INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF PERU

GIDEON

E-BOOK SERIES

Infectious Diseases of Peru - 2012 edition
Stephen Berger, MD
Copyright © 2012 by GIDEON Informatics, Inc. All rights reserved.

Published by GIDEON Informatics, Inc, Los Angeles, California, USA. www.gideononline.com

Cover design by GIDEON Informatics, Inc

No part of this book may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means without written permission from the publisher. Contact GIDEON Informatics at ebook@gideononline.com.

ISBN-13: 978-1-61755-162-8
ISBN-10: 1-61755-162-7

Visit http://www.gideononline.com/ebooks/ for the up to date list of GIDEON ebooks.

DISCLAIMER: Publisher assumes no liability to patients with respect to the actions of physicians, health care facilities and other users, and is not responsible for any injury, death or damage resulting from the use, misuse or interpretation of information obtained through this book. Therapeutic options listed are limited to published studies and reviews. Therapy should not be undertaken without a thorough assessment of the indications, contraindications and side effects of any prospective drug or intervention. Furthermore, the data for the book are largely derived from incidence and prevalence statistics whose accuracy will vary widely for individual diseases and countries. Changes in endemicity, incidence, and drugs of choice may occur. The list of drugs, infectious diseases and even country names will vary with time.

Scope of Content:
Disease designations may reflect a specific pathogen (ie, Adenovirus infection), generic pathology (Pneumonia – bacterial) or etiologic grouping (Coltiviruses – Old world). Such classification reflects the clinical approach to disease allocation in the Infectious Diseases Module of the GIDEON web application. Similarly, a number of diseases which are generally diagnosed and treated outside of the field of Infectious Diseases are not included, despite the fact that a clear infectious etiology exists. Examples include Peptic ulcer, Tropical spastic paraparesis, Hairy-cell leukemia, Creutzfeldt–Jakob disease, Human papilloma virus infections, etc. In contrast, a number of other entities of unknown etiology which do present to Infectious Diseases specialists have been included: Kawasaki's disease, Chronic fatigue syndrome, Kikuchi and Kimura diseases. Several minor infections having minimal relevance to the field of Geographic Medicine are not covered: Paronychia, Otitis externa, Molluscum contagiosum, etc.

Introduction: The GIDEON e-book series

Infectious Diseases of Peru is one in a series of GIDEON ebooks which summarize the status of individual infectious diseases, in every country of the world. Data are based on the GIDEON web application (www.gideononline.com) which relies on standard text books, peer-review journals, Health Ministry reports and ProMED, supplemented by an ongoing search of the medical literature.

Chapters are arranged alphabetically, by disease name. Each section is divided into four sub-sections:
1. Descriptive epidemiology
2. Summary of clinical features
3. Status of the disease in Peru
4. References

The initial items in the first section, Descriptive epidemiology, are defined as follows:

Agent Classification (e.g., virus, parasite) and taxonomic designation.

Reservoir Any animal, arthropod, plant, soil or substance in which an infectious agent normally lives and multiplies, on which it depends primarily for survival, and where it reproduces itself in such a manner that it can be transmitted to a susceptible host.

Vector An arthropod or other living carrier which transports an infectious agent from an infected organism or reservoir to a susceptible individual or immediate surroundings.

Vehicle The mode of transmission for an infectious agent. This generally implies a passive and inanimate (i.e., non-vector) mode.

There are 347 generic infectious diseases in the world today. 227 of these are endemic, or potentially endemic, to Peru. A number of other diseases are not relevant to Peru and have not been included in this book.

In addition to endemic diseases, we have included all published data regarding imported diseases and infection among expatriates from Peru.

The availability and quality of literature regarding specific infectious diseases vary from country to country. As such, you may find that many of the sections in this book are limited to a general discussion of the disease itself - with no data regarding Peru.

This is a book about the geography and epidemiology of Infection. Comprehensive and up-to-date information regarding the causes, diagnosis and treatment of each disease is available in the GIDEON web application. Many of the diseases are generic. For example, such designations as Pneumonia bacterial and Urinary tract infection include a number of individual diseases. These appear under the subheading, Synonyms, listed under each disease.

We welcome feedback, and will be pleased to add any relevant, sourced material. Email us at ebook@gideononline.com

For more information about GIDEON see the section **About GIDEON** and visit www.gideononline.com

Last updated: February 9, 2012

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Table of Contents

Introduction: The GIDEON e-book series 2
Actinomycosis 6
Adenovirus infection+ 8
Aeromonas & marine Vibrio infx.+ 10
AIDS+ 12
Amoeba - free living+ 18
Amoebic abscess+ 20
Amoebic colitis+ 21
Anaplasmosis* 23
Angiostrongyliasis - abdominal+ 24
Animal bite-associated infection 25
Anisakiasis+ 26
Anthrax+ 28
Ascariasis+ 33
Aspergillosis 35
Bacillary angiomatosis 36
Bacillus cereus food poisoning 37
Bacterial vaginosis+ 38
Balantidiasis+ 40
Bartonellosis - cat borne+ 41
Bartonellosis - other systemic+ 43
Bartonellosis - South American+ 45
Bertiella and Inermicapsifer* 48
Blastocystis hominis infection+ 49
Botulism+ 50
Brain abscess 52
Brucellosis+ 53
Bunyaviridae infections - misc.+ 57
California encephalitis group+ 58
Campylobacteriosis+ 59
Candidiasis+ 61
Chancroid+ 62
Chandipura and Vesicular stomatitis viruses 63
Chlamydia infections, misc.+ 64
Chlamydophila pneumoniae infection 66
Cholecystitis & cholangitis 67
Cholera+ 68
Chromomycosis+ 71
Chronic meningococcemia 73
Clostridial food poisoning 74
Clostridial myonecrosis 75
Clostridium difficile colitis 76
Common cold 77
Conjunctivitis - inclusion 78
Conjunctivitis - viral 79
Cryptococcosis+ 80
Cryptosporidiosis+ 82
Cutaneous larva migrans 84
Cyclosporiasis+ 85
Cysticercosis+ 87
Cytomegalovirus infection 89
Dengue+ 91
Dermatophytosis 95
Dientamoeba fragilis infection 96
Diphtheria+ 97
Diphyllobothriasis+ 100
Dipylidiasis 101
Dirofilariasis+ 102
Eastern equine encephalitis+ 103
Echinococcosis - American polycystic+ 105
Echinococcosis - unilocular+ 106
Ehrlichiosis - human monocytic+ 109
Endocarditis - infectious 110
Enterobiasis+ 111
Enterovirus infection+ 112
Epidural abscess 114
Erysipelas or cellulitis 115
Erysipeloid 116
Erythrasma 117
Escherichia coli diarrhea+ 118
Fascioliasis+ 120
Fungal infection - invasive 122
Gastroenteritis - viral+ 124
Gianotti-Crosti syndrome 126
Giardiasis+ 127
Gnathostomiasis+ 129
Gonococcal infection+ 130
Granuloma inguinale 132
Group C viral fevers+ 133
Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome+ 134
Hepatitis A+ 136
Hepatitis B+ 138
Hepatitis C+ 142
Hepatitis D+ 145
Hepatitis E+ 147
Hepatitis G+ 149
Herpes B infection 150
Herpes simplex encephalitis+ 151
Herpes simplex infection+ 152
Herpes zoster 155
Histoplasmosis+ 157
HIV infection - initial illness+ 159
Hookworm+ 160
Human herpesvirus 6 infection 161
Hymenolepis diminuta infection+ 162
Hymenolepis nana infection+ 163
Ilheus and Bussuquara* 164
Infection of wound, puncture, IV line, etc 165
Infectious mononucleosis or EBV infection 166
Influenza+ 168

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Intestinal spirochetosis 178
Intra-abdominal abscess 179
Intracranial venous thrombosis 180
Isosporiasis+ 181
Kawasaki disease 182
Kikuchi's disease and Kimura disease 184
Kingella infection 186
Laryngotracheobronchitis 187
Legionellosis 188
Leishmaniasis - cutaneous+ 190
Leishmaniasis - mucocutaneous+ 195
Leishmaniasis - visceral 197
Leprosy+ 199
Leptospirosis+ 202
Listeriosis+ 205
Liver abscess - bacterial 207
Lobomycosis 208
Lymphocytic choriomeningitis 209
Lymphogranuloma venereum+ 210
Malaria+ 212
Malignant otitis externa 218
Mammomonogamiasis 219
Mansonelliasis - M. ozzardi 220
Mayaro+ 221
Measles+ 222
Melioidosis 225
Meningitis - aseptic (viral)+ 227
Meningitis - bacterial+ 229
Microsporidiosis+ 233
Moniliformis and Macracanthorhynchus 234
Mumps+ 235
Myalgic encephalomyelitis 237
Mycetoma 239
Mycobacteriosis - M. marinum 240
Mycobacteriosis - M. scrofulaceum 241
Mycobacteriosis - M. ulcerans+ 242
Mycobacteriosis - miscellaneous nontuberculous+ 244
Mycoplasma (miscellaneous) infections+ 246
Mycoplasma pneumoniae infection 248
Myiasis 250
Necrotizing skin/soft tissue infx. 251
Neutropenic typhlitis 253
Nocardiosis 254
Orbital and eye infections 255
Orf 256
Ornithosis+ 257
Oropouche+ 259
Osteomyelitis 261
Otitis media 262
Paracoccidioidomycosis+ 263
Paragonimiasis+ 265
Parainfluenza virus infection+ 267
Parvovirus B19 infection 268
Pediculosis 270
Pentastomiasis - Linguatula 271
Pericarditis - bacterial 272
Perinephric abscess 273
Perirectal abscess 274
Peritonitis - bacterial 275
Pertussis+ 276
Pharyngeal & cervical space infx. 279
Pharyngitis - bacterial 280
Pityriasis rosea 281
Plague+ 282
Plesiomonas infection+ 287
Pleurodynia 288
Pneumocystis pneumonia 289
Pneumonia - bacterial 290
Poliomyelitis* 291
Protothecosis and chlorellosis 295
Pseudocowpox 296
Pyodermas (impetigo, abscess, etc) 297
Pyomyositis 299
Q-fever 300
Rabies+ 302
Rat bite fever - spirillary 307
Rat bite fever - streptobacillary 308
Relapsing fever+ 309
Respiratory syncytial virus infection+ 311
Respiratory viruses - miscellaneous+ 313
Reye's syndrome 315
Rheumatic fever+ 316
Rhinoscleroma and ozena+ 317
Rhodococcus equi infection 318
Rickettsia felis infection+ 319
Rocky Mountain spotted fever+ 320
Rotavirus infection+ 322
Rubella+ 324
Salmonellosis+ 328
Sarcocystosis 330
Scabies+ 331
Scarlet fever+ 332
Septic arthritis 333
Septicemia - bacterial+ 334
Shigellosis+ 335
Sinusitis 338
Smallpox* 339
Sparganosis+ 341
Sporotrichosis+ 342
Staphylococcal food poisoning 344
Staphylococcal scalded skin syndrome 345
Streptococcus suis infection 346
Strongyloidiasis+ 347
Subdural empyema 349

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Suppurative parotitis....350
Syphilis+ 351
Taeniasis+ 353
Tetanus+ 354
Thelaziasis....359
Toxic shock syndrome....360
Toxocariasis+ 361
Toxoplasmosis+....363
Trachoma....366
Trichinosis+ 367
Trichomoniasis+ 369
Trichostrongyliasis....371
Trichuriasis+ 372
Tropical phagedenic ulcer 373
Trypanosomiasis - African* 374
Trypanosomiasis - American+....376
Tuberculosis+ 380
Tungiasis+....384
Typhoid and enteric fever+ 386
Typhus - endemic+ 390
Typhus - epidemic+ 391
Urinary tract infection 394
Varicella+ 396
Venezuelan equine encephalitis+ 398
Vibrio parahaemolyticus infection+....400
Western equine encephalitis* 401
Whipple's disease 403
Yaws+....405
Yellow fever+ 407
Yersiniosis....414
Zygomycosis 415
About GIDEON....417

* Not endemic. Imported, expatriate or other context reported.

+ Country specific note exists for disease

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Actinomycosis

Agent	BACTERIUM. Actinomycetes, Actinomyces spp. An anaerobic gram-positive bacillus
Reservoir	Human - oral, fecal, vaginal flora
Vector	None
Vehicle	Endogenous
Incubation Period	Unknown
Diagnostic Tests	Gram stain and bacteriological culture using strict anaerobic technique. Growth is apparent in 3-7 days.
Typical Adult Therapy	Ampicillin 50 mg/kg/day IV X 4 to 6 weeks - then Amoxicillin 1.5 g/d PO X 6 months. OR Penicillin G 10 to 20 million units/day X 4 to 6w; then Penicillin V X 6 to 12m. Alternatives: Doxycycline, ceftriaxone, Erythromycin Excision/drainage
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Ampicillin 50 mg/kg/day IV X 4 to 6 weeks - then Amoxicillin 20 mg/kg/day PO X 6 months. Penicillin G 100,000 units/kg/day X 4 to 6w; then Penicillin V 25,000 units/day X 6 to 12m. Excision/drainage
Clinical Hints	Mandibular osteomyelitis with fistulae (sulfur granules) in the setting of poor dental hygiene [oral actinomycosis]; intrauterine device and pelvic abscesses [pelvic actinomycosis]; fever, right lower quadrant mass and fistulae [abdominal actinomycosis].
Synonyms	Actinomyces, Aktinomykose, Lumpy jaw. ICD9: 039. ICD10: A42

Clinical

Anatomic variants of Actinomycosis

Oral-cervical actinomycosis accounts for 55% of actinomycosis, and may be manifested as soft tissue swelling, an abscess, or a mass lesion. [1]
• Lesions may be multiple, and relapse following short courses of therapy.
• The disease often spreads to adjacent structures (masseter muscle, carotid artery, cranium, cervical spine, trachea, or thorax) without regard for normal tissue planes.
• Lymphatic spread and lymphadenopathy are rare.
• Infection is associated with pain, fever, and leukocytosis.

Periapical actinomycosis [2] is common and responds to dental care and antibiotics.
• The most common location for actinomycosis is the perimandibular region.
• Periapical infection often precedes infection, which is usually seen at the angle of the jaw; however, the cheek, submental space, retromandibular space, and temporomandibular joint may be affected.
• The overlying skin is often blue to red-purple in color, and sinuses may appear.
• An abscess may ensue, with trismus.
• Mandibular periostitis and osteomyelitis are rarely encountered.
• Maxillary or ethmoid disease, with or without osteomyelitis, is uncommon; but maxillary sinusitis and associated cutaneous fistulas can occur.
• Masses of the hard palate, tongue, nasal septum, head and neck, salivary glands, thyroglossal ducts, thyroid, branchial cleft cysts, lacrimal ducts, orbital structures and larynx have also been reported.
• The tonsils are rarely, if ever, involved; however, infection of the external or middle ear, temporal bone and mastoid may occur following spread of facial disease.

Thoracic actinomycosis [3] accounts for 15% of actinomycosis cases, and represents aspiration of organisms from the pharynx (rarely direct extension from the head and neck or abdominal cavity).
• Most cases present as an indolent, slowly progressive process involving the lung parenchyma and pleura.
• Chest pain, fever, and weight loss are common; occasionally with hemoptysis and a productive cough.
• X-ray findings are non-specific.
• The usual appearance is either a mass lesion or pneumonitis with or without pleural involvement.
• An air bronchogram within a mass lesion is suggestive when present, pleural thickening, effusion, or empyema is seen in more than 50% of cases.
• An isolated pleural effusion may drain spontaneously through the chest wall or produce a soft tissue or breast mass; or posteriorly, to involve the vertebrae or paraspinal structures or spinal cord
• Pulmonary disease may extend across fissures or pleura, and involve the mediastinum, pericardium (rarely endocardium)

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

or contiguous bone.

Abdominal actinomycosis [4] accounts for 20% of actinomycosis and represents ingestion of bacteria, hematogenous infection or extension from the female pelvis.
• Associated fever, weight loss, abdominal pain or fullness and changing bowel habits may be present for months before the diagnosis is suspected.
• Physical findings include mass lesions and sinus tracts of the abdominal wall.
• Lymphadenopathy is uncommon.
• 65% of cases are associated with appendicitis, and 65% of lesions present in the right iliac fossa.
• Associated tuboovarian infection, hepatic abscesses [5] , diverticulitis or foreign body perforation in the transverse or sigmoid colon may also be encountered.
• Other associated factors include previous gastric of bowel surgery, typhoid fever, amebic dysentery, trauma, and pancreatitis.
• Abdominal infection may extend to the liver hematogenously; and perirectal or perianal infection is occasionally encountered, resulting in chronic fistulae, sinuses and strictures.

