

# Increased Hospitalizations Involving Fungal Infections during COVID-19 Pandemic, United States, January 2020–December 2021

Jeremy A.W. Gold, Stacey Adjei, Adi V. Gundlapalli,  
Ya-Lin A. Huang, Tom Chiller, Kaitlin Benedict, Mitsuru Toda

Hospitalizations involving fungal infections increased 8.5% each year in the United States during 2019–2021. During 2020–2021, patients hospitalized with COVID-19–associated fungal infections had higher (48.5%) in-hospital mortality rates than those with non-COVID-19–associated fungal infections (12.3%). Improved fungal disease surveillance is needed, particularly during respiratory virus pandemics.

In the United States, fungal infections impose considerable healthcare costs (≈\$6.7 billion during 2018) and cause substantial illness and death (>7,000 deaths during 2021) (1,2). Fungi causing serious infections include yeasts, such as *Candida*, *Cryptococcus*, and *Pneumocystis* spp.; molds, such as *Aspergillus* spp. and Mucorales; and dimorphic fungi, such as *Blastomyces*, *Coccidioides*, and *Histoplasma* spp. (2). Risk factors vary but generally are associated with environmental exposures; underlying immunocompromising conditions, such as solid organ or stem cell transplantation, cancer, and immunosuppressive medications; and critical illness (2–4).

COVID-19 infection is a substantial risk factor for certain fungal infections, particularly those caused by invasive molds, likely because of COVID-19–related immune system dysregulation and immunosuppressive therapies, such as corticosteroids or other immunomodulatory medications (3). US vital statistics data showed that deaths from fungal infections increased during the COVID-19 pandemic (2). However, additional data on fungal infections during the pandemic, including hospitalization rates and healthcare

utilization, are lacking because many fungal diseases are not reportable in the United States (<https://www.cdc.gov/fungal/fungal-disease-reporting-table.html>). Those data might help inform public health planning and clinical practice. Therefore, we analyzed a large healthcare services database to determine rates, patient demographic features, and healthcare utilization for fungal infection–related hospitalizations during the COVID-19 pandemic.

## The Study

The Premier Healthcare Database, Special COVID-19 Release (PHD-SR), is a US, hospital-based, all-payer database used by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to inform COVID-19 response activities (5,6). The database contains deidentified records from >1,000 nongovernment, community, and teaching hospitals that contributed inpatient data during the analytic period. We used diagnosis codes from the International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-10-CM), listed for each hospitalization and identified hospitalizations involving fungal infections (fungal hospitalizations) and COVID-19 (COVID-19 hospitalizations) during January 1, 2019–December 31, 2021 (Appendix Table 1, <https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/EID/article/29/7/22-1771-App1.pdf>). We defined COVID-19–associated fungal hospitalizations as those in which both a COVID-19 and fungal infection diagnosis were listed during the same hospitalization.

We estimated annual hospitalization rates (per 10,000 population) by fungal infection type and calculated average annual percentage change during 2019–2021. For COVID-19–associated fungal hospitalizations (2020–2021 only), we calculated hospitalization rates per 10,000 COVID-19 hospitalizations.

Author affiliation: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia, USA

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3201/eid2907.221771>

We stratified 2020–2021 fungal hospitalizations by COVID-19 association and fungal infection type and compared patient demographics, US hospital census regions and urban–rural classifications ([https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data\\_access/urban\\_rural.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data_access/urban_rural.htm)), lengths of hospital stays, intensive care unit (ICU) admissions, invasive mechanical ventilation (IMV) receipt, and in-hospital deaths. We assessed annual trends in fungal hospitalizations by using Cochran-Armitage tests and compared fungal hospitalizations according to COVID-19 status by using  $\chi^2$  tests.

During 2019–2021, a total of 59,212 fungal hospitalizations were identified in the PHD-SR. Rates of fungal hospitalizations (per 10,000 hospitalizations) increased from 22.3 in 2019 to 25.0 in 2020 and 26.8 in 2021 ( $p < 0.01$ ), representing an average annual percentage change of 8.5% (Table 1). Average annual rates of hospitalization significantly increased for each fungal infection, except for those caused by *Pneumocystis* spp., *Cryptococcus* spp., and other specified fungi (Table 1).

During 2020–2021, a total of 5,288 (13.4%) of 39,423 fungal hospitalizations were COVID-19-associated. Rates of COVID-19-associated fungal hospitalizations (per 10,000 COVID-19 hospitalizations) increased by 24.9% (43.1% to 57.4%;  $p < 0.01$ ). Annual rates increased significantly for COVID-19-associated fungal hospitalizations involving blastomycosis (0.2 to 0.5 [65.6% change];  $p < 0.01$ ), aspergillosis (7.9 to 18.9 [58.2% change];  $p < 0.01$ ), mucormycosis (0.7 to 1.1 [39.8% change];  $p = 0.02$ ), histoplasmosis (1.1 to 1.6 [32.1% change];  $p = 0.03$ ), pneumocystosis (1.9 to 2.6 [25.4% change];  $p = 0.03$ ), and other specified mycoses (1.7 to 2.5 [32.9% change];  $p < 0.01$ ). Compared with non-COVID-19-associated fungal hospitalizations,

COVID-19-associated fungal hospitalizations more frequently involved aspergillosis (27.8% vs. 16.9%;  $p < 0.01$ ), mucormycosis (1.8% vs. 1.4%;  $p = 0.03$ ), and unspecified mycoses (24.3% vs. 18.5%;  $p < 0.01$ ) and, in general, less frequently involved other fungal infection types (Table 2, <https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/EID/article/29/7/22-1771-T2.htm>).

