

