Pelvic actinomycosis [6] may represent spread from intra-abdominal infection; but is most often a complication of intra-uterine device (IUD) placement.
• Any type of IUD can cause infection; and on average, the device has been in place for eight years prior to the appearance of actinomycosis.
• Infection may even occur months following removal of the device.
• Infection is manifest as endometritis or a mass/abscess of the tubes or ovaries.
• Presenting features consist of chronic fever, weight loss, abdominal pain, and vaginal bleeding .
• A "frozen pelvis" suggestive of malignancy or endometriosis is often encountered; and the infection may involve the ureters, bladder, rectum, small or large bowel or peritoneum.
• The diagnostic value of smears and cultures for Actinomyces among asymptomatic women with IUD's is controversial.

Other forms of actinomycosis include:
• brain abscess
• chronic meningitis
• urogenital infection
• musculoskeletal infection
• isolated skin [7] and muscle disease (including mycetoma)
• infected orthopedic prostheses
• thyroiditis
• disseminated hematogenous infection of multiple organs

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol Endod 1998 May ;85(5):496-508.
2. Quintessence Int 2005 Feb ;36(2):149-53.
3. Chest 1993 Aug ;104(2):366-70.
4. Clin Microbiol Infect 2003 Aug ;9(8):881-5.
5. Orv Hetil 2011 Feb 13;152(7):268-72.
6. Am J Obstet Gynecol 1999 Feb ;180(2 Pt 1):265-9.
7. Int J Dermatol 2008 Dec ;47(12):1271-3.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Adenovirus infection

Agent	VIRUS - DNA. Adenoviridae, Adenovirus Enteric strains classified in genus Mastadenovirus
Reservoir	Human Non-human primates
Vector	None
Vehicle	Droplet Water
Incubation Period	4d - 12d
Diagnostic Tests	Viral culture/serology or antigen assay. Direct fluorescence of secretions. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Enteric/secretion precautions. Cidofovir has been used in some cases. Symptomatic therapy
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Vaccine	Adenovirus
Clinical Hints	Atypical pneumonia, upper respiratory infection, tracheitis, bronchiolitis or keratoconjunctivitis with preauricular adenopathy; uncomplicated illness usually lasts 3 to 5 days; this agent may also cause hemorrhagic cystitis.
Synonyms	Adenovirus gastroenteritis, Epidemic keratoconjunctivitis, Pharyngoconjunctival fever. ICD9: 047.9,077.1,077.2,008.62,480.0 ICD10: A08.2,B30.1,B34.0,J12.0

Clinical

Only 50% of Adenovirus infections are clinically apparent.
• Infection in children usually presents as mild pharyngitis or tracheitis.
• Adenovirus type 7 can cause fulminant bronchiolitis and pneumonia in infants.
• Severe respiratory infection is associated with serotype 14 [1]
• Adenoviruses have been isolated more often than any other nonbacterial pathogen from patients with the whooping cough syndrome; however, a causal relation has not been established.

Cough, fever, sore throat, tonsillitis [2] and rhinorrhea are the most common findings [3] , and usually last 3 to 5 days. [4] [5]
• Rales and rhonchi may be present.
• X-ray studies in patients with pneumonias reveal patchy ground-glass infiltrates primarily in the lower lung fields.
• Outbreaks among military personnel are characterized by tracheobronchitis, with 20% requiring hospitalization.
• The disease is usually is self-limited, superinfection and death are rare.
• Severe infections are increasingly reported among immunocompromised patients. [6-8]
• There are also case reports of severe Adenovirus pneumonia in immunocompetent adults. [9]
• Rare instances of fatal Adenovirus myocarditis have been reported. [10] [11]
• Adenoviral pneumonia is often followed by bronchiolitis obliterans in children. [12] [13]

Pharyngoconjunctival fever:
Pharyngoconjunctival fever often occurs in the setting of small outbreaks.
• Illness is characterized by conjunctivitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis, cervical lymphadenitis, and fever to 38 C.
• The onset is acute, and symptoms last 3 to 5 days.
• Bulbar and palpebral conjunctivitis, usually bilateral, may be the only finding.
• The palpebral conjunctivae have a granular appearance.
• Bacterial superinfection and permanent residua are unusual.
• Respiratory involvement usually does not progress to the bronchi or lungs.
• Contaminated swimming pools and ponds have been implicated as sources of spread.

Epidemic keratoconjunctivitis:
Epidemic keratoconjunctivitis has an incubation period of 4 to 24 days, and lasts for 1 to 4 weeks.
• The conjunctivitis is often bilateral, and preauricular adenopathy is common. [14-16]
• Multiple subepithelial corneal infiltrates are often present. [17]
• Visual disturbance may persist for several months.
• Secondary spread to household contacts occurs in 10% of the cases.

Hemorrhagic cystitis:

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Hemorrhagic cystitis is two to three times more common in boys than girls (unlike bacterial cystitis which is predominantly seen in girls). [18]
• Hematuria usually persists for approximately three days.
• There was no seasonal preponderance.
• Adenoviral urethritis is also reported. [19]

Infantile adenoviral enteritis:
Infantile adenoviral enteritis is characterized by watery diarrhea is watery with fever, and may last for 1 to 2 weeks.
• Adenoviruses have also been implicated in the etiology of intussusception, encephalitis and meningoencephalitis. [20]
• Rare instances of intestinal intussusception have been associated with adenoviral gastroenteritis. [21]

Other forms of infection:
Adenoviruses have emerged as important pathogens in immunosuppressed patients, particularly those undergoing bone marrow or solid organ transplantation.
• Syndromes include infection of the transplanted organ, or disseminated infection involving the lung, colon (ie, chronic diarrhea [22]), and central nervous system.
• Infection, notably of the urinary [23] and gastrointestinal tracts, is also a common complication of AIDS.
• Adenoviral parotitis and encephalitis are also reported in AIDS patients.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Adenovirus infection in Peru

Prevalence surveys:

1.8% of patients with acute respiratory infection in 13 cities (2006 to 2008) [24]

References

1. Clin Infect Dis 2008 Feb 1;46(3):421-5.
2. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2005 Aug ;24(8):733-4.
3. Rev Med Virol 2008 Nov-Dec;18(6):357-74.
4. Pediatrics 2004 Jan ;113(1 Pt 1):e51-6.
5. Br Med Bull 2002 ;61:247-62.
6. Br J Haematol 2005 Jan ;128(2):135-44.
7. Pediatr Blood Cancer 2008 Mar ;50(3):647-9.
8. Curr Opin Organ Transplant 2009 Dec ;14(6):625-33.
9. Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis 2008 Feb ;27(2):153-8.
10. J Med Virol 2008 Oct ;80(10):1756-61.
11. J Clin Microbiol 2010 Feb ;48(2):642-5.
12. Zhonghua Er Ke Za Zhi 2008 Oct ;46(10):732-8.
13. Pediatr Pulmonol 2009 May ;44(5):450-6.
14. Prog Retin Eye Res 2000 Jan ;19(1):69-85.
15. Rev Med Virol 1998 Oct ;8(4):187-201.
16. Postgrad Med 1997 May ;101(5):185-6, 189-92, 195-6.
17. Jpn J Ophthalmol 2011 Jan ;55(1):11-5.
18. Arch Dis Child 2005 Mar ;90(3):305-6.
19. Sex Health 2007 Mar ;4(1):41-4.
20. J Neurovirol 2006 Jun ;12(3):235-40.
21. Infez Med 2010 Dec 1;18(4):256-8.
22. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2008 Apr ;27(4):360-2.
23. Am J Kidney Dis 2008 Jan ;51(1):121-6.
24. PLoS One 2009 ;4(7):e6118.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Aeromonas & marine Vibrio infx.

Agent	BACTERIUM. Aeromonas hydrophila & Vibrio vulnificus, et al Facultative gram-negative bacilli
Reservoir	Salt or brackish water Fish
Vector	None
Vehicle	Water/shellfish - contact or ingestion
Incubation Period	Range 2d - 7d
Diagnostic Tests	Culture. Notify laboratory if these organisms are suspected in stool.
Typical Adult Therapy	Fluoroquinolone or Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim . Other antimicrobial agent as determined by susceptibility testing
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim . Or other antimicrobial agent as determined by susceptibility testing
Clinical Hints	Diarrhea, fever, vomiting or sepsis after marine injury or ingestion of raw oysters/contaminated fresh or brackish water; fecal leukocytes present; severe or fatal in immunosuppressed or alcoholic patients.
Synonyms	Aeromonas, Aeromonas hydrophila, Vibrio mimicus, Vibrio vulnificus. ICD9: 005.81,027.9 ICD10: A48.8

Clinical

***Aeromonas hydrophila* gastroenteritis:**
There is controversy as to whether *Aeromonas hydrophila* can cause gastroenteritis.
• Volunteer feeding studies using as many as 1 billion cells have failed to elicit illness.
• The presence of this species in the stools of individuals with diarrhea, in the absence of other known enteric pathogens, suggests that it has some role in disease. [1]
• *Aeromonas* species are often implicated in traumatic and surgical wound sepsis [2] [3] and a variety of localized infections. [4]
• *Aeromonas caviae* and *A. sobria* are considered by many as "putative pathogens," in diarrheal disease.

Two types of gastroenteritis have been associated with *A. hydrophila* [5] :
• a cholera-like illness with a watery diarrhea
• a dysenteric illness characterized by loose stools containing blood and mucus.
• cases of hemolytic uremic syndrome have followed *Aeromonas* infection [6]

Generalized systemic infection has been observed in individuals with underlying illness.

***Vibrio vulnificus*:**
Vibrio vulnificus causes septicemia in persons with chronic liver disease, alcoholism or hemochromatosis, and immunosuppressed patients. [7] [8]
• The disease appears 12 hours to 3 days after eating raw or undercooked seafood, especially oysters.
• One third of the patients are in shock within 12 hours after hospital admission.
• Three quarters have distinctive, bullous skin lesions which may be mistaken for pemphigus or pemphigoid.
• Thrombocytopenia is common and there is often evidence of disseminated intravascular coagulation.
• Over 50 percent of patients with septicemia die; and the mortality rate exceeds 90 percent among those with hypotension.

Relatively high mortality rates are associated with necrotizing fasciitis caused by *Aeromonas* or *Vibrio* species. [9]

V. vulnificus can also infect wounds sustained in coastal or estuarine waters.
• Infections range from mild self limited lesions to rapidly progressive cellulitis or myositis that can mimic clostridial myonecrosis clinically.

Additional species of *Aeromonas* and *Vibrio* are described in the Microbiology module.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 204 countries.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Aeromonas & marine Vibrio infx. in Peru

Prevalence (*Aeromonas*) surveys:

20% of childhood diarrhea in Dos Palos (1989) [10]

52.4% of infants hospitalized with diarrhea are infected by *Aeromonas* species - 50% of these were coinfected by a second pathogen (1991 publication) [11]

Notable outbreaks:

1994 - An outbreak (5 cases) of diarrhea due to *Vibrio metschnikovii* was reported among infants in Arequipa. [12]

References

1. Infection 2007 Apr ;35(2):59-64.
2. Scand J Infect Dis 2009 ;41(3):164-70.
3. Surg Infect (Larchmt) 2011 Jun ;12(3):241-5.
4. Clin Nephrol 2011 Feb ;75 Suppl 1:65-8.
5. Crit Rev Microbiol 2002 ;28(4):371-409.
6. Diagn Microbiol Infect Dis 2007 Jun ;58(2):231-4.
7. South Med J 2004 Feb ;97(2):163-8.
8. Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis 2007 Nov ;26(11):785-92.
9. Am J Emerg Med 2008 Feb ;26(2):170-5.
10. Mil Med 1991 Aug ;156(8):402-5.
11. J Clin Microbiol 1991 Jun ;29(6):1151-6.
12. J Med Microbiol 1996 Dec ;45(6):494-500.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

AIDS

Agent	VIRUS - RNA. Retroviridae, Lentivirinae: Human Immunodeficiency Virus, HIV
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Blood Semen Sexual Transplacental Breast-feeding
Incubation Period	2m - 10y (50% within 10y)
Diagnostic Tests	HIV antibody (ELISA, Western blot). Nucleic acid amplification. Tests for HIV antigen & viral load as indicated.
Typical Adult Therapy	Two nucleosides + 1 protease inhibitor; or two nucleosides + 1 non-nucleoside; or 2 nucleosides + Ritonavir (alone or with lopinavir) + (indinavir, amprenavir, saquinavir or nelfinavir)
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Most often associated with drug abuse, blood products, men who have sex with men, hemophilia. Hints: severe herpes simplex or moniliasis, chronic cough, diarrhea, weight loss, lymphadenopathy, retinitis, encephalitis or Kaposi's sarcoma.
Synonyms	ARC, Gay cancer, GRID, HIV-1, HIV-2, HIV-AIDS, SIDA, Slim disease. ICD9: 042 ICD10: B20,B21,B22,B23,B24

Clinical

CDC case surveillance definition:
As of 1993, the CDC (The United States Centers for Disease Control) surveillance case definition for AIDS includes all HIV-infected persons age 13 or over who have either. [1]
• a) a <200 CD4+ T-lymphocytes
• b) a CD4+ T-lymphocyte percentage of total lymphocytes of <14%
• or c) any of the following: pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, or invasive cervical cancer; or any of the 23 clinical conditions defined in the case definition published in 1987. [2]
• For WHO case definition (1994) see reference [3]

The clinical features of AIDS are protean and often characterized by multisystem illness, evidence of immune suppression and the presence of one or more superinfections (tuberculosis [4], Cytomegalovirus infection, cerebral toxoplasmosis [5], pneumocystosis [6] [7], penicilliosis [8] [9], severe or recalcitrant candidiasis, disseminated *Acanthamoeba* infection [10], etc).

HIV infection and opportunistic pathogens:
HIV infection increases the incidence and severity of a wide variety of infectious diseases [11] caused by viruses, mycobacteria, actinomycetes, treponemes, fungi [12-16], protozoa and helminths.
• HIV infection increases the incidence and severity of clinical malaria; however, in severe malaria the level of parasitemia is similar in HIV-positive and HIV-negative patients. [17-22]
• During pregnancy, HIV infection increases the incidence of clinical malaria, maternal morbidity, and fetal and neonatal morbi-mortality.
• HIV infection increases the risk of malaria treatment failure, and for cerebral malaria in children. [23]
• Some antimalarial drugs may inhibit HIV, while certain anti-retroviral drugs are effective against *Plasmodium* species. [24]
• Reactivation of Chagas disease encephalopathy has been reported among infected HIV-positive patients. [25]
• Acquired syphilis in patients with HIV infection is characterized by severe and accelerated infection, often with overt meningitis, hepatitis and other forms of systemic involvement. [26-32] The presence of concurrent syphilis does not affect the progression of AIDS. [33]
• *Haemophilus ducreyi* has been associated with esophageal ulceration in HIV-positive patients. [34]
• Hepatitis G infection appears to improve survival among persons with concurrent HIV infection. [35] 41% of infants born to mothers with HIV-HGB-C coinfection acquired HGB-C infection (Thailand, 2009 publication) [36]
• Concurrent HIV infection increases the incidence of cirrhosis and HCC among Hepatitis B carriers [37]; and shortens the time to development of chronic liver disease in patients with Hepatitis C. [38]
• Concurrent HIV infection may prolong the duration of viremia in patients with hepatitis A. [39]
• Lesions of Herpes simplex in HIV-positive patients may be vegetative, hypertrophic, condyloma-like, nodular, ulcerative, or

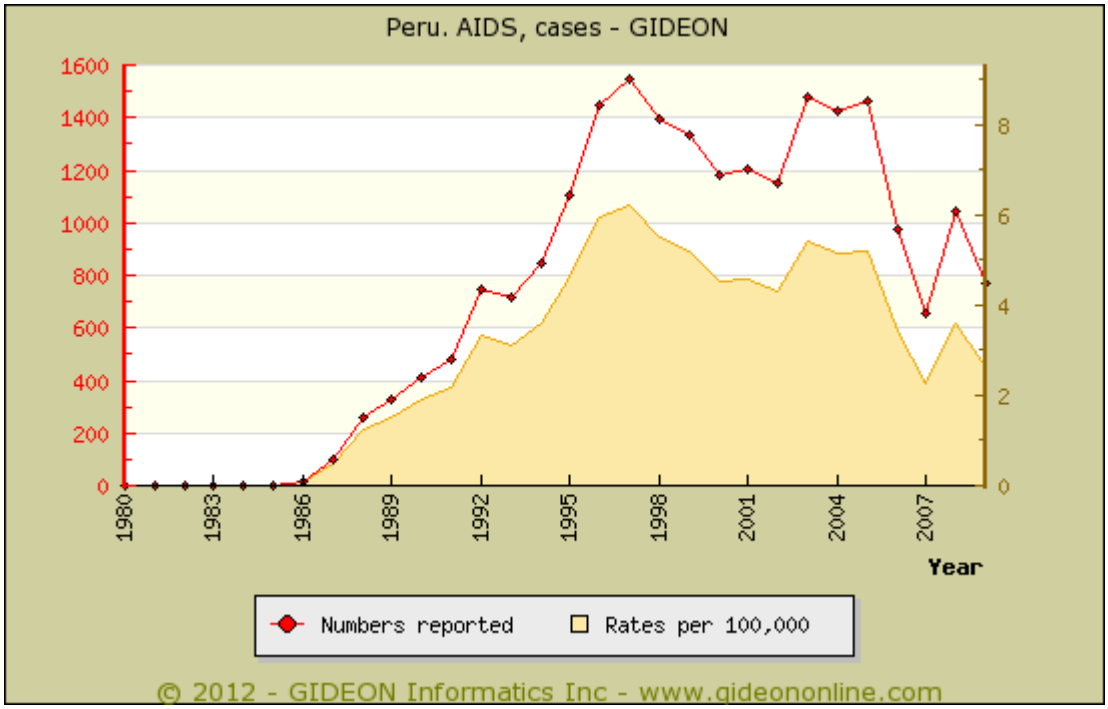
© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

tumor-like nodules or plaques. [40]