Median patient age was 63 (interquartile range [IQR] 52–72) years for COVID-19-associated hospitalizations versus 61 (IQR 46–72) years for non-COVID-19-associated hospitalizations ( $p < 0.01$ ) (Figure). Compared with hospitalizations of patients with non-COVID-19-associated fungal infections, hospitalizations of patients with COVID-19-associated fungal infections more frequently involved those who were male (59.9% vs. 57.5%;  $p < 0.01$ ) and Hispanic/Latino (18.8% vs. 11.7%;  $p < 0.01$ ); occurred in hospitals located in the western United States (29.1% vs. 27.5%;  $p < 0.01$ ); involved longer hospital stays (21 [IQR 11–35] days vs. 9 [IQR 4–17] days;  $p < 0.01$ ); and involved ICU-level care (70.0% vs. 35.5%;  $p < 0.01$ ), IMV receipt (64.4% vs. 22.5%;  $p < 0.01$ ), and increased in-hospital deaths (48.5% vs. 12.3%;  $p < 0.01$ ) (Table 3).

Longer hospital stays, higher ICU admission rates, more IMV receipts, and more deaths were generally observed for hospitalizations caused by COVID-19-associated fungal infections than for non-COVID-19-associated fungal infections, regardless of the specific fungal pathogens involved (Appendix Tables 2, 3). COVID-19-associated fungal hospitalizations with the highest percentages of deaths involved aspergillosis (57.6%), invasive candidiasis (55.4%), mucormycosis (44.7%), and unspecified mycoses (59.0%).

**Table 1.** Hospitalization rates for invasive fungal infections associated with COVID-19 in study of increased hospitalizations involving fungal infections during COVID-19 pandemic, United States, January 2020–December 2021\*

Fungal pathogen	All fungal hospitalizations, n = 59,212					COVID-19-associated hospitalizations, † n = 5,288			
	2019	2020	2021	p value‡	% Change§	2020	2021	p value‡	% Change¶
Pathogenic fungi	22.3	25.0	26.8	<0.01	8.5	43.1	57.4	<0.01	24.9
<i>Candida</i>	4.2	5.3	5.6	<0.01	12.4	11.2	10.9	0.69	–2.4
<i>Aspergillus</i>	4.3	4.2	5.3	<0.01	9.4	7.9	18.9	<0.01	58.2
<i>Coccidioides</i>	3.2	4.0	4.3	<0.01	13.0	6.6	7.4	0.15	10.4
<i>Pneumocystis</i>	2.6	2.4	2.5	0.08	–2.7	1.9	2.6	0.03	25.4
<i>Histoplasma</i>	1.4	1.6	1.6	<0.01	5.6	1.1	1.6	0.03	32.1
<i>Cryptococcus</i>	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.46	–2.0	1.2	1.4	0.48	11.6
<i>Blastomyces</i>	0.3	0.3	0.4	<0.01	11.7	0.2	0.5	<0.01	65.6
Mucorales species	0.3	0.3	0.4	<0.01	17.9	0.7	1.1	0.02	39.8
Other specified fungi	1.5	1.6	1.5	0.38	–1.9	1.7	2.5	<0.01	32.9
Unspecified	4.0	4.9	5.1	<0.01	10.8	12.2	12.7	0.47	4.1

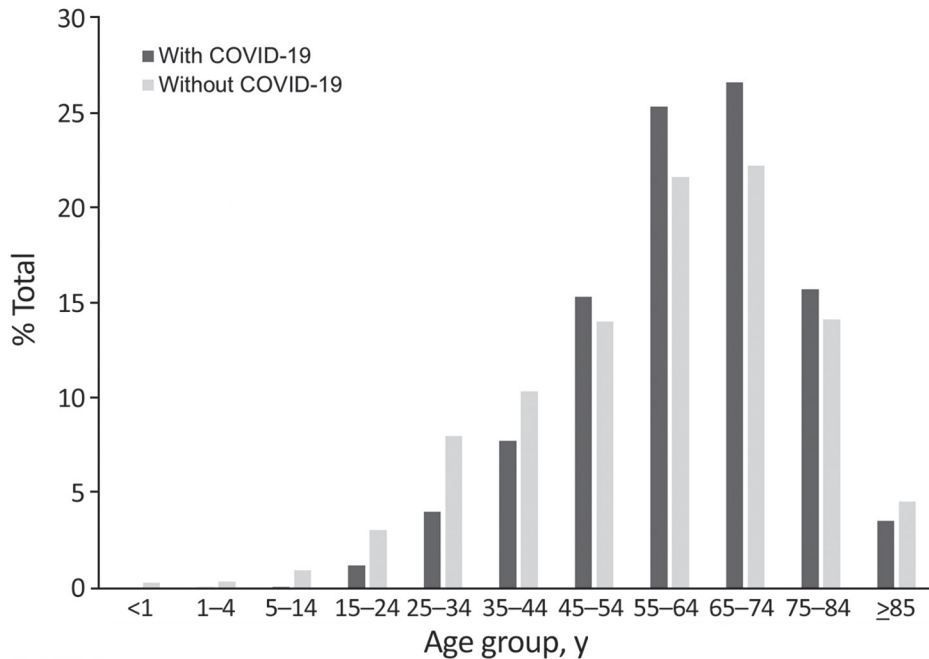
\*Rates are per 10,000 hospitalizations. The total number of hospitalizations per year was 8,884,472 in 2019, 7,640,470 in 2020 (424,475 COVID-19-associated), and 7,559,882 in 2021 (601,831 COVID-19-associated). Patients could have >1 fungal infection in a given hospitalization, which occurred for <5% of hospitalizations.

