Possible Candida infection of pancreatic tissue was considered when Candida spp were isolated from:

1. Abdominal drain fluid (at two to three samples) in postoperative patients,
2. A patient group grown in only in blood culture.

Relevant patient information was obtained from hospital information system. Data were analyzed by SPSS 20 statistical software and MS Excel.

Results: A total of 14 cases were identified among which 614 (44.5%) had true Candida infection whereas possible Candida infection was seen in 874 (55.5%) patients. One of these, C. tropicalis was the predominant species seen in 874 (44.5%) whereas C. albicans was seen in 454 (22.6%). One isolate of C. auris was identified. Patients with C. tropicalis infection showed higher mortality (69, 66.7%) as compared with patients with other Candida species, in whom 70% (15) mortality was noted. Acknowledgment limitations inherent to retrospective data extraction, we delineated some of the possible risk factors predisposing to Candida infection, given in Table 1.

Table 1. Prevalence of risk factors.

| Predictor factor | Prevalence |
|------------------|------------|
| Usage of broad-spectrum antibiotics | 100% (777) |
| Presence of central venous catheter | 77.8% (779) |
| Surgical intervention/US guided aspiration | 100% (13/1) |
| Intensive care unit (ICU) admission | 35.7% (5/14) |

Conclusion: Role of Candida species in the pathogenesis of adjacent tissues is in case of acute pancreatitis has been neglected in the past. It is increasingly recognized as one of the commonest isolates in our study and carries very high mortality. Screening for Candida spp should be carried out in those patients in view of starting antifungal treatment at the earliest possible so that proper diagnosis and management can be undertaken.

P325 Disseminated histoplasmosis from skin to adrenals a cosmetic catastrophe a rare case report
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Poster presentation 2, September 22, 2022, 12:30 PM - 1:30 PM
Background: The varying presentations of histoplasmosis is always a diagnostic dilemma for clinicians. Cases of disseminated histoplasmosis can present in multiple specialties like dermatology, medicine, endocrinology, with skin, and mucosal hyperpigmentation as the only major symptom.

Case Report: Here we present a case of a 54-year-old male with hyperpigmentation all over the body with multiple speculate cutaneous lesions. He presented to our hospital for the same in the past 2 years. There was a significant history of loss of weight over a period of 1 year and the cortisol levels were low which explained the focus in the adrenals, with bilateral adenals massively found in imaging studies. The diagnostic workup for TB and possible malignancy was ruled out.

Multiple organ cultures of histoplasmosis were taken and confirmed with biopsy and culture. Definitive treatment with amphotericin was started, which showed improvement on follow-up.

Conclusion: Histoplasmosis is always unpredictable, because of a lack of information regarding the various clinical presentation. Early diagnosis and prompt treatment may save the patient from catastrophic adrenal insufficiency. The diagnosis of adrenal histoplasmosis should be considered in patients presenting with constitutional symptoms and adrenal masses with or without adrenal insufficiency. Adrenal histoplasmosis can be the only possible presentation in disseminated histoplasmosis.

P326 SWOC analysis of a virtual clinical mycology training module of short duration conducted by IMARC laboratory at AIIMS, Bhopal
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Poster presentation 2, September 22, 2022, 12:30 PM - 1:30 PM
1 Department of Microbiology All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Bhopal
2 Department of General Medicine All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Bhopal
3 Department of Dermatology and Venereology All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Bhopal
Objective: To discuss the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and challenges of the virtual clinical mycology training module conducted for a short duration of 20 h.

To identify vital areas for improvement in the training module.

Methods: A group of 15 members through small subgroup discussions collaborated across departments and branches over a period of 5 days to analyze the Kayravahh Mycology training module of September 2021. The SWOC quadrant was prepared with help from the key performers. The group of 15 members represented faculty, residents, participants, and logistic data managers. This large group was further divided into small groups of 1-4 members in each. They were provided with flip charts and setting boards to reflect on questions in the individual component of SWOC. A flow of SWOC analysis by each small group included steps of generating ideas, prioritization of themes, and finally formulating actionable solutions.SWOC quadrant provided an all-purpose framework for team thinking and problem solving.

Findings: The group identified the appropriate relevant topics, collaboration of mycologists with CPM and pathologists was good. Need for inclusion of clinical vignettes for demonstration of clinical, radiological, pathological, and microbiological collaboration, and approach to a given case was mentioned. The feedback of the participants were analyzed by each small group and the need for similar hardwiring was noted. Virtual training modules uploaded are available freely for reference to all interested. Being online all instructions participated.

Weaknesses included the struggle in managing platforms, network issues in virtual settings, and arranging routine logistics/timelines. The enhancement for incorporating more interactive and interactive training interactions immediately after each session was lacking. These were felt by the group and also participants’ feedback mentioned the same. Major weakness involves contractual technical staff with new requirements affecting the already skilled technicians resulting in poor delivery. To overcome this faculty will take lead in all practical sessions was also decided.

External attributes as opportunities for organizing standard training programs are funds provided by the Government of India through MS and several others. Need to tap more resources maintained by all members in terms of expertise and fund.

Challenges pointed toward human resources, quality instruments, and consumables deficit due to institutional policies. To overcome this the team felt EBS should be utilized for fungal diagnostics is essential. A group of trainees (TOP) must be prepared for each module of healthcare system.

Conclusion: The WOC quadrant of the training module weaknesses and challenges for improvement. Strengths and opportunities desired for future planning of similar courses.

P308 The role of Candida in acute pancreatitis: A disregarded pathogen
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Poster presentation 2, September 22, 2022, 12:00 PM - 1:00 PM
Background: Acute pancreatitis is often complicated by infection of peri-pancreatic necrotic tissue. The infectious etiology commonly involves gram negative enteric facultative and anaerobic. Role of Candida species remains redolent debatable, despite being isolated in many of our clinical specimens. We evaluated patients with acute pancreatitis with Candida infection over a duration of 4 years for assessment of risk and prognostic factors.

Objective: To determine the prevalence and role of Candida infection in patients of acute pancreatitis and ascertain the species distribution and risk factors.

Methods: This study was conducted including adult patients who were admitted to gastro-surgery department and had clinical suspicion of acute pancreatic fungal infection. Specimens included peripancreatic fluid collections obtained intra-operatively or aspirated USG-guided drain fluid and blood. In addition to care for bacterial cultures, fungal cultures were performed adhering standard microbiological procedure. Candida infections were categorized into true and possible risk factors as per Chakrabartty et al. with some modifications.

Total 184 patients with acute pancreatitis were included in the study and their clinical records were analyzed.

Results: The overall prevalence of Candida infection was 184 (44.5%) in acute pancreatitis and 614 (44.5%) for possible Candida infection was seen in 874 (55.5%) patients. One of these, C. tropicalis was the predominant species seen in 874 (44.5%) whereas C. albicans was seen in 454 (22.6%). One isolate of C. auris was identified. Patients with C. tropicalis infection showed higher mortality (69, 66.7%) as compared with patients with other Candida species, in whom 70% (15) mortality was noted. Acknowledgment limitations inherent to retrospective data extraction, we delineated some of the possible risk factors predisposing to Candida infection, given in Table 1.

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Conclusion: Role of Candida species in the pathogenesis of acute tissues is in case of acute pancreatitis has been neglected in the past. It is increasingly recognized as one of the commonest isolates in our study and carries very high mortality. Screening for Candida spp should be carried out in those patients in view of starting antifungal treatment at the earliest possible so that proper diagnosis and management can be undertaken.