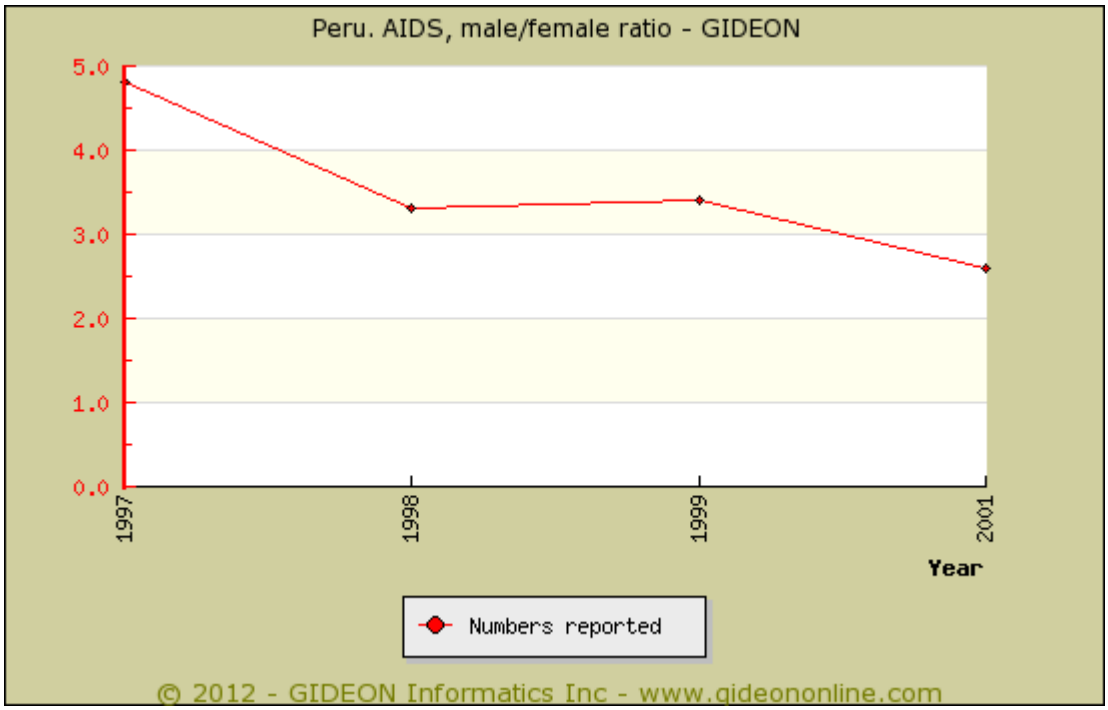
This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

AIDS in Peru

The first case of AIDS was reported in 1983.

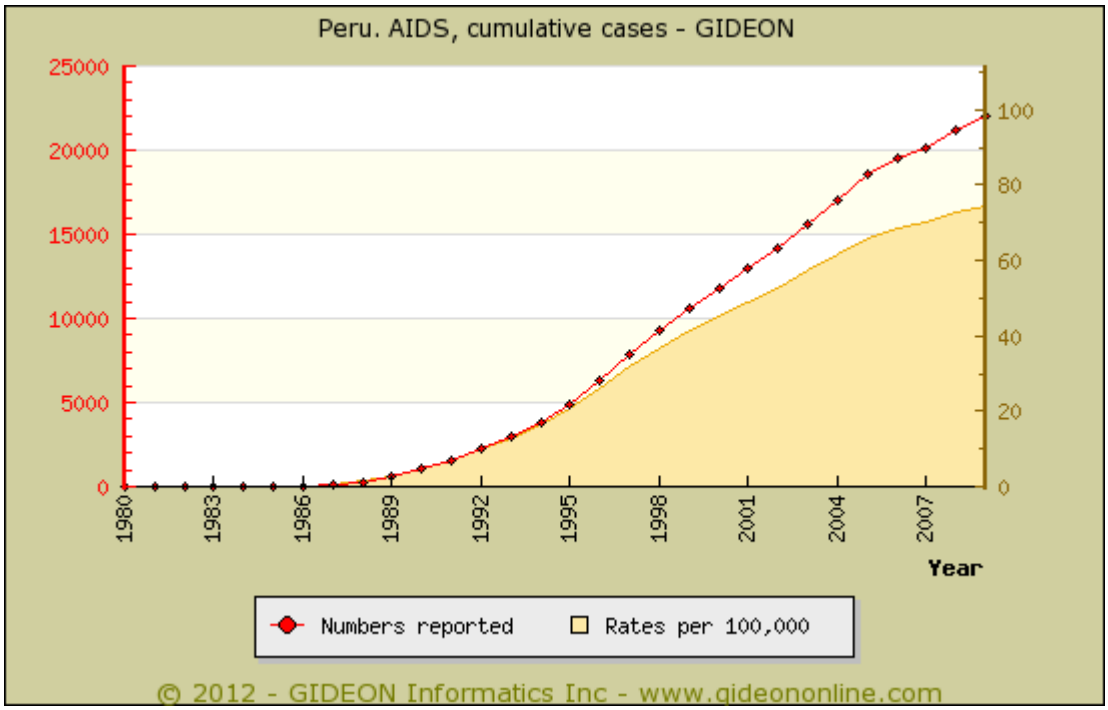


Graph: Peru. AIDS, cases



Graph: Peru. AIDS, male/female ratio

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



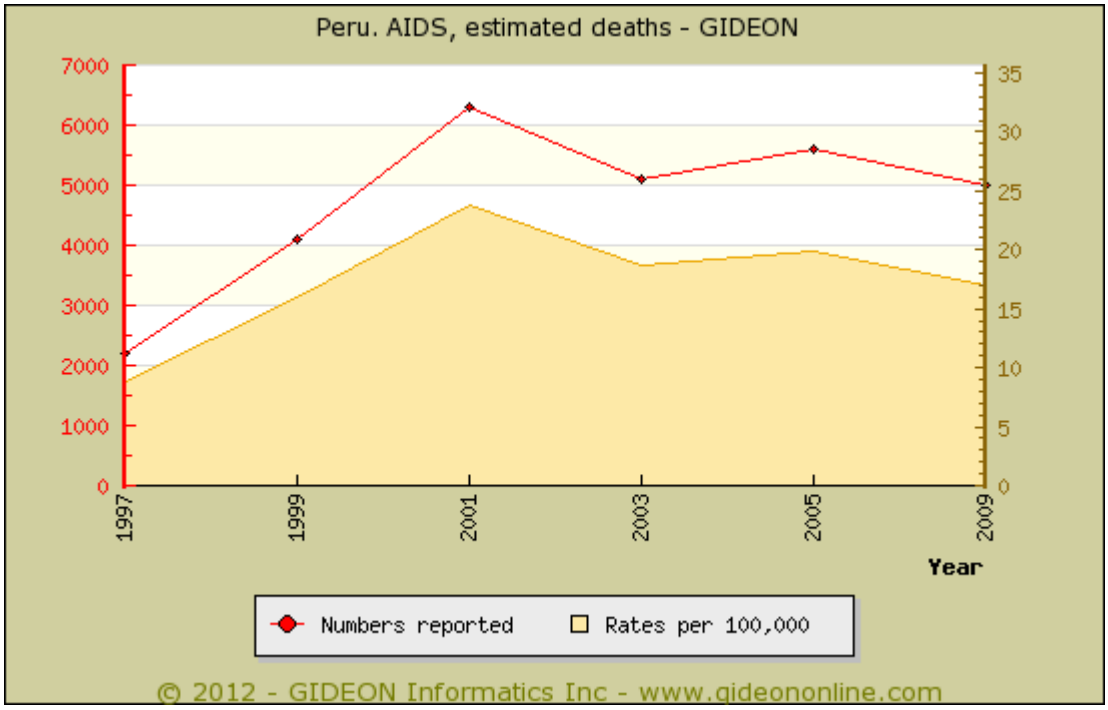
Graph: Peru. AIDS, cumulative cases

Notes:
1. Lima Department accounted for 65.09% of cases reported during 1983 to 2007.

Demography and risk factors:
- Cases reported to March 1998: 90% ages 15 to 49; 80% males; 53% heterosexual; 43% men who have sex with men; 1% transfusion or hemophilia-related; 3% mother to infant.
- Cases during 1997 to 2000: 84% ages 15 to 49; 78% males; 61% heterosexual; 18% men who have sex with men; 0% IDU; 0% transfusion/hemophilia; 3% mother to infant.

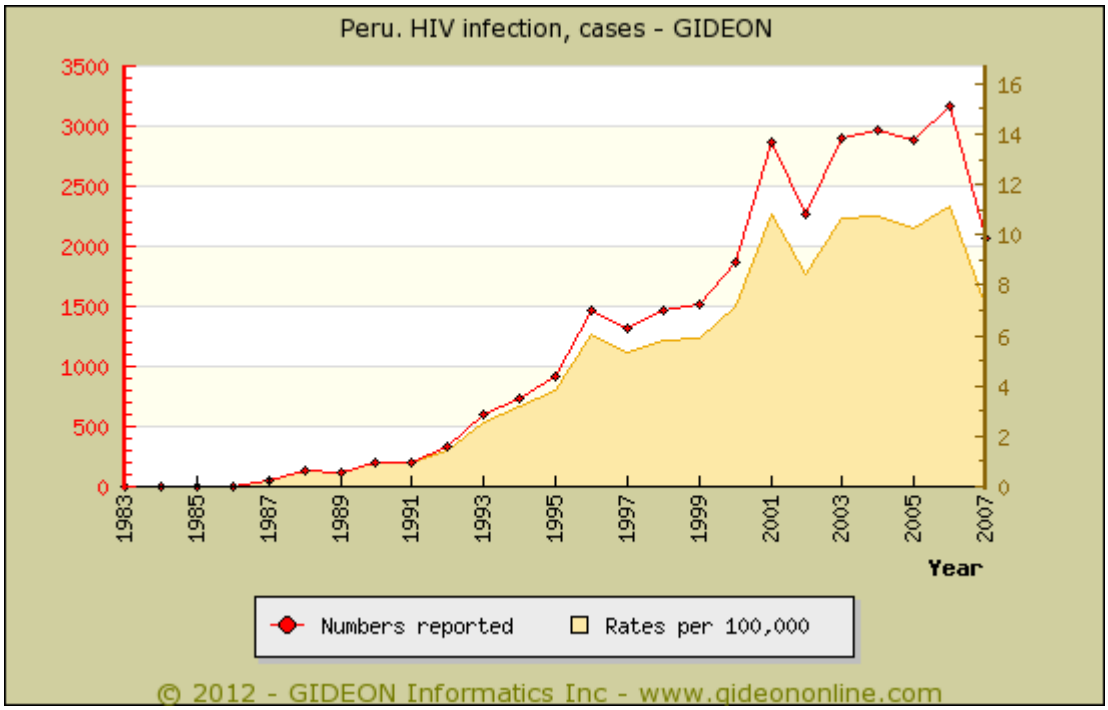
The rate among MSM was estimated at 3.5 per 100 person-years (Lima, 2009 publication) [41]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



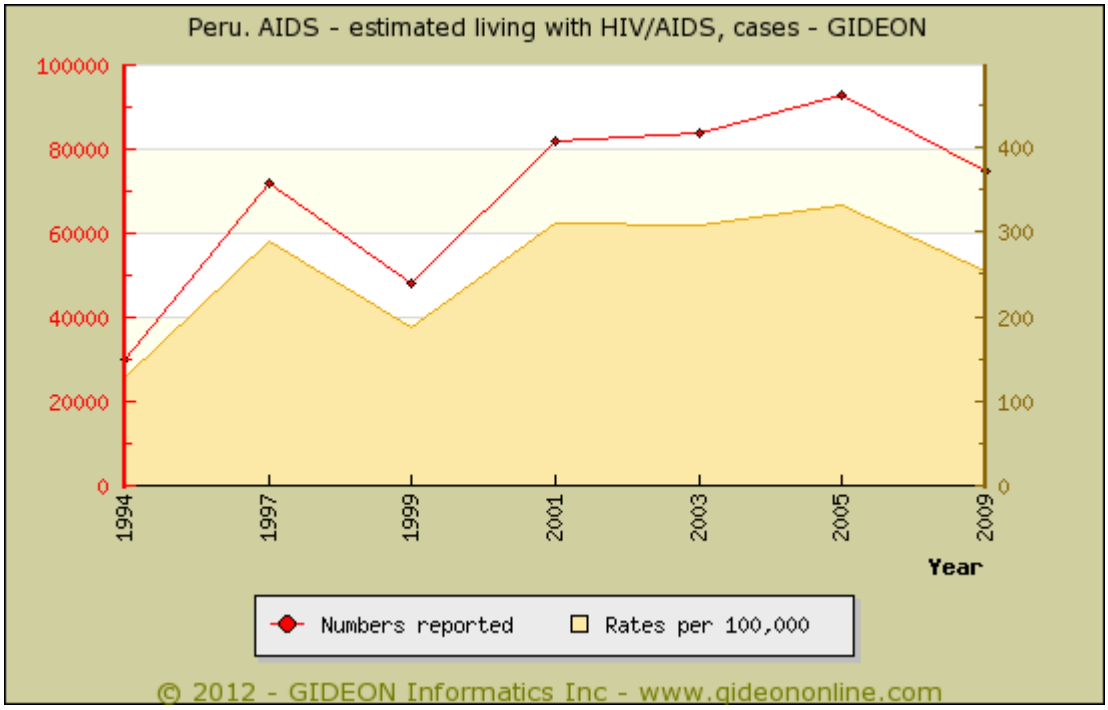
Graph: Peru. AIDS, estimated deaths

Notes:
1. 4,517 AIDS deaths were officially reported to September 2001.
2. 6,000 AIDS deaths were estimated to December 1997.
3. 8,900 AIDS orphans were estimated to December 1999; 17,000 in 2001.



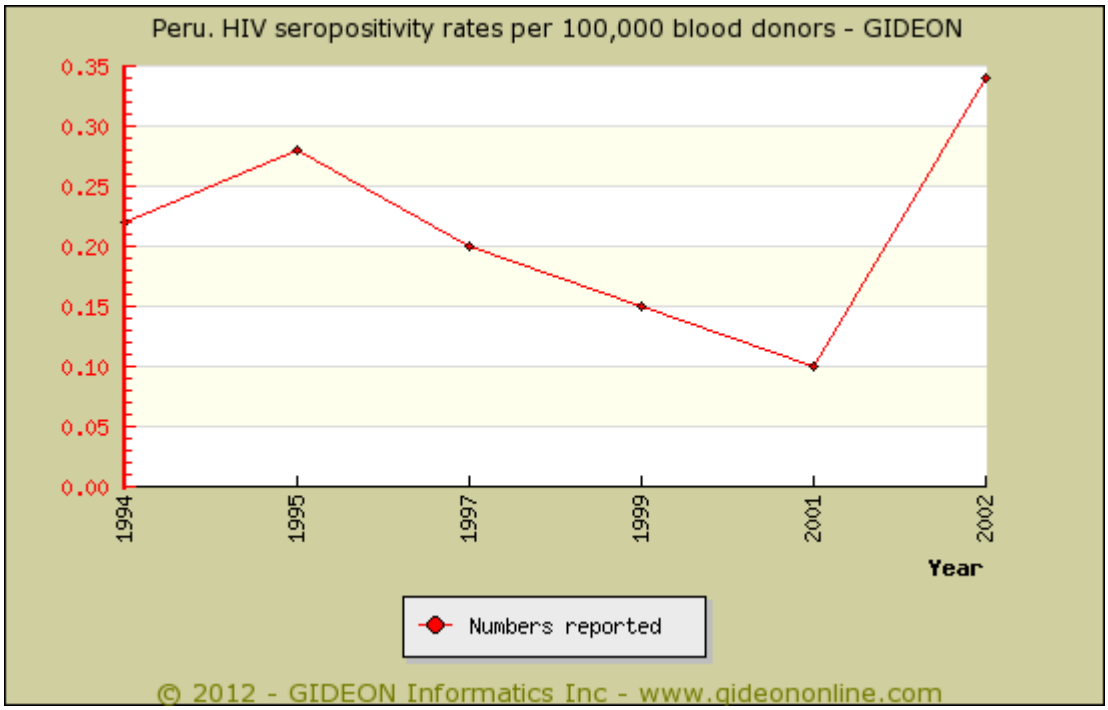
Graph: Peru. HIV infection, cases

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



Graph: Peru. AIDS - estimated living with HIV/AIDS, cases

Notes:
1. Figure for 1997 represented 0.56% of all adults; 0.4% in 2001; 0.5% in 2003.