†Hospitalizations of patients with COVID-19-associated fungal infections.

‡Calculated by using Cochran-Armitage tests.

§Average annual percentage change during 2019–2021.

¶Annual percentage change during 2020–2021.



**Figure.** Age distribution of patients in study of increased hospitalizations involving fungal infections during COVID-19 pandemic, United States, January 2020–December 2021. Hospitalizations for fungal infections were COVID-19–associated (n = 5,288) or non-COVID-19–associated (n = 34,135).

**Conclusions**

Analysis of a large US healthcare services database indicated that hospitalization rates involving fungal infections increased significantly during 2019–2021, primarily driven by hospitalizations of patients with

COVID-19–associated fungal infections. During 2020–2021, a total of 13.4% of fungal hospitalizations were COVID-19–associated, and COVID-19–associated fungal infections were associated with ≈2-fold increase in ICU admission rates and ≈4-fold increase

**Table 3.** Demographic features and outcomes of patients with fungal infections by COVID-19 status in study of increased hospitalizations involving fungal infections during COVID-19 pandemic, United States, January 2020–December 2021\*

Characteristics	Any fungal infection	COVID-19–associated	Non-COVID-19–associated	p value†
Total no. hospitalizations	39,423	5,288	34,135	NA
Median age, y (range)	61 (47–72)	63 (52–72)	61 (46–72)	<0.01
Sex‡				
M	22,779 (57.8)	3,166 (59.9)	19,613 (57.5)	<0.01
F	16,634 (42.2)	2,121 (40.1)	14,513 (42.5)	<0.01
Race/ethnicity				
White, NH	18,359 (46.6)	2,131 (40.3)	16,228 (47.5)	<0.01
Black, NH	5,907 (15.0)	771 (14.6)	5,136 (15.0)	0.38
Hispanic or Latino	5,002 (12.7)	993 (18.8)	4,009 (11.7)	<0.01
Asian, NH	878 (2.2)	106 (2.0)	772 (2.3)	0.24
Other, NH	1,331 (3.4)	210 (4.0)	1,121 (3.3)	0.01
Unknown	7,946 (20.2)	1,077 (20.4)	6,869 (20.1)	0.68
US census region				
South	16,241 (41.2)	2,141 (40.5)	14,100 (41.3)	0.26
West	10,914 (27.7)	1,538 (29.1)	9,376 (27.5)	0.01
Midwest	7,385 (18.7)	943 (17.8)	6,442 (18.9)	0.07
Northeast	4,883 (12.4)	666 (12.6)	4,217 (12.4)	0.62
Urban location	35,938 (91.2)	4,801 (90.8)	31,137 (91.2)	0.31
Healthcare utilization and outcomes				
Median length of stay, d (range)	10 (5–20)	21 (11–35)	9 (4–17)	<0.01
ICU-level care	15,808 (40.1)	3,703 (70.0)	12,105 (35.5)	<0.01
IMV receipt	11,076 (28.1)	3,407 (64.4)	7,669 (22.5)	<0.01
In-hospital death	6,758 (17.1)	2,566 (48.5)	4,192 (12.3)	<0.01

\*Values are no. (%) patients except as indicated. ICU, intensive care unit; IMV, invasive mechanical ventilation; NA, not applicable; NH, not Hispanic or Latino.

†p values were calculated by using  $\chi^2$  tests for categorical variables or Wilcoxon rank-sum tests for continuous variables, comparing COVID-19–associated and non-COVID-19–associated hospitalizations for fungal infections. Given the heterogeneous nature of fungal infections and their associated risk factors, underlying medical conditions were not analyzed.

‡Sex was unknown for 10 hospitalizations (1 COVID-19–associated, 9 non-COVID-19–associated). Those data were excluded from the  $\chi^2$  test calculation.

in in-hospital death rates compared with non-COVID-19-associated fungal hospitalizations. Consistent with national mortality data, hospitalizations of patients with COVID-19-associated (compared with non-COVID-19-associated) fungal infections most often involved invasive candidiasis and aspergillosis and disproportionately occurred among non-White male patients in the western United States (2). Racial or ethnic disparities observed for fungal infection-associated hospitalization rates might relate to longstanding inequities in social health determinants, such as lack of access to medical care or occupational exposures, and prevalence of underlying conditions, such as diabetes, that might increase fungal and COVID-19 infection risk among certain minority groups (2,7-9). Also consistent with national mortality data, hospitalization rates for COVID-19-associated aspergillosis and mucormycosis increased from 2020 to 2021 (2), likely reflecting a greater burden of COVID-19 during 2021 than 2020 ([https://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/covidnet/covid19\\_5.html](https://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/covidnet/covid19_5.html)), increased clinician awareness and testing for COVID-19-associated mold infections (10,11), and increased use of corticosteroids for COVID-19 treatment, a major risk factor for aspergillosis and mucormycosis (4). Our findings emphasize the importance of maintaining a high index of clinical suspicion for fungal infections in patients at high risk, including those with COVID-19, and the need for increased fungal disease surveillance to detect and evaluate emerging trends.

