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

Some relevant sample 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 amongst which 614 (44.5%) had true Candida infection whereas possible Candida infection was seen in 84 (57.1%) patients. Out of these, 3 (2.8%) were the predose specimen seen in 84 (39.5%) whereas C. albicans was seen in 434 (26.6%). One isolate of C. auris was identified. Patients with C. tropicalis infection showed higher mortality (69, 46.7%) as compared with patients with other Candida species, in whom 20 (15%) mortality was noted. Acknowledgment: Information inferred from 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prevalence</th>
<th>Precipitator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100% (77)</td>
<td>Use of broad-spectrum antibiotics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77.8% (77)</td>
<td>Presence of central venous catheter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100% (13/3)</td>
<td>Surgical intervention/USG guided aspiration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.7% (5/14)</td>
<td>Intensive care unit (ICU) admission</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Condition: Role of Candida species in the pathogenesis of adjacent tissues in case of acute pancreatitis has been suggested in the literature. We have comprehensively recognized and integrated the consistent causative in our study andcanvas our high mortality. Scoring for Candida spp should be carried out in these patients in view of starting antifungal treatment at the earliest possible so that proper diagnosis and management can be undertaken.

P327 Disseminated histoplasmosis from skin to adenals a cosmetic catastrophe—a rare case report
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Poster session 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 specialty consultation. He was seen by us 2 times. There was a significant history of loss of weight over a period of 2 years. The cutaneous lesions were low which explained the focus in the adenals, with bilateral adenologically found in imaging studies. The diagnostic dilemma as to TB and possible malignancy was noted. The provisional diagnosis of histoplasmosis was made and confirmed with biopsy and culture. Definitive treatment with amphotericin was initiated, which showed improvement on follow-up.

Conclusion: Histoplasmosis is always unpredictable, because of a lack of information regarding the various clinical presentations. 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.

P328 SWOC analysis of a virtual clinical mycology training module of short duration conducted by IMARC laboratory at AIIMS, Bhopal
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Poster session 2, September 22, 2022, 12:30 PM - 1:30 PM

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Objectives:
1. To discuss the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and challenges of the virtual clinical mycology training module conducted for a short duration of 20 h.
2. 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 Kayaraiah Mycology training module of September 2021. The SWOC quadrant was prepared with the help of the key organizers. The group of 15 members represented faculty, residents, participants, and logistic data managers. This large group was further divided into small groups of 3-4 members each. They were provided with flip charts and setting boards to reflect on questions in the individual component of SWOC. A flow of WOC analysis by each small group included steps of generating ideas, prioritization of themes, and finally forming further to outline workable or durable questions with complete clarity on internal and external factors.

Results:
Weaknesses included the appropriate relevant topics, collaboration of mycologists with CMT and pathologists was good. Need for inclusion of clinical vignettes for demonstrations of clinical, radiological, pathological, and microbiological collaboration, and approach to a given case was mentioned. The feedback of participants were analysed by each small group and the need for similar handling was noted. Virtual training models uploaded are available favourable for reference to all interested. Online using 150 institutions participated.

Weaknesses included the struggle in managing platforms, network issues in virtual meetings, and arranging routine logistics teams.

The environment for incorporation of more McCarthy trainees interactively 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 innovations affecting the already skilled technique resulting in poor delivery. To overcome this facility will take lead in all practical sessions was also discussed.

External attributes as opportunities for organizing standard training programs are funded by the Government of India, Research ES and others. Need to tap more resources maintained by all members in terms of expertise and funds.

Challenges pointed towards human resources, quality instruments, and consumables deficit due to institutional policies. To overcome this the team initiated E-SMART for fungal diagnostics is essential. A group of train the trainers (TOT) must be prepared for each of the above institutions.

Condition: The WOCQ analysis of the training module weaknesses and challenge for improvement. Strengths and opportunities discussed for future planning of similar course.

Poster Presentations