Graph: Peru. HIV seropositivity rates per 100,000 blood donors

Seroprevalence surveys:

26% of men who have sex with men (MSM), 10% of CSWs, 13% of IDU and 10% of hemophiliacs (1986 to 1990) [42]
0% of CSW (Callao, 1990 publication) [43]
0.7% of CSW (1990)
28.1% of IDU (1990)

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

0.5% of military personnel (1990)
0.4% of prisoners (1988)
18.7% of urban male STD patients (1990)
22% of MSM in Lima, and 12% in Iquitos (2002)
11.0% of MSM, during 1999 to 2002 [44] ; 23.6% in 2005
12.4% of MSM (2002 to 2003) [45]
18.5% of MSM in Lima in 1996; 22.3% in 2002 [46] ; 10.1% in 2009
30% of transgender women (2009) [47]
0.5% of pregnant women in Lima (1996 to 1997)
0.8% of male sex partners of pregnant women (2008 publication) [48]
0% of persons living near Las Bambas mining project, Apurimac region (2011 publication) [49]
7.5% of adults in an indigenous population in the Amazon region (Chayahuita, 2007 publication) [50]
0.7% of persons in an indigenous Amazonian ethnic group (2008 publication) [51]

Associated infections:
- A single case of HIV-*Leishmania* coinfection was reported to November 1995.
- *Cryptosporidium* is found in 9.2% of HIV-positive persons. (Lima, 2007 publication) [52]
Cryptosporidium accounted for 20% of chronic diarrhea among HIV-positive patients in Lima during 1998 to 2000, and 12% during 2000 to 2001.
- Microsporidia account for 4% [53] , *Giardia* 12% (Lima, 1998 to 2000), *Isospora* 3% and *Cyclospora* 1% (Lima, 2000 to 2001).
Microsporidia were found in 3.9% of HIV-positive patients in Lima during 2000 to 2003. [54]
Microsporidia are found in 3% of HIV-positive patients (Lima) - 83.6% of these identified as *Enterocytozoon bieneusi*. [55]
Isosporiasis was found in 10.6% of diarrhea in patient with HIV-AIDS, giardiasis 8.3% and strongyloidiasis 6.9%. (Lima, 2002 to 2005) [56]
- Syphilis is present in 21% of HIV-positive MSM in Lima, HSV-2 infection 79.8%, gonorrhea 1.6% and *Chlamydia trachomatis* infection 1.6% (2008 publication) [57]
- Hepatitis C infection was found in 0% of HIV-positive MSM (2002 to 2003) [58]

Notable outbreaks:
2007 - An outbreak (4 cases) of HIV infection was reported among recipients of blood transfusions. [59]

References

1. MMWR Recomm Rep 1992 Dec 18;41(RR-17):1-19.
2. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 1987 Aug 14;36 Suppl 1:1S-15S.
3. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 1994 Sep 16;69(37):273-5.
4. N Engl J Med 1991 Jun 6;324(23):1644-50.
5. CNS Drugs 2003 ;17(12):869-87.
6. N Engl J Med 1990 Jan 18;322(3):161-5.
7. Curr Opin Pulm Med 2008 May ;14(3):228-34.
8. Curr Opin Infect Dis 2008 Feb ;21(1):31-6.
9. AIDS Alert 1999 Nov ;14(11):suppl 4.
10. Diagn Microbiol Infect Dis 2007 Mar ;57(3):289-94.
11. Int J STD AIDS 2009 Jun ;20(6):369-72.
12. AIDS 2007 Oct 18;21(16):2119-29.
13. Ann N Y Acad Sci 2007 Sep ;1111:336-42.
14. AIDS 2008 May 31;22(9):1047-53.
15. Clin Infect Dis 1995 Aug ;21 Suppl 1:S108-10.
16. Clin Infect Dis 2000 Jun ;30(6):877-81.
17. Med Mal Infect 2007 Oct ;37(10):629-36.
18. Malar J 2007 ;6:143.
19. Clin Infect Dis 2007 Nov 1;45(9):1208-13.
20. Malar J 2007 ;6:143.
21. Lancet Infect Dis 2011 Jul ;11(7):541-56.
22. Sante 2011 Jul 1;21(3):174-177.
23. BMC Pediatr 2011 ;11:5.
24. Trends Parasitol 2008 Jun ;24(6):264-71.
25. Int J Infect Dis 2008 Nov ;12(6):587-92.
26. AIDS Rev 2008 Apr-Jun;10(2):85-92.
27. Mayo Clin Proc 2007 Sep ;82(9):1091-102.
28. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2007 Jun 29;56(25):625-8.
29. Clin Infect Dis 2007 May 1;44(9):1222-8.
30. Dermatol Clin 2006 Oct ;24(4):497-507, vi.
31. Int J STD AIDS 2009 Apr ;20(4):278-84.
32. Eur J Intern Med 2009 Jan ;20(1):9-13.
33. Int J STD AIDS 2010 Jan ;21(1):57-9.
34. Int J STD AIDS 2009 Apr ;20(4):238-40.
35. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2008 Dec ;102(12):1176-80.
36. J Infect Dis 2009 Jul 15;200(2):227-35.
37. J Antimicrob Chemother 2010 Jan ;65(1):10-7.
38. Lancet Infect Dis 2009 Dec ;9(12):775-83.
39. Clin Infect Dis 2002 Feb 1;34(3):379-85.
40. Int J STD AIDS 2011 Apr ;22(4):181-6.
41. J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr 2009 May 1;51 Suppl 1:S47-51.
42. AIDS 1996 Sep ;10(10):1141-5.
43. AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses 1988 Dec ;4(6):493-9.
44. Sex Transm Infect 2004 Dec ;80(6):498-504.
45. Clin Infect Dis 2009 Jul 1;49(1):112-7.
46. J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr 2007 Apr 15;44(5):578-85.
47. AIDS Behav 2011 Oct 8;
48. BMC Public Health 2008 ;8:65.
49. Rev Peru Med Exp Salud Publica 2010 Oct-Dec;27(4):512-9.
50. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2007 Apr ;76(4):703-5.
51. Int J Infect Dis 2008 Nov ;12(6):e89-94.
52. J Infect Dis 2007 Sep 1;196(5):684-91.
53. Clin Microbiol Rev 2005 Jul ;18(3):423-45.
54. J Eukaryot Microbiol 2003 ;50 Suppl:591-6.
55. J Infect Dis 2005 May 15;191(10):1658-64.
56. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2006 Jan-Mar;26(1):21-4.
57. Sex Transm Infect 2008 Nov ;84(6):449-54.
58. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2009 Jul ;81(1):184-6.
59. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20070914.3048

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Amoeba - free living

Agent	PARASITE - Protozoa. Centramoebida, Acanthamoebidae: Acanthamoeba and Balamuthia Schizopyrenida, Vahkampfidae: Naegleria
Reservoir	Water Soil
Vector	None
Vehicle	Water (diving, swimming)
Incubation Period	5d - 6d (range 2d - 14d)
Diagnostic Tests	Wet preparation. Specialized cultures. Serology available in reference centers.
Typical Adult Therapy	CNS Naegleria: Amphotericin B to 1 mg/kg/d IV + 1.5 mg intrathecal X 8 days; plus Miconazole 350 mg/sq m/d IV + 10 mg intrathecal qod X 8d Acanthamoeba: Sulfonamides + Flucytosine
Typical Pediatric Therapy	CNS Naegleria: Amphotericin B to 1 mg/kg/d IV + 1.5 mg intrathecal X 8 days; plus Miconazole 350 mg/sq m/d IV + 10 mg intrathecal qod X 8d Acanthamoeba: Sulfonamides + Flucytosine
Clinical Hints	Severe, rapidly-progressing meningoencephalitis (*Naegleria*, *Acanthamoeba* or *Balamuthia*) following swimming or diving in fresh water; or keratitis (*Acanthamoeba*), often following use of contaminated solutions to clean contact lenses.
Synonyms	Acanthamoben, Acanthamoeba, Amebic keratitis, Balamuthia, Balmuthia, Dictyostelium, Free-living ameba, Leptomyxid ameba, Naegleria, Paravahlkampfia, Primary amebic meningoencephalitis, Sappinia, Vahlkampfia. ICD9: 136.2 ICD10: B60.1,B60.2

Clinical

Primary amebic meningoencephalitis usually occurs in children and young adults who have been swimming in warm fresh water. [1]

Infection is heralded by abnormal sensations of taste or smell followed by abrupt onset of fever, nausea, and vomiting.
• The majority of patients have headache, meningitis and disorders of mental status changes.
• Coma and death may ensue within one week
• Only three nonfatal infections had been reported to 2003.

***Acanthamoeba* encephalitis:**
Granulomatous amebic encephalitis due to *Acanthamoeba* occurs in immunocompromised and debilitated patients.
• Infection has a gradual onset characterized focal neurological deficits, mental status abnormalities, seizures, fever, headache, hemiparesis and meningismus.
• Visual disturbances and ataxia are often encountered.
• Death may ensue within 7 to as long as 120 days.
• Secondary infection of a cerebral ependymal cyst has been reported. [2]
• Disseminated *Acanthamoeba* infection has been reported in an HIV-positive patient. [3]

***Balamuthia* encephalitis:**
Balamuthia mandrillaris encephalitis may be associated with headache, low-grade fever, vomiting, ataxia, photophobia, cranial nerve palsy, speech disturbances, cerebellar nystagmus, seizures, and altered mental status. [4] [5]
• The case-fatality rate for *Balamuthia* encephalitis is over 90%.

***Acanthamoeba* keratitis:**
Acanthamoeba keratitis is clinically similar to herpetic infection, and presents with a foreign-body sensation followed by severe pain, photophobia, tearing, blepharospasm, conjunctivitis, iritis, anterior uveitis, dendriform keratitis, radial keratoneuritis, ptosis and blurred vision. [6-11]
• In rare instances, the infection is painless. [12] [13]
• Rupture of Descemet's membrane may occur. [14]
• Bilateral infection is common. [15]
• Dacryoadenitis may be present in some cases. [16]
• Ocular discharge and endophthalmitis are very rare. [17]
• Sympathetic ophthalmia of the un-infected eye has been reported. [18]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

• Atypical presentations have been described in patients with keratoconus. [19]

Acanthamoeba infection has also been associated with skin ulcers [20] , pneumonia, adrenalitis, vasculitis, osteomyelitis, and sinusitis.
• Cutaneous acanthamoebiasis has been associated with ulceronecrotic lesions, an infiltrative bluish plaque, or periorbital tumor. [21]
• Fatal disseminated *Acanthamoeba lenticulata* infection has been reported in a heart transplant patient.
• Four cases of disseminated *Acanthamoeba* infection in stem-cell transplant recipients had been reported as of 2008. [22]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Amoeba - free living in Peru

Over 30 cases of *Balamuthia mandrillaris* infection were reported during 1985 to 2000 - all in immunocompetent patients. [23]
- 27 acquired the infection while bathing; and 29 presented with cutaneous lesions.
- Subsequent fatal neurological infection was common in this group.

References

1. Int J Parasitol 2004 Aug ;34(9):1001-27.
2. Surg Neurol 2009 Aug ;72(2):185-9.
3. Diagn Microbiol Infect Dis 2007 Mar ;57(3):289-94.
4. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2008 Jul 18;57(28):768-71.
5. Clin Microbiol Rev 2008 Jul ;21(3):435-48.
6. Eye (Lond) 2003 Nov ;17(8):893-905.
7. Ophthalmology 2006 Mar ;113(3):412-6.
8. Curr Opin Ophthalmol 2006 Aug ;17(4):327-31.
9. Eye Contact Lens 2008 Sep ;34(5):247-53.
10. Nihon Ganka Gakkai Zasshi 2010 Dec ;114(12):1030-5.
11. Middle East Afr J Ophthalmol 2011 Jul ;18(3):252-5.
12. Coll Antropol 2009 Sep ;33(3):951-4.
13. Ophthalmologe 2007 May ;104(5):415-7.
14. Eye Contact Lens 2009 Nov ;35(6):338-40.
15. Am J Ophthalmol 2008 Feb ;145(2):193-197.
16. Arch Ophthalmol 2006 Sep ;124(9):1239-42.
17. Trends Parasitol 2006 Apr ;22(4):175-80.
18. Eye Contact Lens 2011 Apr 5;
19. Eye Contact Lens 2009 Jan ;35(1):38-40.
20. Transpl Infect Dis 2007 Mar ;9(1):51-4.
21. Int J Dermatol 2009 Dec ;48(12):1324-9.
22. Transpl Infect Dis 2008 Dec ;10(6):437-41.
23. Rev Neurol 1999 Aug 16-31;29(4):316-8.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Amoebic abscess

Agent	PARASITE - Protozoa. Sarcomastigota, Entamoebidea: Entamoeba histolytica (must be distinguished from non-invasive, Entamoeba dispar)
Reservoir	Human
Vector	Fly (Musca) - occasionally
Vehicle	Food Water Sexual contact Fly
Incubation Period	2w - 6m (rarely years; 95% within 6m)
Diagnostic Tests	Imaging. Serology. Nucleic acid amplification. Note: Amoebae are usually not present in stool at this stage.
Typical Adult Therapy	Metronidazole 750 mg TID X 10d OR Tinidazole 800 mg TID X 5d
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Metronidazole 15 mg/kg TID X 10d OR Tinidazole 15 to 20 mg/kg TID X 5d
Clinical Hints	Fever, local pain, weight loss. Remember that liver abscess may be bacterial or amoebic - latter most often single and in right hepatic lobe.
Synonyms	Absceso amebiano, Amebic liver abscess. ICD9: 006.3,006.4,006.5,006.6,006.8 ICD10: A06.4,106.5,A06.7,106.8

Clinical

The clinical presentation may be acute or subacute in onset.
- Fever than 50% of patients have fever, hepatomegaly or abdominal pain.
- 30% to 40% have concurrent diarrhea.
- Other findings may include shoulder pain, cough, chest pain, pleural or pericardial effusion. [1] [2]
- The findings of ameboma may mimic those of malignancy. [3]
- A case of Budd-Chiari syndrome complicating amebic abscess has been reported. [4]

Laboratory findings include leukocytosis without eosinophilia in 80%, anemia in over 50%, elevated serum alkaline phosphatase levels in 80%.

Pleuropulmonary amebiasis is the most common complication of amebic liver abscess, usually representing rupture of a superior right lobe abscess through the diaphragm.
- Symptoms include cough, pleuritic pain, and dyspnea.
- Empyema, hepatobronchial fistula or pericarditis (from left lobe abscesses) may follow.
- Although most cases involve the liver, abscesses may occur in virtually any organ. [5] [6]
- *Entamoeba histolytica* encephalitis has been reported. [7]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Amoebic abscess in Peru

Epidemiological data regarding Amebic abscess are included in the notes for Amebic colitis

References

1. South Med J 2004 Jul ;97(7):673-82.
2. Curr Gastroenterol Rep 2004 Aug ;6(4):273-9.
3. Indian J Pathol Microbiol 2009 Apr-Jun;52(2):228-30.
4. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2009 Nov ;81(5):768-9.
5. No Shinkei Geka 2007 Sep ;35(9):919-25.
6. Parasitol Res 2011 Aug 26;
7. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2007 Mar ;101(3):311-3.
8. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 1997 ;17 Suppl 1:92-99.
9. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2002 Oct-Dec;22(4):304-9.
10. Bull Soc Pathol Exot Filiales 1984 ;77(5):690-8.
11. Rev Inst Med Trop Sao Paulo 2008 Mar-Apr;50(2):101-5.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Amoebic colitis

Agent	PARASITE - Protozoa. Sarcomastigota, Entamoebidea: Entamoeba histolytica (must be distinguished from non-invasive, Entamoeba dispar)
Reservoir	Human
Vector	Fly (Musca) - occasionally
Vehicle	Food Water Sexual contact Fly
Incubation Period	1w - 3w (range 3d - 90d)
Diagnostic Tests	Fresh stool/aspirate for microscopy. Stool antigen assay. Stool PCR. Note: serological tests usually negative.
Typical Adult Therapy	Metronidazole 750 mg TID X 10d OR Tinidazole 2 g as single dose daily X 5d
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Metronidazole 15 mg/kg TID X 10d OR Tinidazole 50 mg/kg as single dose daily X 5d
Clinical Hints	Dysentery, abdominal pain, tenesmus - without hyperemia of rectal mucosa or fecal pus (i.e., unlike shigellosis); liver abscess and dysentery rarely coexist in a given patient.
Synonyms	Amebiasis, Amebiasis intestinal, Amebic dysentery, Amoebenruhr, Entamoeba gingivalis, Entamoeba moshkovskii. ICD9: 006.0,006.1,006.2 ICD10: A06.0,A06.1,A06.2

Clinical

Patients with noninvasive infection may present with nonspecific gastrointestinal complaints such as chronic intermittent diarrhea, mucus, abdominal pain, flatulence and weight loss [1] [2]

Infection has been documented in children as young as two weeks of age. [3]

Invasive amebiasis:
The onset of invasive infection is usually gradual (over 1 to 3 weeks) and characterized by abdominal pain, tenderness, and bloody stools.
• Fever is present in one third of cases, and the may be enlarged and tender.
• Signs of fluid loss and electrolyte loss may be seen in severe infections.
• In children, colitis can present as rectal bleeding alone without diarrhea.
• Fecal leukocytes may not be present, and are not as numerous as in shigellosis.
• Charcot-Leyden crystals are often seen in the stool.