The first limitation of our study is that, although ICD-10-CM codes for COVID-19 correlate well with SARS-CoV-2 test results in PHD-SR data (12), fungal ICD-10-CM codes might be associated with underreporting, misclassification, and nonspecific coding of pathogenic fungi, particularly those causing candidemia and invasive mold disease (13-15). Second, PHD-SR data are broadly representative of US hospitals, and hospital types remained relatively consistent during the analytic period. However, data might overrepresent certain regions of the country, particularly the South, and participating hospitals can vary over time. Finally, we suspect that most COVID-19-associated fungal infections were secondary complications of COVID-19 because of the natural history of fungal disease in patients with respiratory infections (3), but we could not verify this supposition by using PHD-SR data.

Our analysis underscores the substantial burden of patient hospitalizations with fungal infections in the United States and indicates that increased hospitalizations involving fungal infections occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic. As the COVID-19

pandemic evolves, and to increase preparedness for future infectious diseases outbreaks, comprehensive public health surveillance for fungal diseases is needed to characterize disease epidemiology and guide efforts to prevent illness and death.

### Acknowledgments

We thank Tegan Boehmer, Lara Bull, Cheryl Cornwell, and Carol Yen-Chin Lin for their guidance and assistance in developing this analytic project.

This activity was reviewed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and conducted in accordance with its policies and applicable federal law (45 C.F.R. part 46, 21 C.F.R. part 56; 42 U.S.C. §241(d); 5 U.S.C. §552a; 44 U.S.C. §3501 et seq.).

### About the Author

Dr. Gold is a medical epidemiologist in the Mycotic Diseases Branch, Division of Foodborne, Waterborne, and Environmental Diseases, National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia, USA. His research interests include the epidemiology and prevention of fungal infections.

### References:

1. Rayens E, Norris KA. Prevalence and healthcare burden of fungal infections in the United States, 2018. *Open Forum Infect Dis.* 2022;9:ofab593. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ofid/ofab593>
2. Gold JAW, Ahmad FB, Cisewski JA, Rossen LM, Montero AJ, Benedict K, et al. Increased deaths from fungal infections during the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic—National Vital Statistics System, United States, January 2020–December 2021. *Clin Infect Dis.* 2023;76:e255–62. <https://doi.org/10.1093/cid/ciac489>
3. Baddley JW, Thompson GR 3rd, Chen SCA, White PL, Johnson MD, Nguyen MH, et al. Coronavirus disease 2019-associated invasive fungal infection. *Open Forum Infect Dis.* 2021;8:ofab510. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ofid/ofab510>
4. Ibrahim AS, Spellberg B, Walsh TJ, Kontoyiannis DP. Pathogenesis of mucormycosis. *Clin Infect Dis.* 2012;54:S16–22. <https://doi.org/10.1093/cid/cir865>
5. PINC AI Applied Sciences. PINC AI healthcare data special release: COVID-19. October 2021 [2022 Dec 1]. [https://offers.premierinc.com/rs/381-NBB-525/images/PHD\\_COVID-19\\_White\\_Paper.pdf](https://offers.premierinc.com/rs/381-NBB-525/images/PHD_COVID-19_White_Paper.pdf)
6. Lawandi A, Warner S, Sun J, Demirkale CY, Danner RL, Klompas M, et al. Suspected severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-COV-2) reinfections: incidence, predictors, and healthcare use among patients at 238 US healthcare facilities, 1 June 2020 to 28 February 2021. *Clin Infect Dis.* 2022;74:1489–92. <https://doi.org/10.1093/cid/ciab671>
7. Bui DP, McCaffrey K, Friedrichs M, LaCross N, Lewis NM, Sage K, et al. Racial and ethnic disparities among COVID-19 cases in workplace outbreaks by industry sector—Utah,

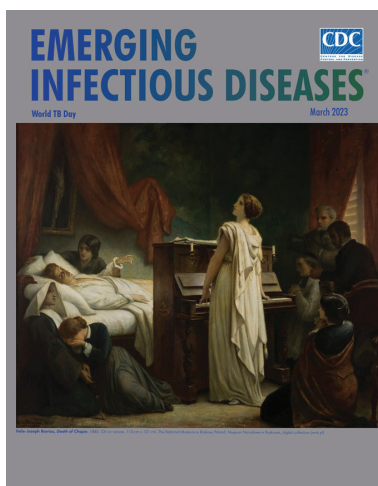
- March 6–June 5, 2020. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 2020;69:1133–8. <https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6933e3>
8. Webb Hooper M, Nápoles AM, Pérez-Stable EJ. COVID-19 and racial/ethnic disparities. JAMA. 2020;323:2466–7. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2020.8598>
  9. Rayens E, Rayens MK, Norris KA. Demographic and socioeconomic factors associated with fungal infection risk, United States, 2019. Emerg Infect Dis. 2022;28:1955–69. <https://doi.org/10.3201/eid2810.220391>
  10. Egger M, Bussini L, Hoenigl M, Bartoletti M. Prevalence of COVID-19-associated pulmonary aspergillosis: critical review and conclusions. J Fungi (Basel). 2022;8:390. <https://doi.org/10.3390/jof8040390>
  11. Hoenigl M, Seidel D, Carvalho A, Rudramurthy SM, Arastehfar A, Gangneux JP, et al.; ECMM and ISHAM collaborators. The emergence of COVID-19 associated mucormycosis: a review of cases from 18 countries. Lancet Microbe. 2022;3:e543–52. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2666-5247\(21\)00237-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2666-5247(21)00237-8)
  12. Kadri SS, Gundrum J, Warner S, Cao Z, Babiker A, Klompas M, et al. Uptake and accuracy of the diagnosis code for COVID-19 among US hospitalizations. JAMA. 2020;324:2553–4. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2020.20323>
  13. Gold JAW, Revis A, Thomas S, Perry L, Blakney RA, Chambers T, et al. Clinical characteristics, health care utilization, and outcomes among patients in a pilot surveillance system for invasive mold disease—Georgia, United States, 2017–2019. Open Forum Infect Dis. 2022;9:ofac215. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ofid/ofac215>
  14. Benedict K, Gold JAW, Jenkins EN, Roland J, Barter D, Czaja CA, et al. Low sensitivity of International Classification of Diseases, tenth revision coding for culture-confirmed candidemia cases in an active surveillance system: United States, 2019–2020. Open Forum Infect Dis. 2022;9:ofac461. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ofid/ofac461>
  15. Benedict K, Baggs J, Wolford J, Jackson, BR, Gold, JAW. Hospitalizations for unspecified mycoses in a large administrative data set and implications for fungal disease burden estimates, United States, 2019–2021. Open Forum Infect Dis. 2023;10:ofad100. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ofid/ofad100>

Address for correspondence: Jeremy A.W. Gold, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop H24-10, Atlanta, GA 30329-4027, USA; email: [jgold@cdc.gov](mailto:jgold@cdc.gov)

March 2023

## World TB Day

- Risk for Prison-to-Community Tuberculosis Transmission, Thailand, 2017–2020
- Multicenter Retrospective Study of Vascular Infections and Endocarditis Caused by *Campylobacter* spp., France
- Yellow Fever Vaccine–Associated Viscerotropic Disease among Siblings, São Paulo State, Brazil
- *Bartonella* spp. Infections Identified by Molecular Methods, United States
- COVID-19 Test Allocation Strategy to Mitigate SARS-CoV-2 Infections across School Districts
- Using Discarded Facial Tissues to Monitor and Diagnose Viral Respiratory Infections
- Associations of *Anaplasma phagocytophilum* Bacteria Variants in *Ixodes scapularis* Ticks and Humans, New York, USA
- Prevalence of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* Complex among Wild Rhesus Macaques and 2 Subspecies of Long-Tailed Macaques, Thailand, 2018–2022
- Increase in Colorado Tick Fever Virus Disease Cases and Effect of COVID-19 Pandemic on Behaviors and Testing Practices, Montana, 2020



- Comparative Effectiveness of COVID-19 Vaccines in Preventing Infections and Disease Progression from SARS-CoV-2 Omicron BA.5 and BA.2, Portugal
- Clonal Dissemination of Antifungal-Resistant *Candida haemulonii*, China
- Clonal Expansion of Multidrug-Resistant *Streptococcus dysgalactiae* Subspecies *equisimilis* Causing Bacteremia, Japan, 2005–2021

- Extended Viral Shedding of MERS-CoV Clade B Virus in Llamas Compared with African Clade C Strain
- Seroprevalence of Specific SARS-CoV-2 Antibodies during Omicron BA.5 Wave, Portugal, April–June 2022
- SARS-CoV-2 Incubation Period during the Omicron BA.5–Dominant Period in Japan
- Risk Factors for Reinfection with SARS-CoV-2 Omicron Variant among Previously Infected Frontline Workers
- Correlation of High Seawater Temperature with *Vibrio* and *Shewanella* Infections, Denmark, 2010–2018
- Tuberculosis Preventive Therapy among Persons Living with HIV, Uganda, 2016–2022
- Nosocomial Severe Fever with Thrombocytopenia Syndrome in Companion Animals, Japan, 2022
- *Burkholderia thailandensis* Isolated from the Environment, United States
- *Mycobacterium leprae* in Armadillo Tissues from Museum Collections, United States

**EMERGING  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

To revisit the March 2023 issue, go to:  
<https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/articles/issue/29/3/table-of-contents>

# Increased Hospitalizations Involving Fungal Infections during COVID-19 Pandemic, United States, January 2020–December 2021

## Appendix

**Appendix Table 1.** International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-10-CM) discharge diagnosis codes used to identify hospitalizations for fungal infections and COVID-19

Disease	Code, description
Invasive candidiasis	B37.5, candidal meningitis B37.6, candidal endocarditis B37.7, candidal sepsis
Coccidioidomycosis	B38.0, acute pulmonary coccidioidomycosis B38.1, chronic pulmonary coccidioidomycosis B38.2, pulmonary coccidioidomycosis, unspecified B38.3, cutaneous coccidioidomycosis B38.4, coccidioidomycosis meningitis B38.7, disseminated coccidioidomycosis B38.8, other forms of coccidioidomycosis B38.81, prostatic coccidioidomycosis B38.89, other forms of coccidioidomycosis B38.9, coccidioidomycosis, unspecified
Histoplasmosis	B39.0, acute pulmonary histoplasmosis capsulati B39.1, chronic pulmonary histoplasmosis capsulati B39.2, pulmonary histoplasmosis capsulati, unspecified B39.3, disseminated histoplasmosis capsulati B39.4, histoplasmosis capsulati, unspecified B39.5, histoplasmosis duboisii B39.9, histoplasmosis, unspecified
Blastomycosis	B40.0, acute pulmonary blastomycosis B40.1, chronic pulmonary blastomycosis B40.2, pulmonary blastomycosis, unspecified B40.3, cutaneous blastomycosis B40.7, disseminated blastomycosis B40.8, other forms of blastomycosis B40.81, blastomycotic meningoencephalitis B40.89, other forms of blastomycosis B40.9, blastomycosis, unspecified
Aspergillosis	B44.0, invasive pulmonary aspergillosis B44.1, other pulmonary aspergillosis B44.2, tonsillar aspergillosis B44.7, disseminated aspergillosis B44.8, other forms of aspergillosis B44.81, allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis B44.89, other forms of aspergillosis B44.9, aspergillosis, unspecified
Cryptococcosis	B45.0, pulmonary cryptococcosis B45.1, cerebral cryptococcosis B45.2, cutaneous cryptococcosis B45.3, osseous cryptococcosis B45.7, disseminated cryptococcosis B45.8, other forms of cryptococcosis