Fulminant colitis:
Fulminant colitis is rare and carries a very high mortality.
• Predisposing factors include malnourishment, pregnancy and corticosteroid treatment.
• Such patients are severely ill with fever, leukocytosis, profuse bloody and mucoid diarrhea, generalized abdominal pain.
• Hypotension and peritonitis may be evident.
• Intestinal perforation and necrosis, or hepatic abscess may ensue.
• The clinical features of Cytomegalovirus colitis in AIDS patients may mimic those of amebic colitis. [4]

Additional complications:
Additional complications include toxic megacolon (complicates 0.5% of amebic colitis cases); annular ameboma of the colon, which may mimic carcinoma.
• Chronic, irritative bowel syndromes, ulcerative post-dysenteric colitis or perianal amebiasis may also follow acute amebic colitis.
• Extraintestinal amebiasis may involve a wide variety of organs.
• Other forms of amebiasis include colocutaneous fistula [5] or amebiasis cutis [6] , brain abscess, rectovaginal fistulae and penile infection

Liver abscess is discussed separately in this module.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Amoebic colitis in Peru

Prevalence surveys:

1% to 28% of the general population (1997 publication) [7]
5.5% of persons in rural Puno District (highlands region, 2002 publication) [8]
24% of natives in Cashibo (Amazon region, 1984 publication) [9]
1.1% of school children in Lambayeque (2005) [10]

References

1. Curr Opin Infect Dis 2003 Oct ;16(5):479-85.
2. N Engl J Med 2003 Apr 17;348(16):1565-73.
3. Indian J Pediatr 2010 Aug ;77(8):903-4.
4. Am J Med Sci 2008 Oct ;336(4):362-4.
5. Int J Surg Case Rep 2011 ;2(3):40-3.
6. Australas J Dermatol 2010 Feb ;51(1):52-5.
7. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 1997 ;17 Suppl 1:92-99.
8. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2002 Oct-Dec;22(4):304-9.
9. Bull Soc Pathol Exot Filiales 1984 ;77(5):690-8.
10. Rev Inst Med Trop Sao Paulo 2008 Mar-Apr;50(2):101-5.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Anaplasmosis

Agent	BACTERIUM. Anaplasmataceae Anaplasma phagocytophilum. (E. phagocytophila, E. equi "HE agent" have merged into this species) Intracellular Rickettsia-like
Reservoir	Rodent Rabbit Deer Tick
Vector	Ixodes dammini (scapularis); I. pacificus and I. ricinus also implicated
Vehicle	Blood or secretions (rare)
Incubation Period	Unknown; mean 8d
Diagnostic Tests	Intraleucocytic inclusions ('morulae') seen in blood smear. Serology. Nucleic acid amplification/
Typical Adult Therapy	Doxycycline 100 mg PO BID X 7 to 14 days OR Tetracycline 500 mg PO QID X 7 to 14 days
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Above age 8 years: Doxycycline 2 mg/kg PO BID X 7 to 14 days OR Tetracycline 500 mg PO QID X 7 to 14 days OR Rifampin 10 mg/kg/day PO
Clinical Hints	Fever, headache and myalgia following tick bite or exposure; arthralgia or macular rash may be present; leukopenia, thrombocytopenia or hepatic dysfunction common; inclusions in granulocytes; case-fatality rate 5%.
Synonyms	Anaplasma ovis, Anaplasma phagocytophilum, Anaplasmosis - human granulocytic, Ehrlichia equi, Ehrlichia ewingii, Ehrlichia microti, Ehrlichia phagocytophila, Ehrlichiosis - human granulocytic, Human granulocytic anaplasmosis, Human granulocytic ehrlichiosis. ICD9: 082.4 ICD10: B28.8

Clinical

Human Monocytic Ehrlichiosis (HME) and Human Granulocytic Ehrlichiosis (HE) are characterized by fever, headache, myalgia, thrombocytopenia, leukopenia, and elevated liver enzyme levels. [1-3]
• A rash occurs in approximately one third of patients with HME but is less common in patients with HE.
• Rare instances of pneumonia have been reported in granulocytic ehrlichiosis.
• Most cases of ehrlichiosis are mild; however, complications such as adult respiratory distress syndrome, renal failure, neurological disorders, and disseminated intravascular coagulation can occur. [4-7]
• Co-infection by *Borrelia burgdorferi* is common. [8]
• Case-fatality ratios in severe cases are as high as 5% for HME and 10% for HGE.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 39 countries. Although Anaplasmosis is not endemic to Peru, imported, expatriate or other presentations of the disease have been associated with this country.

Anaplasmosis in Peru

Seroprevalence surveys:

0% of the general population (2009 publication) [9]

References

1. Emerg Infect Dis 2005 Dec ;11(12):1828-34.
2. Ann N Y Acad Sci 2006 Oct ;1078:236-47.
3. Clin Infect Dis 2007 Jul 15;45 Suppl 1:S45-51.
4. Clin Infect Dis 2000 Aug ;31(2):554-60.
5. Curr Treat Options Neurol 2006 May ;8(3):179-84.
6. Clin Infect Dis 2006 Nov 1;43(9):1089-134.
7. Infect Dis Clin North Am 2008 Sep ;22(3):433-48, viii.
8. Vector Borne Zoonotic Dis 2009 Feb ;9(1):93-102.
9. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2009 Feb ;80(2):242-4.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Angiostrongyliasis - abdominal

Agent	PARASITE - Nematoda. Phasmidea: Parastrongylus [Angiostrongylus, Morerastrongylus] costaricensis
Reservoir	Cotton rat (Sigmodon) Slug
Vector	None
Vehicle	Slug Slug excretions
Incubation Period	10d - 14d
Diagnostic Tests	Identification of ova or adults in surgical material. Serologic tests used in some endemic areas.
Typical Adult Therapy	Mebendazole 200 to 400 mg PO tid X 10 days. OR Thiabendazole 25 mg/kg TID (max 3g/d) X 3d. Surgery for complications
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Mimics acute appendicitis, including presence of a right lower quadrant mass: eosinophilia (uncommon in appendicitis) is prominent; patient may recall recent ingestion of slugs or vegetation contaminated by slugs.
Synonyms	Angiostrongylus costaricensis, Parastrongylus costaricensis. ICD9: 128.9 ICD10: B81.3

Clinical

Most patients have been children.

Clinical manifestations consist of abdominal pain, vomiting, fever, and a right lower quadrant mass (50% of cases). [1]
• The syndrome suggests appendicitis or heavy infection by Ascaris; however, the former may be discounted by the presence of eosinophilia.
• Radiographic findings are nonspecific and show filling defects and spasticity of the ileum, cecum, or colon.
• Complications include intestinal perforation or obstruction. [2] [3]
• Atopic worms have been recovered from the portal vein, hepatic artery [4] , testis and arteries of the limbs.
• Ova and parasites are not found in feces, and diagnosis is made using serological tests, or identification of parasites in surgical specimens.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 24 countries.

Angiostrongyliasis - abdominal in Peru

Infection has been documented in rodents (*Oryzomys nigripes* and *Oryzomys ratticeps*) and marmosets (*Saguinus mystax*). [5]

- The cotton rat (*Sigmodon hispidus*) is an additional potential host in this country. [6]

References

1. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2007 Aug ;101(8):743-4.
2. Parasitol Today 1985 Dec ;1(6):173-5.
3. Rev Inst Med Trop Sao Paulo 1999 Sep-Oct;41(5):325-8.
4. Rev Inst Med Trop Sao Paulo 2011 Aug ;53(4):219-22.
5. Lab Anim Sci 1982 Jun ;32(3):286-8.
6. Rev Inst Med Trop Sao Paulo 1990 May-Jun;32(3):147-50.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Animal bite-associated infection

Agent	BACTERIUM. Pasteurella multocida, and other zoonotic bite pathogens
Reservoir	Cat Dog Marsupial (Tasmanian devil) Other mammal Rarely bird
Vector	None
Vehicle	Cat (60%), dog (30%) or other bite. No obvious source in 10%
Incubation Period	3h - 3d
Diagnostic Tests	Gram stain/culture. Hold specimen for 2 weeks to discount Capnocytophaga & other genera.
Typical Adult Therapy	Penicillin, a Tetracycline or Cefuroxime. Dosage and duration appropriate for nature and severity of infection
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Penicillin or Cefuroxime. Dosage and duration appropriate for nature and severity of infection
Clinical Hints	Infection of cat, dog or other bite wound - acquired during the preceding 3 to 72 hours (no history of bite in 10%); systemic infection (meninges, bone, lungs, joints, etc) may occur.
Synonyms	Bacteroides pyogenes, Bacteroides tectus, Bergeyella zoohelcum, Bisgaard's taxon 16, Capnocytophaga canimorsus, Capnocytophaga cynodegmi, CDC EF-4, CDC NO-1, Coryebacterium kutscheri, Corynebacterium canis, Corynebacterium freiburgense, Fusobacterium canifelinum, Halomonas venusta, Kingella potus, Moraxella canis, Neisseria animaloris, Neisseria canis, Neisseria weaveri, Neisseria zoodegmatis, Pasteurella canis, Pasteurella dagmatis, Pasteurella multocida, Pasteurella stomatis, Psychrobacter immobilis, Staphylococcus intermedius. ICD9: 027.2 ICD10: A28.0

Clinical

These are typically skin and soft infections which follow the bites of cats, dogs or other animals • usually during the preceding 3 to 72 hours. [1]
• There is no history of bite in ten percent of cases.
• Systemic infection (meninges [2] , bone, lungs [3] , joints, etc) may occur, with rare instance of severe septicemia. [4-7]

See the Microbiology module (Bacteria • Characterize) for a comprehensive discussion of bacterial species associated with bite wound infection in humans.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. J Am Acad Dermatol 1995 Dec ;33(6):1019-29.
2. Scand J Infect Dis 2002 ;34(3):213-7.
3. Semin Respir Infect 1997 Mar ;12(1):54-6.
4. Am J Emerg Med 2008 Mar ;26(3):380.e1-3.
5. Kansenshogaku Zasshi 2009 Sep ;83(5):557-60.
6. Indian J Pathol Microbiol 2011 Apr-Jun;54(2):368-70.
7. Conn Med 2011 Nov-Dec;75(10):603-5.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Anisakiasis

Agent	PARASITE - Nematoda. Phasmidea: Anisakis simplex and Pseudoterranova decipiens
Reservoir	Marine mammals Fish
Vector	None
Vehicle	Undercooked fish
Incubation Period	Hours - 14d
Diagnostic Tests	Endoscopic identification of larvae.
Typical Adult Therapy	Endoscopic removal of larvae; surgery for complications
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Allergic reactions; or acute and chronic abdominal pain, often with 'peritoneal signs' or hematemesis; follows ingestion of undercooked fish (e.g., sushi), squid or octopus.
Synonyms	Anasakis, Bolbosoma, Cod worm disease, Contracaecum, Eustrongylides, Herring worm disease, Pseudoterranova, Whaleworm. ICD9: 127.1 ICD10: B81.0

Clinical

The location of the worms and presenting features depend somewhat on the genus.
• *Phocanema* more commonly associated with infection of the stomach.
• *Anisakis* is usually associated with intestinal disease. [1]

Invasive anisakiasis:
Symptoms occur within 48 hours after ingestion.
• Gastric anisakiasis is characterized by intense abdominal pain, nausea, and vomiting. [2]
• Small intestinal involvement results in lower abdominal pain and signs of obstruction [3] , and may mimic appendicitis. [4] [5]
• Symptoms may last for months, rarely for years.
• The disease may also suggest tumor, regional enteritis or diverticulitis. [6]
• Rare instances of overt hemorrhage [7] and intussusception are reported. [8]
• Patients may also experience a pharyngeal "tickling sensation", cough or a foreign body in the mouth or throat. [9]

Allergic anisakiasis:
Ingestion of *Anisakis* larvae with seafood is often responsible for acute allergic manifestations such as urticaria and anaphylaxis [10] , with or without accompanying gastrointestinal symptomatology. [11]
• Eosinophilia is usually not present in either gastric or intestinal anisakiasis; however, leukocytosis is noted in two thirds of patients with intestinal involvement.
• Urticaria is present in 20% of cases [12]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Anisakiasis in Peru

Reservoirs:
The main host for *Anisakis simplex* is the dolphin (*Delphinus delphia*). [13]
- *Contracaecum osculatum* is found in sea lions (*Otaria byronia* and *Arctocephalus australis*)
- *P. decipiens* is found in *O. byronia*. [14]

Vehicles:
Five species of fish consumed by humans in Peru are parasitized by *Anisakis simplex* larvae [15] , and four by *Anisakis physeteris* larvae.
- Two species are parasitized by *Pseudoterranova decipiens*. [16]
- Infection by *Pseudoterranova decipiens* from has been documented following ingestion of ceviche in Ica (central coast). [17]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Eight cases (5 confirmed) of anisakiasis were reported to 2005.

Notable outbreaks:

2010 (publication year) - An outbreak of *Anisakis simplex* infection in Spain was associated with ingestion of food imported from Peru. [18]

References

1. Trends Parasitol 2002 Jan ;18(1):20-5.
2. Gastroenterol Hepatol 2003 Jun-Jul;26(6):341-6.
3. Korean J Gastroenterol 2010 Sep ;56(3):192-5.
4. Clin Microbiol Infect 2003 Jul ;9(7):734-7.
5. Ann Chir 2005 Jul-Aug;130(6-7):407-10.
6. Rev Esp Enferm Dig 2002 Aug ;94(8):463-72.
7. Updates Surg 2011 Sep ;63(3):213-7.
8. World J Gastroenterol 2010 Apr 14;16(14):1804-7.
9. J Parasitol 2007 Apr ;93(2):440-3.
10. J Infect Chemother 2011 Jan 22;
11. Clin Microbiol Rev 2008 Apr ;21(2):360-79, table of contents.
12. Bull Acad Natl Med 2007 Jan ;191(1):53-65; discussion 65-6.
13. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2004 Oct-Dec;24(4):335-42.
14. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2004 Oct-Dec;24(4):335-42.
15. Parasite 1999 Sep ;6(3):223-30.
16. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2003 Jul-Sep;23(3):217-20.
17. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2003 Jul-Sep;23(3):217-20.
18. Rev Esp Enferm Dig 2010 Oct ;102(10):610-1.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Anthrax

Agent	BACTERIUM. Bacillus anthracis An aerobic gram positive bacillus
Reservoir	Soil Goat Cattle Sheep Water Horse
Vector	Fly (rare)
Vehicle	Hair Wool Hides Bone products Air Meat
Incubation Period	1d-7d; 1-12 cutaneous, 1-7 GI; 1-43 pulmonary
Diagnostic Tests	Bacteriological culture. Alert laboratory that organism may be present. Serology and rapid tests by Ref. Centers.
Typical Adult Therapy	Isolation (secretions). Ciprofloxacin; alt. Doxycycline, Penicillin G . Add Clindamycin + Rifampin for pulmonary infection. Dosage/route/duration as per severity
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Isolation (secretions). Ciprofloxacin (Doxycycline if age >= 8y). Add Clindamycin + Rifampin for pulmonary infection. Dosage/route/duration as per severity
Vaccine	Anthrax
Clinical Hints	Edematous skin ulcer covered by black eschar - satellite vesicles may be present; fulminant gastroenteritis or pneumonia; necrotizing stomatitis; hemorrhagic meningitis. Acquired from contact with large mammals or their products (meat, wool, hides, bone).
Synonyms	Antrace, Antrax, Antraz, Carbunco, Carbunculo, Malcharbon, Malignant pustule, Miltbrann, Miltvuur, Milzbrand, Mjaltbrand, Siberian plague, Siberian ulcer, Splenic fever, Wool-sorter's disease. ICD9: 022 ICD10: A22

Clinical

Most cases of anthrax occur in one of four forms: cutaneous, gastrointestinal, oropharyngeal and inhalational. [1]

CDC case definition for reporting:
As of 1996, the CDC (The United States Centers for Disease Control) case definition for reporting purposes consists of any illness with acute onset characterized by one or more of the following:
• cutaneous (a skin lesion evolving during a period of 2-6 days from a papule, through a vesicle to a depressed black eschar)
• pulmonary (hypoxia, dyspnea and mediastinal widening following a brief 'viral-type' prodrome)
• intestinal (severe abdominal distress followed by fever or signs of septicemia)
• oropharyngeal (mucosal lesion, cervical adenopathy and edema, and fever)
• demonstration of *Bacillus anthracis* by culture, immunofluorescence or serological response.