Disease	Code, description
Mucormycosis	B45.9, cryptococcosis, unspecified
	B46.0, pulmonary mucormycosis
	B46.1, rhinocerebral mucormycosis
	B46.2, gastrointestinal mucormycosis
	B46.3, cutaneous mucormycosis
	B46.4, disseminated mucormycosis
	B46.5, mucormycosis, unspecified
	B46.8, other zygomycoses
	B46.9, zygomycosis, unspecified
	Other specified mycoses
B41.7, disseminated paracoccidioidomycosis	
B41.8, other forms of paracoccidioidomycosis	
B41.9, paracoccidioidomycosis, unspecified	
B42.0, pulmonary sporotrichosis	
B42.1, lymphocutaneous sporotrichosis	
B42.7, disseminated sporotrichosis	
B42.8, other forms of sporotrichosis	
B42.81, cerebral sporotrichosis	
B42.82, sporotrichosis arthritis	
B42.89, other forms of sporotrichosis	
B42.9, sporotrichosis, unspecified	
B43.0, cutaneous chromomycosis	
B43.1, phaeomycotic brain abscess	
B43.2, subcutaneous phaeomycotic abscess and cyst	
B43.8, other forms of chromomycosis	
B43.9, chromomycosis, unspecified	
B48.0, lobomycosis	
B48.1, rhinosporidiosis	
B48.2, albuginosis	
B48.3, geotrichosis	
B48.4, penicilliosis	
B48.8, other specified mycoses	
Unspecified mycosis	B49, unspecified mycosis
<i>Pneumocystis pneumonia</i>	B59, pneumocystosis
COVID-19	U07.1, COVID-19, virus identified (April 2020–December 2021) B97.29*, other coronavirus as the cause of diseases classified elsewhere (February 2020–April 2020)

\*This code for COVID-19 was recommended from March 1, 2020–April 30, 2020 (before the April 2020 release of U07.1) (<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/icd/Announcement-New-ICD-code-for-coronavirus-3-18-2020.pdf>; <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/icd/ICD-10-CM-Official-Coding-Guidance-Interim-Advice-coronavirus-feb-20-2020.pdf>).

**Appendix Table 2.** Demographic features, healthcare utilization, and outcomes for patients hospitalized with COVID-19–associated fungal infections, stratified by fungal pathogen, United States, 2020–2021\*

Characteristic	Cause of infection									
	<i>Candida</i>	<i>Aspergillus</i>	<i>Coccidioides</i>	<i>Pneumocystis</i>	<i>Cryptococcus</i>	<i>Histoplasma</i>	Mucorales	<i>Blastomyces</i>	Other specified	Unspecified
Total no.	1,135	1,471	723	235	138	139	94	41	221	1,286
Male sex†	663 (58.4)	867 (58.9)	439 (60.7)	164 (69.8)	86 (62.3)	78 (56.1)	72 (76.6)	25 (61.0)	119 (53.8)	767 (59.6)
Median age	64 (54–73)	64 (55–72)	59 (45–71)	58 (47–67)	61 (52–69)	59 (50–70)	55 (44–67)	62 (45–73)	64 (52–74)	64 (54–73)
Age groups, y										
<1	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1–4	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA
5–14	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0
15–24	6 (0.5)	14 (1.0)	19 (2.6)	NA	5 (3.6)	NA	NA	0	NA	8 (0.6)
25–34	34 (3.0)	32 (2.2)	62 (8.6)	16 (6.8)	6 (4.3)	10 (7.2)	8 (8.5)	5 (12.2)	6 (2.7)	46 (3.6)
35–44	92 (8.1)	82 (5.6)	87 (12.0)	26 (11.1)	11 (8.0)	9 (6.5)	13 (13.8)	5 (12.2)	22 (10.0)	88 (6.8)
45–54	147 (13.0)	228 (15.5)	138 (19.1)	56 (23.8)	19 (13.8)	25 (18.0)	22 (23.4)	6 (14.6)	26 (11.8)	179 (13.9)
55–64	293 (25.8)	403 (27.4)	131 (18.1)	63 (26.8)	44 (31.9)	44 (31.7)	21 (22.3)	7 (17.1)	54 (24.4)	327 (25.4)
65–74	317 (27.9)	436 (29.6)	150 (20.7)	40 (17.0)	37 (26.8)	28 (20.1)	19 (20.2)	9 (22.0)	57 (25.8)	362 (28.1)
75–84	189 (16.7)	242 (16.5)	107 (14.8)	27 (11.5)	14 (10.1)	14 (10.1)	8 (8.5)	5 (12.2)	42 (19.0)	219 (17.0)
≥85	52 (4.6)	32 (2.2)	29 (4.0)	NA	NA	5 (3.6)	0	NA	10 (4.5)	55 (4.3)
Race/ethnicity										
White, NH	426 (37.5)	739 (50.2)	137 (18.9)	81 (34.5)	34 (24.6)	81 (58.3)	31 (33.0)	25 (61.0)	107 (48.4)	547 (42.5)
Black, NH	223 (19.6)	161 (10.9)	37 (5.1)	55 (23.4)	27 (19.6)	17 (12.2)	16 (17.0)	10 (24.4)	33 (14.9)	223 (17.3)
Hispanic or Latino	254 (22.4)	258 (17.5)	138 (19.1)	38 (16.2)	40 (29.0)	14 (10.1)	27 (28.7)	NA	40 (18.1)	230 (17.9)
Asian, NH	19 (1.7)	38 (2.6)	NA	NA	5 (3.6)	NA	NA	0	6 (2.7)	33 (2.6)
Other	42 (3.7)	57 (3.9)	14 (1.9)	10 (4.3)	8 (5.8)	14 (10.1)	NA	NA	9 (4.1)	57 (4.4)
Unknown	171 (15.1)	218 (14.8)	394 (54.5)	49 (20.9)	24 (17.4)	11 (7.9)	14 (14.9)	NA	26 (11.8)	196 (15.2)
US census region										
South	592 (52.2)	614 (41.7)	18 (2.5)	83 (35.3)	64 (46.4)	61 (43.9)	43 (45.7)	16 (39.0)	107 (48.4)	639 (49.7)
West	197 (17.4)	365 (24.8)	697 (96.4)	30 (12.8)	25 (18.1)	7 (5.0)	28 (29.8)	NA	42 (19.0)	190 (14.8)
Midwest	186 (16.4)	322 (21.9)	6 (0.8)	74 (31.5)	23 (16.7)	67 (48.2)	14 (14.9)	22 (53.7)	47 (21.3)	219 (17.0)
Northeast	160 (14.1)	170 (11.6)	NA	48 (20.4)	26 (18.8)	NA	9 (9.6)	NA	25 (11.3)	238 (18.5)
Urbanicity										
Urban	1,050 (92.5)	1,321 (89.8)	710 (98.2)	214 (91.1)	125 (90.6)	114 (82.0)	86 (91.5)	30 (73.2)	185 (83.7)	1,148 (89.3)
Rural	85 (7.5)	150 (10.2)	13 (1.8)	21 (8.9)	13 (9.4)	25 (18.0)	8 (8.5)	11 (26.8)	36 (16.3)	138 (10.7)
Healthcare utilization and outcomes										
Length of stay, d	29 (17, 45)	23 (14, 35)	8 (5, 15)	18 (9, 33)	19.5 (8, 31)	10 (4, 24)	18 (9, 30)	11 (5, 26)	21 (13, 33)	25 (15, 39)
ICU-level care	932 (82.1)	1,181 (80.3)	210 (29.0)	146 (62.1)	83 (60.1)	51 (36.7)	66 (70.2)	19 (46.3)	152 (68.8)	1,030 (80.1)
IMV receipt	884 (77.9)	1,115 (75.8)	159 (22.0)	115 (48.9)	71 (51.4)	37 (26.6)	54 (57.4)	17 (41.5)	131 (59.3)	977 (76.0)
In-hospital death	629 (55.4)	848 (57.6)	135 (18.7)	96 (40.9)	53 (38.4)	30 (21.6)	42 (44.7)	10 (24.4)	82 (37.1)	759 (59.0)

\*Values are median (interquartile range) for continuous variables (median age) and number (%) for categorical variables. Cells containing <5 hospitalizations are not shown. ICU, intensive care unit; IMV, invasive mechanical ventilation; NA, not applicable; NH, not Hispanic or Latino.

†Sex was unknown for 1 hospitalized patient.



**Appendix Table 3.** Demographic features and outcomes for patients hospitalized with non-COVID-19-associated fungal infection during the COVID-19 pandemic, stratified by pathogen, United States, 2020–2021\*