WHO case definition for surveillance:
The WHO Case definition for surveillance is as follows:
Clinical description:
An illness with acute onset characterized by several clinical forms. These are:
(a) localized form:
• cutaneous: skin lesion evolving over 1 to 6 days from a papular through a vesicular stage, to a depressed black eschar invariably accompanied by edema that may be mild to extensive
- systemic forms:
• gastro-intestinal: abdominal distress characterized by nausea, vomiting, anorexia and followed by fever
• pulmonary (inhalation): brief prodrome resembling acute viral respiratory illness, followed by rapid onset of hypoxia, dyspnea and high temperature, with X-ray evidence of mediastinal widening
• meningeal: acute onset of high fever possibly with convulsions, loss of consciousness, meningeal signs and symptoms; commonly noted in all systemic infections
Laboratory criteria for diagnosis
• isolation of *Bacillus anthracis* from a clinical specimen (e.g., blood, lesions, discharges)
• demonstration of B. anthracis in a clinical specimen by microscopic examination of stained smears (vesicular fluid, blood, cerebrospinal fluid, pleural fluid, stools)
• positive serology (ELISA, Western blot, toxin detection, chromatographic assay, fluorescent antibody test (FAT)
• Note: It may not be possible to demonstrate B. anthracis in clinical specimens if the patient has been treated with antimicrobial agents.
Case classification
• Suspected: A case that is compatible with the clinical description and has an epidemiological link to confirmed or suspected

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

animal cases or contaminated animal products.
• Probable: A suspected case that has a positive reaction to allergic skin test (in non-vaccinated individuals).
Confirmed: A suspected case that is laboratory-confirmed.

Cutaneous anthrax:
• 95% of anthrax cases (worldwide) are cutaneous.
• The incubation period for cutaneous anthrax ranges from 12 hours to 12 days.
• Cutaneous anthrax begins with pruritus at the affected site, typically followed by a small, painless papule that progresses to a vesicle in 1 to 2 days. [2]
• The lesion erodes, leaving a necrotic ulcer with a characteristic black center.
• Secondary vesicles are sometimes observed.
• Lymphadenopathy may occur, and local edema may be extensive.
• Patients may have fever, malaise, and headache.
• The most common sites of cutaneous anthrax are the hands, forearms, and head.
• Anthrax related to illicit drug injection may present as subcutaneous infection rather than overt skin lesions. [3]
• Rarely infection may involve the genital area [4] , eyelid [5-7] or other areas.
• Cutaneous anthrax is fatal in approximately 20% of cases if left untreated.

Inhalational anthrax: [8] [9]
• Infection may progress to respiratory failure and shock within 1 to 2 days following onset of symptoms.
• The case-fatality rate exceeds 80%, even with appropriate antibiotic therapy. [10]
• Symptoms include pharyngeal pain, cough, fever and myalgia • followed by respiratory distress, cervical edema and venous engorgement suggestive of mediastintis. [11] [12]

Gastrointestinal anthrax: [13]
• Infection is characterized by pharyngeal pain, nausea, vomiting, and bloody diarrhea.
• Intestinal gangrene, obstruction and perforation may ensue. [14]
• The case-fatality rate for intestinal infection ranges from 25% to 60%.
• Ulcerative lesions, usually multiple and superficial, may occur in the stomach, sometimes in association with similar lesions of the esophagus and jejunum.
• Ulcers may bleed, and in severe cases the hemorrhage may be massive and fatal.
• Ascites may be present.
• Lesions in the mid-jejunum, terminal ileum, or cecum tend to develop around a single site or a few sites of ulceration and edema, similar to cutaneous anthrax.

Oropharyngeal anthrax:
• Infection is characterized by painful neck swelling and fever.
• The other common symptoms are sore throat, dysphagia, and hoarseness, enlargement of cervical lymph nodes and soft tissue edema.
• Oral lesions are located on the tonsils, posterior pharyngeal wall, or the hard palate. [15]
• In severe cases, the tonsillar lesions extended to involve the anterior and posterior pillars of fauces, as well as the soft palate and uvula.
• Early lesions are edematous and congested.
• By the end of the first week, central necrosis and ulceration produce a whitish patch, which evolves to a pseudomembrane which covers the ulcer after an additional week.

Meningeal anthrax: [16]
• Infection is characterized by fever, malaise, meningeal signs, hyperreflexia, and delirium, stupor, or coma. [17]
• CSF analyses demonstrated hemorrhagic meningitis, with positive Gram's stains and CSF cultures.
• 75% of patients die within 24 hours of presentation; mortality rates of 100% are reported in some series. [18] [19]
• Pathologic findings include hemorrhagic meningitis, multifocal subarachnoid and intraparenchymal hemorrhages, vasculitis, and cerebral edema. [20]

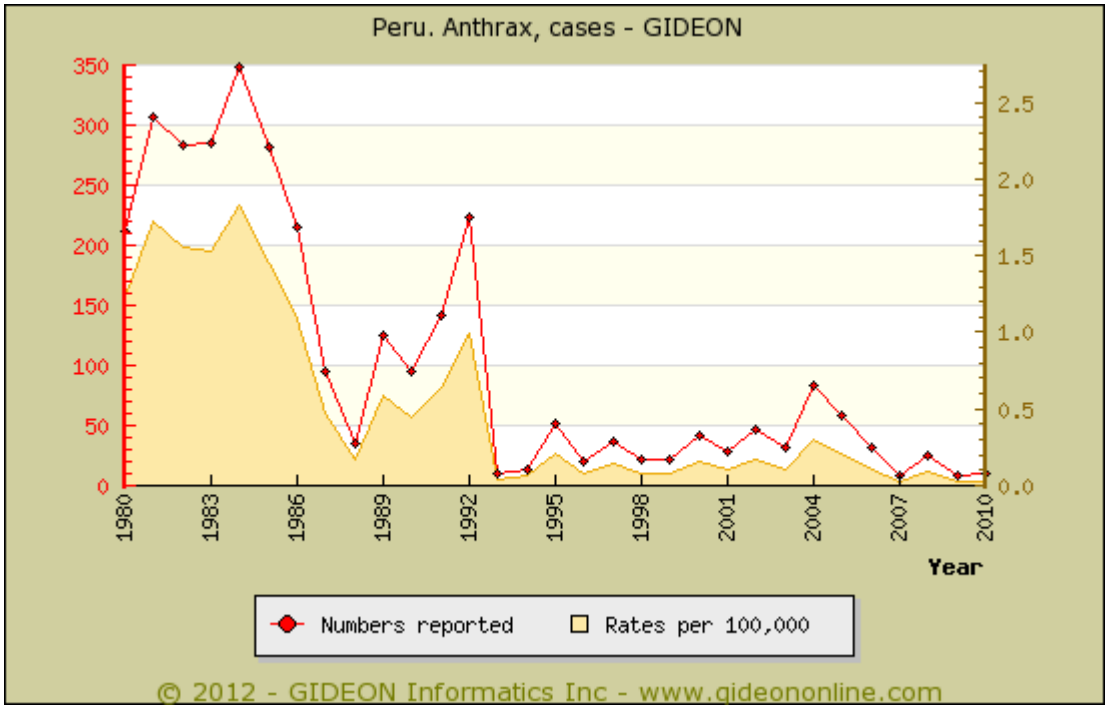
Published case-fatality rates are as follows: cutaneous <1%, gastrointestinal 25% to 60%, inhalational 46% and injectional 33%. [21]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 147 countries.

Anthrax in Peru

High risk areas for anthrax include coastal provinces such as Callao, Lambayeque, Moquegua, Tumbes, La Libertad, Ancash, Lima, Ica, and Cajamarca, Huanuco, Cerro de Pasco. [22]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

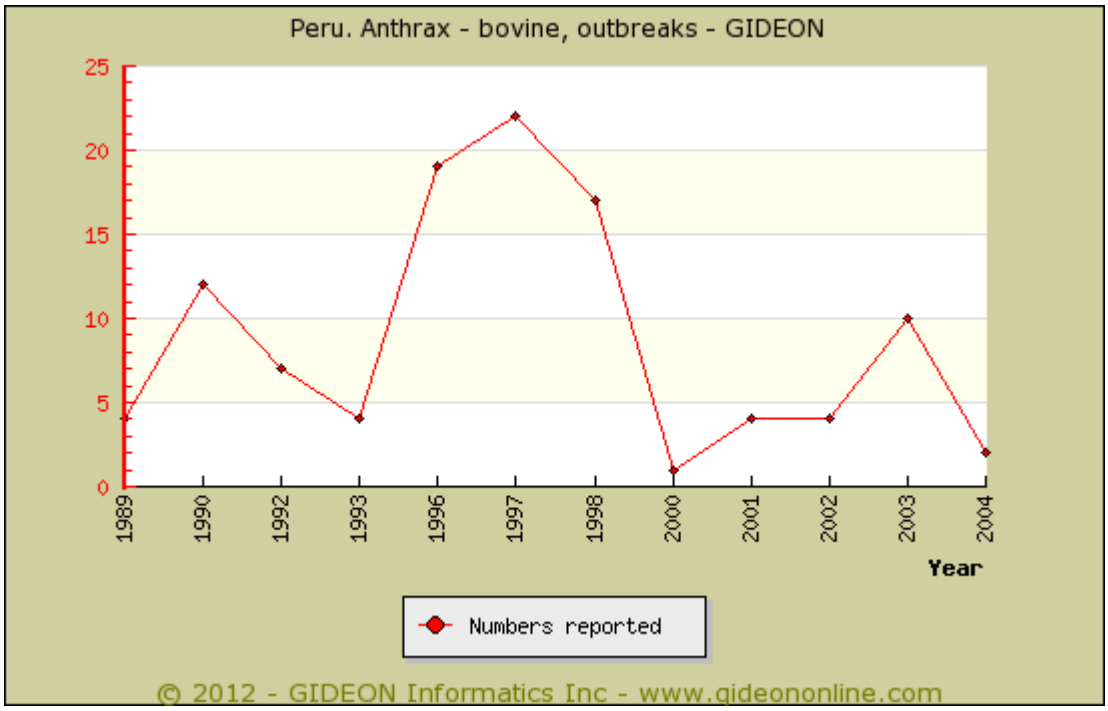


Graph: Peru. Anthrax, cases

Notes:
1. 71 cases of cutaneous anthrax were treated by a single hospital in Lima during 1969 to 2002. [23]

2. 5 cases were reported in Barranca in 1997, 6 in 1998, 10 in 1999, 3 in 2000, 5 in 2001, 3 in 2005 and 4 in 2006.
Individual years:
2006 - Included one fatal case.
2011 - Included cutaneous infection of a veterinary technician in Lambayeque. [24]

61 outbreaks involving 114 animals were reported during 1989 to 1997.



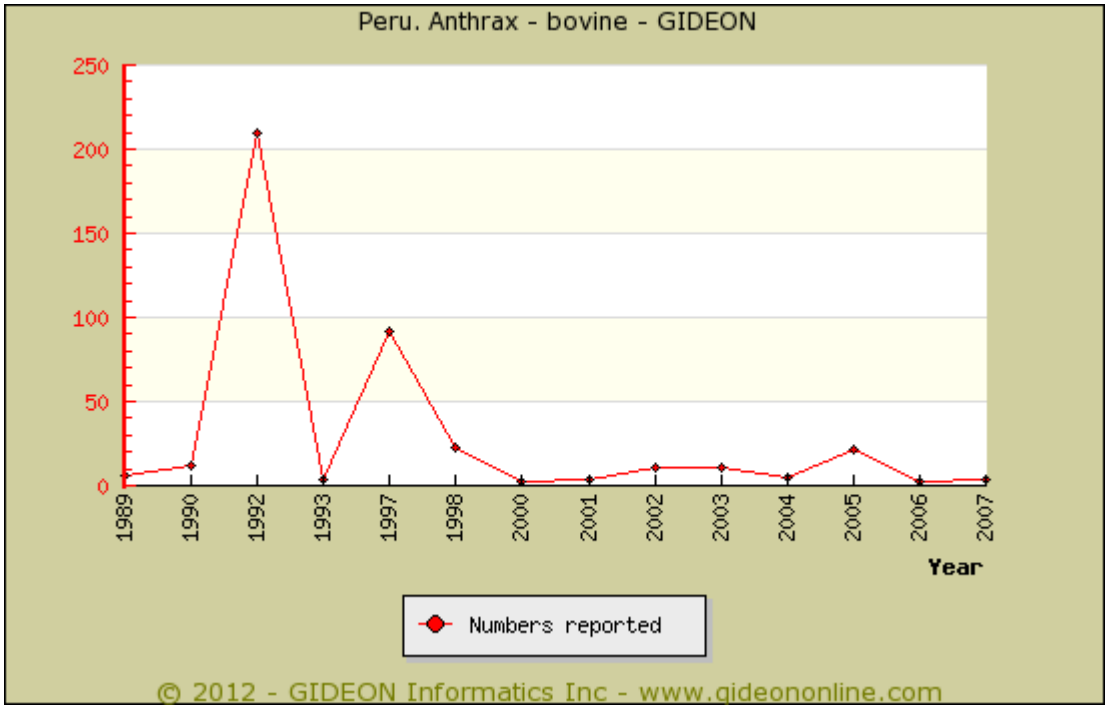
© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Graph: Peru. Anthrax - bovine, outbreaks

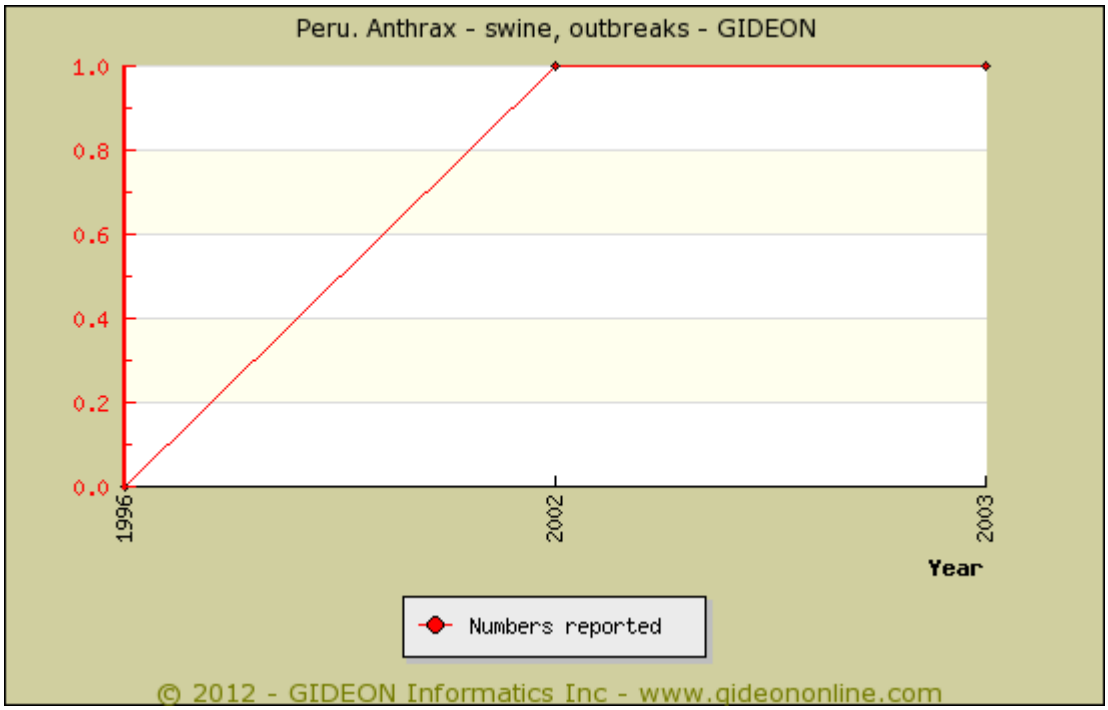
Notes:

Individual years:

2012 - An outbreak of bovine anthrax was reported in Tacna. [25] [26]