Characteristics	Cause of infection									
	<i>Candida</i>	<i>Aspergillus</i>	<i>Coccidioides</i>	<i>Pneumocystis</i>	<i>Histoplasma</i>	<i>Cryptococcus</i>	<i>Blastomyces</i>	Mucorales	Other specified	Unspecified
Total no.	7,154	5,777	5,555	3,483	2,247	1,884	502	475	2,079	6,313
Male sex†	3,702 (51.7)	3,288 (56.9)	3,355 (60.4)	1,184 (34.0)	1,328 (59.1)	1,310 (69.5)	347 (69.1)	298 (62.7)	1,091 (52.5)	3,377 (53.5)
Median age	64 (50–74)	64 (53–73)	57 (42–70)	52 (38–63)	58 (41–69)	55 (42–66)	60 (43–70)	55 (42–65)	63 (49–74)	63 (49–73)
Age group, y										
<1	34 (0.5)	14 (0.2)	NA	8 (0.2)	NA	0	0	NA	11 (0.5)	41 (0.6)
1–4	33 (0.5)	19 (0.3)	NA	10 (0.3)	16 (0.7)	NA	NA	NA	18 (0.9)	33 (0.5)
5–14	61 (0.9)	72 (1.2)	48 (0.9)	18 (0.5)	30 (1.3)	7 (0.4)	NA	6 (1.3)	37 (1.8)	59 (0.9)
15–24	133 (1.9)	186 (3.2)	298 (5.4)	71 (2.0)	91 (4.0)	54 (2.9)	22 (4.4)	29 (6.1)	80 (3.8)	131 (2.1)
25–34	469 (6.6)	248 (4.3)	565 (10.2)	579 (16.6)	224 (10.0)	199 (10.6)	46 (9.2)	32 (6.7)	105 (5.1)	419 (6.6)
35–44	622 (8.7)	386 (6.7)	696 (12.5)	573 (16.5)	283 (12.6)	290 (15.4)	63 (12.5)	73 (15.4)	146 (7.0)	576 (9.1)
45–54	880 (12.3)	625 (10.8)	923 (16.6)	675 (19.4)	325 (14.5)	359 (19.1)	72 (14.3)	92 (19.4)	256 (12.3)	829 (13.1)
55–64	1,511 (21.1)	1,416 (24.5)	1,075 (19.4)	751 (21.6)	476 (21.2)	448 (23.8)	111 (22.1)	116 (24.4)	455 (21.9)	1,341 (21.2)
65–74	1,761 (24.6)	1,610 (27.9)	1,035 (18.6)	476 (13.7)	479 (21.3)	347 (18.4)	97 (19.3)	84 (17.7)	496 (23.9)	1,474 (23.3)
75–84	1,191 (16.6)	990 (17.1)	700 (12.6)	258 (7.4)	267 (11.9)	152 (8.1)	65 (12.9)	32 (6.7)	319 (15.3)	1,016 (16.1)
≥85	459 (6.4)	211 (3.7)	212 (3.8)	64 (1.8)	55 (2.4)	27 (1.4)	22 (4.4)	8 (1.7)	156 (7.5)	394 (6.2)
Race/ethnicity										
White, NH	3,845 (53.7)	3,251 (56.3)	1,130 (20.3)	1,322 (38.0)	1,394 (62.0)	716 (38.0)	296 (59.0)	211 (44.4)	1,212 (58.3)	3,481 (55.1)
Black, NH	1,227 (17.2)	723 (12.5)	244 (4.4)	979 (28.1)	328 (14.6)	414 (22.0)	81 (16.1)	56 (11.8)	262 (12.6)	1,060 (16.8)
Hispanic or Latino	793 (11.1)	581 (10.1)	761 (13.7)	477 (13.7)	205 (9.1)	389 (20.6)	33 (6.6)	82 (17.3)	232 (11.2)	657 (10.4)
Asian, NH	108 (1.5)	225 (3.9)	102 (1.8)	99 (2.8)	41 (1.8)	70 (3.7)	23 (4.6)	8 (1.7)	27 (1.3)	95 (1.5)
Other	234 (3.3)	190 (3.3)	132 (2.4)	104 (3.0)	115 (5.1)	64 (3.4)	31 (6.2)	16 (3.4)	63 (3.1)	231 (3.7)
Unknown	947 (13.2)	807 (14.0)	3,186 (57.4)	502 (14.4)	164 (7.3)	231 (12.3)	38 (7.6)	102 (21.5)	283 (13.6)	789 (12.5)
US census region										
South	3,662 (51.2)	2,407 (41.7)	295 (5.3)	1,655 (47.5)	1,128 (50.2)	1,061 (56.3)	185 (36.9)	201 (42.3)	1,048 (50.4)	3,124 (49.5)
West	1,041 (14.6)	1,270 (22.0)	5,144 (92.6)	522 (15.0)	102 (4.5)	262 (13.9)	8 (1.6)	165 (34.7)	281 (13.5)	831 (13.2)
Midwest	1,432 (20.0)	1,266 (21.9)	91 (1.6)	690 (19.8)	915 (40.7)	281 (14.9)	283 (56.4)	72 (15.2)	454 (21.8)	1,224 (19.4)
Northeast	1,019 (14.2)	834 (14.4)	25 (0.5)	616 (17.7)	102 (4.5)	280 (14.9)	26 (5.2)	37 (7.8)	296 (14.2)	1,134 (18)
Urbanicity										
Urban	6,438 (90.0)	5,260 (91.1)	5,399 (97.2)	3,236 (92.9)	2,024 (90.1)	1,695 (90.0)	430 (85.7)	439 (92.4)	1,825 (87.8)	5,612 (88.9)
Rural	716 (10.0)	517 (8.9)	156 (2.8)	247 (7.1)	223 (9.9)	189 (10.0)	72 (14.3)	36 (7.6)	254 (12.2)	701 (11.1)
Healthcare utilization and outcomes										
Length of stay, d	13 (7, 24)	8 (4, 16)	5 (3, 10)	9 (5, 16)	6 (3, 12)	11 (5, 20)	6 (3, 13)	11 (4, 24)	7 (4, 15)	11 (6, 21)
ICU-level care	3,642 (50.9)	1,953 (33.8)	1,172 (21.1)	1,221 (35.1)	606 (27.0)	532 (28.2)	152 (30.3)	200 (42.1)	581 (27.9)	2,689 (42.6)
IMV receipt	2,429 (34.0)	1,318 (22.8)	526 (9.5)	805 (23.1)	326 (14.5)	315 (16.7)	84 (16.7)	114 (24.0)	342 (16.5)	1,839 (29.1)
In-hospital death	1,267 (17.7)	761 (13.2)	248 (4.5)	565 (16.2)	162 (7.2)	188 (10.0)	45 (9.0)	71 (14.9)	169 (8.1)	976 (15.5)

\*Values are median (interquartile range) for continuous variables (median age) and number (%) for categorical variables. Cells containing <5 hospitalizations are not shown. ICU, intensive care unit; IMV, invasive mechanical ventilation; NA, not applicable; NH, not Hispanic or Latino.

†Sex was unknown for 9 hospitalized patients.