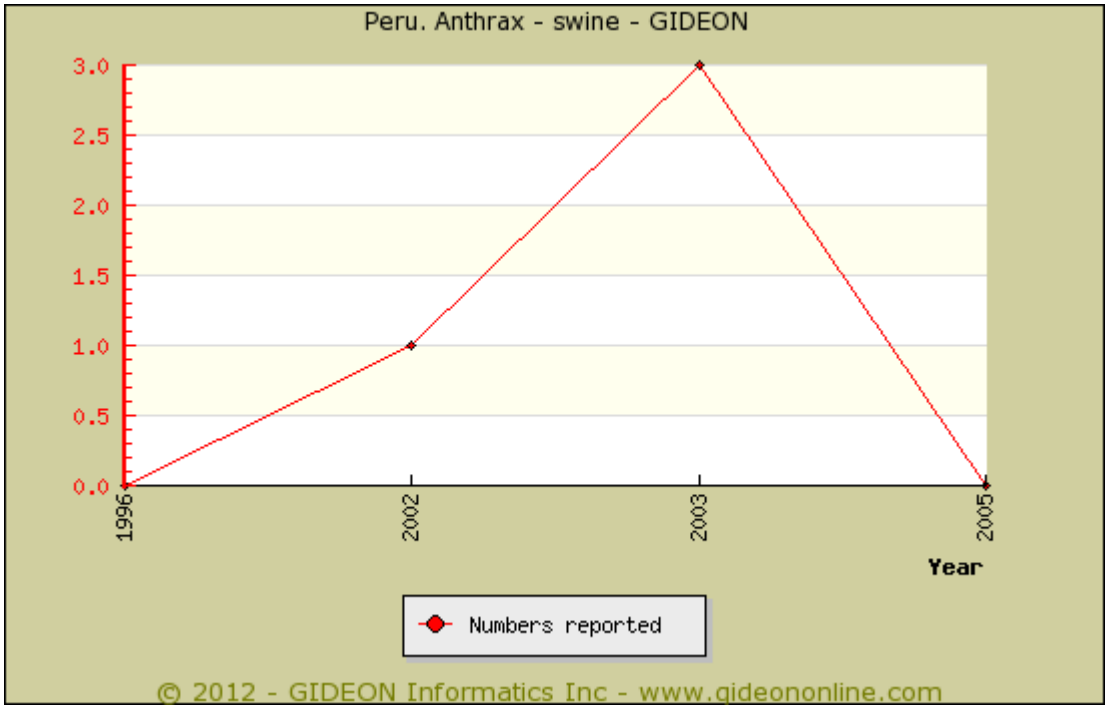


Graph: Peru. Anthrax - bovine



Graph: Peru. Anthrax - swine, outbreaks

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



Graph: Peru. Anthrax - swine

No cases of ovine / caprine anthrax were reported in 1996.
- No cases of equine anthrax were reported in 1996

In 2001, contaminated envelopes were identified in Peru during a bioterror outbreak in the United States.

Notable outbreaks:

2000 - Outbreaks (46 cases in 21 outbreaks) of human anthrax included 24 people in Lima Department and 22 in Ica Department (all cutaneous).

2001 - Outbreaks (22 cases in 10 outbreaks) included 15 people in Lima Department and 5 in Ica Department (all cutaneous).

2005 - An outbreak (10 human, 15 bovine and 3 caprine) was reported in Tacna Province.

2006 - An outbreak (6 cases or more) in Lambayeque was associated with infected cattle. [27]

2007 - An outbreak (2 cases) of cutaneous anthrax was reported in Ancash Province. [28]

2008 - An outbreak (8 cases, 1 fatal) in Lambayaqe was ascribed to contaminated goat meat. [29] [30]

2008 - An outbreak (3 cases) was reported in the Lima region. [31]

References

1. Curr Top Microbiol Immunol 2002 ;271:1-19.
2. Dermatol Clin 2004 Jul ;22(3):247-56, v.
3. J Bone Joint Surg Br 2011 Mar ;93(3):414-7.
4. Ann Trop Paediatr 2007 Dec ;27(4):307-9.
5. Turk J Pediatr 2009 Jan-Feb;51(1):67-8.
6. Bull Soc Belge Ophtalmol 2009 ;(312):29-36.
7. Clin Ophthalmol 2010 ;4:713-6.
8. Curr Infect Dis Rep 2002 Jun ;4(3):238-243.
9. Clin Infect Dis 2003 May 15;36(10):1275-83.
10. Chest 1999 Nov ;116(5):1369-76.
11. J Am Acad Nurse Pract 2001 Apr ;13(4):164-8; quiz 169-70.
12. Mod Pathol 2001 May ;14(5):482-95.
13. Emerg Infect Dis 2002 Jul ;8(7):649-51.
14. Arch Intern Med 2003 Nov 10;163(20):2527-31.
15. Emerg Radiol 2010 Mar ;17(2):161-4.
16. Lancet Infect Dis 2005 May ;5(5):287-95.
17. Scand J Infect Dis 2002 ;34(1):66-7.
18. J Neurol Sci 2009 Jun 15;281(1-2):41-5.
19. Mikrobiyol Bul 2009 Oct ;43(4):671-6.
20. Neurology 2002 Aug 13;59(3):327-34.
21. Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2011 Aug 18;
22. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20080116.0206
23. Rev Inst Med Trop Sao Paulo 2005 Jan-Feb;47(1):25-30.
24. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20110223.0597
25. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20120115.1010968
26. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20120120.1015222
27. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20060710.1892
28. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20070211.0527
29. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20080116.0206
30. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20080117.0217
31. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20080508.1571

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Ascariasis

Agent	PARASITE - Nematoda. Phasmidea: Ascaris lumbricoides
Reservoir	Human ? Dog
Vector	None
Vehicle	Vegetables Fly
Incubation Period	10d - 14d (range 7d - >200d)
Diagnostic Tests	Stool microscopy.
Typical Adult Therapy	Albendazole 400 mg X 1 dose OR Mebendazole 100 mg BID X 3d
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Mebendazole 100 mg BID X 3 d (> age 2).
Clinical Hints	An acute illness characterized by cough, wheezing and eosinophilia; adult worms are associated with abdominal pain (occasionally obstruction), pancreatic or biliary disease; highest rates among children and in areas of crowding and poor sanitation.
Synonyms	Ascaris, Ascaris lumbricoides, Askariasis. ICD9: 127.0 ICD10: B77

Clinical

The pulmonary manifestations of ascariasis occur during the stage of larval migration through the lungs and resemble Loffler's syndrome: cough, wheezing, pulmonary infiltration and eosinophilia. [1] [2]
• Children with heavy *Ascaris* infection experience impaired digestion and absorption of proteins, often with moderate steatorrhea.
• A mass of worms may block the lumen of the small bowel, resulting in acute intestinal obstruction, with vomiting, abdominal distention, cramps [3-6] • and occasionally gangrene or perforation. [7]

Worms may also invade and obstruct the biliary duct (pancreatic-biliary ascariasis) [8-15], producing abdominal pain, which may be associated with ascending cholangitis, acute or recurrent pancreatitis [16] [17], pancreatic pseudotumor [18] or obstructive jaundice. [19-21]
• The majority of patients with hepatobiliary and pancreatic ascariasis present with biliary colic. [22]
• Choledocholithiasis, hepatolithiasis, liver abscess and cirrhosis are associated with the presence of dead, rather than viable worms. [23]
• Aberrant worms may appear at umbilical and hernial fistulas, the fallopian tubes, ovaries [24], urinary bladder, pleural space [25], trans-nasal [26] or trans-ostomy [27] feeding tubes, lungs, nose [28], paranasal sinuses [29] and other sites.

Ascaris suum has been reported to cause rare cases of myelitis, eosinophilic pneumonia and focal liver lesions in humans, and is discussed under 'Toxocariasis.' [30-32]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Ascariasis in Peru

Prevalence surveys:

4.49% of asymptomatic persons in Victor Fajardo Province, Ayacuchuo (2000) [33]
2.2% of persons in rural Puno District (highlands region, 2002 publication) [34]
55% of natives in Cashibo (Amazon region, 1984 publication) [35]
1.8% of children aged 7 to 14 months in Belen District, Iquitos (2007 to 2008) [36]
68% of school children in Tarapoto (1991 publication) [37]
3.3% of school children in Lambayeque (2005) [38]
63.9% of second-trimester pregnant women (Iquitos, 2011 publication) [39]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

References

1. Adv Parasitol 2001 ;48:285-375.
2. J Clin Pathol 1965 Nov ;18(6):737-42.
3. Lancet 2006 May 6;367(9521):1521-32.
4. Indian J Pediatr 2007 Dec ;74(12):1085-7.
5. Pediatr Surg Int 2009 Dec ;25(12):1099-102.
6. World J Surg 2010 May ;34(5):963-8.
7. Pathol Res Pract 2010 May 15;206(5):292-4.
8. AJR Am J Roentgenol 2007 Jun ;188(6):1596-603.
9. Chir Ital 2008 Sep-Oct;60(5):733-8.
10. Saudi J Gastroenterol 2007 Jan-Mar;13(1):25-32.
11. Ultrasound Q 2009 Dec ;25(4):207-9.
12. Eur J Pediatr Surg 2010 May ;20(3):187-90.
13. Trop Doct 2010 Oct ;40(4):227-9.
14. Clin Radiol 2011 Mar ;66(3):275-7.
15. Turk J Gastroenterol 2011 Apr ;22(2):178-82.
16. Singapore Med J 2009 Jun ;50(6):e218-9.
17. Rev Med Interne 2011 Jun ;32(6):e84-7.
18. Gastroenterol Hepatol 2011 Aug-Sep;34(7):464-7.
19. Indian J Gastroenterol 2001 Mar ;20 Suppl 1:C28-32.
20. World J Surg 2006 Aug ;30(8):1500-6.
21. Saudi J Gastroenterol 2009 Apr ;15(2):121-4.
22. Southeast Asian J Trop Med Public Health 2007 Jul ;38(4):631-5.
23. Saudi J Gastroenterol 2010 Jul-Sep;16(3):203-6.
24. Int J Gynecol Pathol 2011 Nov ;30(6):549-52.
25. Ulus Travma Acil Cerrahi Derg 2010 Mar ;16(2):183-4.
26. Saudi J Gastroenterol 2009 Oct-Dec;15(4):288.
27. Turk J Gastroenterol 2011 Apr ;22(2):203-4.
28. Br J Surg 1972 Jun ;59(6):437-42.
29. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 1997 Jan-Feb;91(1):37.
30. Abdom Imaging 2004 Sep-Oct;29(5):598-602.
31. Rinsho Shinkeigaku 2004 Mar ;44(3):198-202.
32. Nihon Kokyuki Gakkai Zasshi 1998 Feb ;36(2):208-12.
33. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2005 Apr-Jun;25(2):150-5.
34. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2002 Oct-Dec;22(4):304-9.
35. Bull Soc Pathol Exot Filiales 1984 ;77(5):690-8.
36. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2011 Apr ;105(4):204-8.
37. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 1991 ;11(3):153-60.
38. Rev Inst Med Trop Sao Paulo 2008 Mar-Apr;50(2):101-5.
39. Trop Med Int Health 2011 Apr ;16(4):531-7.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Aspergillosis

Agent	FUNGUS. Ascomycota, Euascomycetes, Eurotiales: Aspergillus. A hyaline hyphomycete
Reservoir	Compost Hay Cereal Soil
Vector	None
Vehicle	Air
Incubation Period	3d - 21d
Diagnostic Tests	Fungal culture. Biopsy. Nasal culture or serologic testing may be useful in select cases.
Typical Adult Therapy	Voriconazole 6 mg/kg IV Q12h, day 1; follow with 4 mg/kg IV OR Amphotericin B - if invasive, rapidly increase to max dose 0.6 mg/kg/d and to total 2.5g. OR Itraconazole
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Voriconazole 3 to 9 mg/kg IV Q12h OR Amphotericin B - if invasive, rapidly increase to max dose 0.6 mg/kg/d X 6w. OR Itraconazole
Clinical Hints	Pulmonary "fungus ball"; adult-onset asthma; consolidation or infected "pulmonary infarct" in setting of immune suppression (e.g., AIDS, leukemia, etc) leads to widespread hematogenous dissemination if not treated promptly.
Synonyms	Aspergillose, Aspergillus. ICD9: 117.3 ICD10: B44

Clinical

Clinical forms of aspergillosis include: [1] [2]
- allergy (allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis)
- colonization of air spaces (otomycosis, fungus ball or mycetoma of the paranasal sinuses [3] or lungs)
- non-pulmonary invasive (eye, sinuses, cardiac valve, skin, gastrointestinal tract) [4] [5]
- pulmonary-invasive

Invasion of the ears and sinuses can cause extensive necrosis in immunocompromised hosts.
- The most common central nervous system manifestations include brain abscess or cerebral infarction
- Meningitis is rare
- Endophthalmitis and keratitis usually occur following injury
- Wound infections and infection of vascular access sites has also been reported. [6]
- Sporadic instances of Isolated invasive *Aspergillus* tracheobronchitis [7] and chronic necrotizing pulmonary aspergillosis are encountered. [8]

Case-fatality rates range from 10% to 90%.
- One series of 289 cases cited a mortality rate of 40.2% (2008 publication) [9]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. J Infect Chemother 2004 Jun ;10(3):138-45.
2. Rev Pneumol Clin 2004 Apr ;60(2):73-7.
3. Quintessence Int 2012 Feb ;43(2):143-6.
4. Infection 2006 Dec ;34(6):333-8.
5. J Burn Care Res 2007 Nov-Dec;28(6):918-21.
6. Clin Microbiol Infect 2004 Mar ;10 Suppl 1:24-30.
7. Clin Microbiol Infect 2010 Jun ;16(6):689-95.
8. Int J Infect Dis 2010 Jun ;14(6):e479-82.
9. Clin Infect Dis 2008 Nov 1;47(9):1176-84.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Bacillary angiomatosis

Agent	BACTERIUM. Bartonella henselae or Bartonella quintana. Rickettsia-like bacteria
Reservoir	Human ? Tick ? Cat
Vector	Cat flea Tick (ixodid) - rare
Vehicle	None
Incubation Period	Unknown
Diagnostic Tests	Histology with special stains. Specialized culture techniques. Serology. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Clarithromycin 500 mg BID X 8 weeks Alternatives Azithromycin 250 mg QD or Ciprofloxacin 500 mg BID
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Clarithromycin 7.5 mg/kg PO BID X 8 months. OR Gentamicin 2 mg/kg IMq12h
Clinical Hints	Hemangiomatous papules and nodules of skin, spleen, liver (peliosis hepatis), bone or other tissues; virtually all in the setting of AIDS or other immune deficiency; rare instances following tick bite in immune-competent individuals.
Synonyms	Bacillary peliosis, Peliosis hepatis. ICD9: 757.32,083.8 ICD10: K76.4,A44.0

Clinical

Bacillary angiomatosis was originally described as involving skin and regional lymph nodes of HIV-infected persons. [1]
• Subsequent infections have involved patients with other forms of immune suppression, and presented in a variety of organs including liver, spleen, bone, brain, lung, bowel, and uterine cervix.

Cutaneous lesions often arise in crops and resemble the lesions of verruga peruana.
• Lesions may present as fixed or mobile subcutaneous or dermal nodules.
• Single or multiple dome-shaped, skin-colored, red or purple papules are also described, which may ulcerate and discharge serosanguinous fluid. [2] [3]
• Lesions can range in diameter from millimeters to centimeters.
• Regional lymph nodes are frequently enlarged in a variety of distributions.
• Involved organs contain multiple blood-filled cystic structures that range from microscopic to several millimeters in size.
• Bone disease may present as multiple osteolytic lesions.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Clin Infect Dis 2003 Aug 15;37(4):559-66.
2. Dermatology 2000 ;201(4):326-31.
3. Ophthal Plast Reconstr Surg 2010 Sep-Oct;26(5):371-2.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Bacillus cereus food poisoning

Agent	BACTERIUM. Bacillus cereus (toxin). An aerobic gram-positive bacillus
Reservoir	Soil Processed & dried foods
Vector	None
Vehicle	Food
Incubation Period	2h - 9h (range 1h - 24h)
Diagnostic Tests	No practical test available. Isolation of organism from suspect food.
Typical Adult Therapy	Supportive
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Usually follows ingestion of rice or other vegetables; vomiting within 1 to 6 hours and/or diarrhea within 6 to 24 hours; no fecal leucocytes.
Synonyms	

Clinical

Two types of illness are caused by two distinct metabolites. [1]
• Diarrhea is caused by a large molecular weight protein.
• Vomiting is caused by a low molecular weight, heat-stable peptide. [2]

Symptoms of *B. cereus* diarrheal food poisoning mimic those of *Clostridium perfringens* food poisoning.
• Symptoms of the emetic form mimic *S. aureus* food poisoning. [3]

Diarrheal form:

The onset of watery diarrhea, abdominal cramps, and pain occurs 6 to 15 hours after consumption of contaminated food. [4]
• Nausea may accompany diarrhea, but vomiting (emesis) rarely occurs.
• Symptoms persist for 24 hours in most instances.

Emetic form:

The emetic type of food poisoning is characterized by nausea and vomiting within 0.5 to 6 h after consumption of contaminated foods.
• Occasionally, abdominal cramps and/or diarrhea may also occur.
• Duration of symptoms is generally less than 24 h.

Only two fatal cases had been reported to 2005. [5] [6] Illness was characterized by rhabdomyolysis and renal failure.
• A case of encephalopathy and hepatic failure • similar to Reye's syndrome • was related to *Bacillus cereus* food poisoning. [7]

• A case report of fatal *Bacillus cereus* food poisoning was published from Belgium in 2011. [8]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Clin Microbiol Rev 1993 Oct ;6(4):324-38.
2. J Food Prot 2005 Mar ;68(3):636-48.
3. FEMS Microbiol Lett 1997 Dec 15;157(2):223-8.
4. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20071207.3948
5. J Clin Microbiol 2005 Aug ;43(8):4277-9.
6. N Engl J Med 1997 Apr 17;336(16):1142-8.
7. Brain Dev 2010 Sep ;32(8):688-90.
8. J Clin Microbiol 2011 Oct 19;

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Bacterial vaginosis

Agent	BACTERIUM. Gardnerella vaginalis (facultative gram-negative bacillus), Mobiluncus curtisii, Mobiluncus mulieris, Prevotella, et al
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Sexual contact - normal flora in 14% (girls) to 70% (women)
Incubation Period	Unknown
Diagnostic Tests	Identification of "clue cells" or positive KOH test in vaginal discharge. Culture.
Typical Adult Therapy	Metronidazole 500 mg BID X 7d OR Tinidazole 2 g PO daily X 3d OR Clindamycin 300 mg BID X 7d + intravaginal Clindamycin or Metronidazole ? Also treat sexual partner
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Metronidazole 7.5 mg/kg BID X 7d
Clinical Hints	Thin vaginal discharge - "fishy" odor when mixed with KOH; mild to moderate pruritus; occasionally urethritis in sexual partner.
Synonyms	Gardnerella, Gardnerella vaginalis, Mobiluncus. ICD9: 041.89,616,10,099.8 ICD10: N76.1

Clinical

The diagnosis of bacterial vaginosis required three of the following: [1-3]
1. A white, noninflammatory vaginal discharge or coating
2. The presence of clue cells [4]
3. A vaginal pH above 4.5
4. A fishy odor following addition of 10% KOH to the vaginal discharge (presumably due to liberated trimethylamine).

Note that routine culture is unnecessary.

Associated conditions:
Sequelae of bacterial vaginosis include preterm birth [5-7] and neonatal distress [8], low birth weight [9], chorioamnionitis, cervicitis [10], scalp abscess of the newborn, an increased risk of late miscarriage [11] and maternal infection. [12]
- Some studies have suggested a correlation between bacterial vaginosis and infertility. [13]
- Bacterial vaginosis may increase the risk for acquisition of HIV infection.
- Bacterial vaginosis may predispose to urinary tract infection [14] and endometritis. [15]

Gardnerella vaginalis has rarely been associated with balanitis, urethritis, urinary tract infections, asymptomatic bacteremia and infectious endocarditis in adult males. [16]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Bacterial vaginosis in Peru

Prevalence surveys:
43.7% of rural women from highlands, jungle and coastal regions (1997 to 1998) [17]
30% of women attending gynecology and family planning clinics in Lima (1998 publication) [18]
27% of socioeconomically deprived young women in coastal Peru (2007 publication) [19]

References

1. Am Fam Physician 2004 Dec 1;70(11):2125-32.
2. J Reprod Med 2004 Oct ;49(10):781-6.
3. Infect Dis Clin North Am 2005 Jun ;19(2):387-406.
4. BMJ 2004 May 29;328(7451):1306-8.
5. J Perinat Med 2009 ;37(2):130-4.
6. Mymensingh Med J 2011 Jan ;20(1):115-20.
7. Gynecol Obstet Fertil 2011 Dec 20;
8. J Matern Fetal Neonatal Med 2011 May 11;
9. Bull World Health Organ 2007 Jan ;85(1):9-18.
10. J Infect Dis 2006 Mar 1;193(5):617-24.
11. Fertil Steril 2007 Nov ;88(5):1396-403.
12. Best Pract Res Clin Obstet Gynaecol 2007 Jun ;21(3):375-90.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

13. Symp Soc Exp Biol 1990 ;44:225-40.
14. J Obstet Gynaecol 2007 Apr ;27(3):252-4.
15. Infect Dis Obstet Gynecol 2006 ;2006:84140.
16. Int J STD AIDS 2010 Sep ;21(9):653-7.
17. Bull World Health Organ 2004 Jul ;82(7):483-92.
18. Sex Transm Infect 1998 Jun ;74 Suppl 1:S85-94.
19. Int J STD AIDS 2007 Mar ;18(3):188-92.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Balantidiasis

Agent	PARASITE - Protozoa. Ciliate (Ciliophora), Litostomatea: Balantidium coli
Reservoir	Pig Non-human primate Rodent
Vector	None
Vehicle	Water Food
Incubation Period	1d - 7d (range 1d - 60d)
Diagnostic Tests	Microscopy of stool or colonic aspirates.
Typical Adult Therapy	Tetracycline 500 mg QID X 10d. OR Metronidazole 750 mg TID X 5d. OR Iodoquinol 650 mg TID X 20d
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Age >= 8 years: Tetracycline 10 mg/kg QID (max 2g/d) X 10d. Age <8 yrs, Metronidazole 15 mg/kg TID X 5d; or Iodoquinol 13 mg/kg TID X 20d
Clinical Hints	Dysentery, often with vomiting; mimics intestinal amebiasis. The disease is most common in pig-raising areas. Symptoms last for one to four weeks, and may recur.
Synonyms	Balantidiose, Balantidiosis, Balantidium coli, Balantidosis, Balindosis, Ciliary dysentery. ICD9: 007.0 ICD10: A07.0

Clinical

Most cases are asymptomatic.
• Clinical manifestations, when present, include persistent diarrhea, occasionally dysentery, abdominal pain, and weight loss. [1]

Symptoms can be severe in debilitated individuals.
• *Balantidium* pneumonia has been reported in immune-compromised patients [2] and persons with occupational exposure. [3]

Diagnosis is based on detection of trophozoites in stool specimens or in tissue collected during endoscopy.
• Cysts are less frequently encountered.
• *Balantidium coli* is passed intermittently and once outside the colon is rapidly destroyed. Thus stool specimens should be collected repeatedly, and immediately examined or preserved.
• Rare cases of pulmonary infection have been reported [4] .
• *Balantidium coli* has been identified in the urine. [5]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 109 countries.

Balantidiasis in Peru

Prevalence surveys:

6.0% of natives in Cashibo (Amazon region, 1984 publication) [6]

References

1. Gastroenterol Hepatol 2000 Mar ;23(3):129-31.
2. Am J Hematol 2003 Jul ;73(3):180-3.
3. Can J Infect Dis 2003 May ;14(3):163-6.
4. S Afr Med J 2010 Aug ;100(8):534-6.
5. J Nephrol 2010 Nov-Dec;23(6):732-7.
6. Bull Soc Pathol Exot Filiales 1984 ;77(5):690-8.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Bartonellosis - cat borne

Agent	BACTERIUM. Afipia felis, Bartonella henselae, Bartonella clarridgeiae, et al. A facultative gram-negative coccobacillus
Reservoir	Cat Possibly tick
Vector	Flea (cat flea = Ctenocephalides)
Vehicle	Cat scratch Plant matter (thorn, etc)
Incubation Period	3d - 14d
Diagnostic Tests	Visualization of organisms on Warthin Starry stain. Culture. Serology. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Aspiration of nodes as necessary. Azithromycin 500 mg day 1, then 250 daily X 4 days Alternatives: Clarithromycin, Ciprofloxacin, Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Aspiration of nodes as necessary. Azithromycin 10 mg/kg day 1, then 5 mg/kg daily X 4 days
Clinical Hints	Tender suppurative regional adenopathy following cat scratch (usually kitten); fever present in 25%. systemic infection (liver, brain, endocardium, bone, etc) occasionally encountered; most cases resolve within 6 weeks.
Synonyms	Afipia felis, Bartonella clarridgeiae, Bartonella henselae, Bartonella koehlerae, Cat scratch disease, Debre's syndrome, Foshay-Mollaret cat-scratch fever, Katszenkratz-Krankheit, Petzetakis' syndrome, SENLAT. ICD9: 078.3 ICD10: A28.1

Clinical

Clinical history:.
Approximately 90% of patients have a history of exposure to a cat.
• The disease has also been reported after exposure to squirrels, dogs, goats, thorns and barbed wire. [1]
• 75% of patients report a bite or scratch to the head, neck or upper limbs.
• Subclinical bacteremia is common among immuno-competent persons with animal and arthropod contact.

Symptoms:
Following an incubation period of 3 to 10 days, a small skin lesion appears consisting of a macule, papule, pustule or vesicle.
• Within 1 to 2 weeks, edema and tenderness of the regional lymph nodes appear.
• In some cases, the patient may present with Parinaud oculoglandular syndrome (conjunctival granuloma with suppurative preauricular adenitis), encephalopathy, erythema nodosum, thrombocytopenic purpura, arthritis, synovitis or pneumonia.

Signs:
Physical examination reveals involvement of a single node in 50% of cases.
• 30% have involvement of multiple sites, and 20% involvement of several nodes in the same region.
• Lymph nodes typically measure 1 to 5 cm.
• The majority of lesions regress over 2 to 6 months, but may last for as long as 2 years.
• Suppuration occurs in 10% of cases, and cellulitis is rare.
• Inguinal lymphadenopathy in cat-scratch disease may suggest a diagnosis of lymphogranuloma venereum. [2]

Additional findings:
One third of patients manifest fever, lasting 1 to 7 days; and some cases may present as Fever of Unknown Origin. [3]
• Malaise, fatigue, anorexia, vomiting, weight loss, headache, splenomegaly and pharyngitis are occasionally observed.
• 10.5% of patients have musculoskeletal manifestations [4], including osteitis [5] and osteomyelitis [6-8]
• Rare features include a transient truncal maculopapular rash, encephalopathy [9] or encephalitis with seizures, lethargy, coma, parotitis [10], cranial or peripheral nerve involvement, facial nerve paresis, myelitis [11], uveitis or neuroretinitis [12-23], optic neuritis [24] with transient blindness, vitreal hemorrhage [25], polyneuritis, radiculitis, Guillain-Barre syndrome [26], disseminated visceral infection [27] [28], vertebral osteomyelitis [29], endocarditis [30-33], hepatosplenomegaly with hepatic granulomata [34], renal microabscesses [35], erythema marginatum, erythema multiforme, erythema nodosum [36] and thrombocytopenic purpura. [37]
• Scalp eschar with neck lymphadenopathy (SENLAT) has been reported in some cases [38], and could be confused with tularemia or infection by *Rickettsia slovaca* or *Rickettsia raoultii*. [39]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

- *B. henselae* accounts for 6.1% of bacterial species causing uveitis (2001 to 2007) [40]

In one case, *Bartonella koehlerae* infection was associated with depression, anxiety, mood swings, severe headaches, muscle spasms, interphalangeal joint stiffness, decreased peripheral vision, diminished tactile sensation and hallucinations. [41]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Bartonellosis - cat borne in Peru

Both *Bartonella henselae* and *B. clarridgeiae* have been identified among Peruvian children with cat scratch disease (Lima, 1998 to 1999). [42]

References

1. Am J Clin Pathol 2004 Jun ;121 Suppl:S71-80.
2. Int J STD AIDS 2009 Aug ;20(8):585-6.
3. Case Report Med 2011 ;2011:183937.
4. Clin Infect Dis 2007 Dec 15;45(12):1535-40.
5. J Infect 2007 May ;54(5):417-21.
6. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2006 Dec ;25(12):1177-81.
7. Rev Med Interne 2009 Jul ;30(7):602-8.
8. Pediatr Radiol 2011 May 19;
9. Emerg Med J 2008 Oct ;25(10):703-4.
10. Rev Stomatol Chir Maxillofac 2008 Jun ;109(3):183-6.
11. Clin Infect Dis 2007 Aug 15;45(4):e42-5.
12. Ocul Immunol Inflamm 2008 Jan-Feb;16(1):45-9.
13. Eur J Ophthalmol 2009 Mar-Apr;19(2):307-9.
14. Hong Kong Med J 2009 Oct ;15(5):391-3.
15. J AAPOS 2009 Dec ;13(6):602-4.
16. Clin Microbiol Infect 2009 Dec ;15 Suppl 2:132-3.
17. Int J Pediatr 2010 ;2010:763105.
18. Rev Med Interne 2011 Apr ;32(4):e46-8.
19. Int Ophthalmol 2010 Oct ;30(5):553-8.
20. Cornea 2011 Apr ;30(4):468-71.
21. Rev Chilena Infectol 2010 Oct ;27(5):417-22.
22. Clin Ophthalmol 2011 ;5:817-29.
23. Infection 2011 Aug 9;
24. Vojnosanit Pregl 2006 Nov ;63(11):971-4.
25. Int Ophthalmol 2011 Apr ;31(2):125-8.
26. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2006 Jan ;25(1):90-1.
27. Neth J Med 2008 Apr ;66(4):160-2.
28. J Heart Lung Transplant 2009 Jul ;28(7):736-9.
29. Semin Arthritis Rheum 2011 Aug 11;
30. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2009 Oct ;28(10):922-5.
31. J Heart Valve Dis 2011 Jan ;20(1):94-7.
32. Vector Borne Zoonotic Dis 2011 Nov ;11(11):1503-5.
33. J Card Surg 2011 Aug 17;
34. Wien Klin Wochenschr 2006 Oct ;118(19-20):615-8.
35. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2010 May ;29(5):472-3.
36. Rev Med Interne 2011 Mar ;32(3):e34-6.
37. Infez Med 2008 Jun ;16(2):99-102.
38. Clin Infect Dis 2010 Feb 15;50(4):549-51.
39. J Med Case Reports 2011 ;5:108.
40. Medicine (Baltimore) 2008 May ;87(3):167-76.
41. J Clin Microbiol 2011 Sep ;49(9):3415-7.
42. Rev Inst Med Trop Sao Paulo 2002 Nov-Dec;44(6):325-30.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Bartonellosis - other systemic

Agent	BACTERIUM. Bartonella quintana, B. koehlerae, B. elizabethae, B. tamiae, B. washoensis, etc A fastidious gram-negative coccobacillus
Reservoir	Human Louse Rat Cat Dog Sheep
Vector	Louse (Pediculus) Flea - rare (Ctenocephalides, Pulex) Mite - rare (Dermanyssus)
Vehicle	Wound or eye contact with secretions/louse feces
Incubation Period	9d - 25d (range 4d - 35d)
Diagnostic Tests	Serology. Culture. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Doxycycline 100 mg PO BID X 3 to 5 days (if endocarditis, add Gentamicin 3 mg/kg daily X 28 days) Alternatives: Clarithromycin, Azithromycin, Gentamicin, Fluoroquinolone (Levofloxacin, Trovafloxacin, Pefloxacin, Sparfloxacin or Moxifloxacin)
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Erythromycin 10 mg/kg PO QID X 3 to 5 days. OR Gentamicin 2 mg/kg IM q12h. Alternatives: Clarithromycin, Azithromycin
Clinical Hints	Headache, myalgias, shin pain, macular rash, splenomegaly; endocarditis & bacteremia seen; relapse common; often associated with poor hygiene & crowding.
Synonyms	Bartonella alsatica, Bartonella bovis, Bartonella capreoli, Bartonella doshiae, Bartonella elizabethae, Bartonella grahamii, Bartonella quintana, Bartonella rochalimae, Bartonella schoenbuchensis, Bartonella tamiae, Bartonella vinsonii, Bartonella vinsonii berkhoffii, Bartonella volans, Bartonella washoensis, Candidatus Bartonella mayotimonensis, Candidatus Bartonella melophagi, Candidatus Bartonella rochalimae, Five day fever, His-Werner disease, Meuse fever, Quintan fever, Quintana fever, Shank fever, Shin fever, Shinbone fever, Trench fever, Volhynian fever. ICD9: 083.1 ICD10: A44.0,A44.8,A79.0

Clinical

Infection is characterized by abrupt onset of headache, postorbital pain, conjunctivitis, leg and back pain, relapsing fevers, splenomegaly and an erythematous maculopapular rash on the chest, back and abdomen. [1]
• In 50% of cases, as many as 3 to 8 relapses occur.

Subclinical bacteremia is common among immuno-competent persons with animal and arthropod contact.

No fatalities have been reported in classic trench fever.

Bartonella quintana (formerly *Rochalimaea quintana*) and related bacteria may also produce bacillary angiomatosis (discussed separately in this module), bacteremia, endocarditis [2-5], myocarditis [6], uveitis [7] [8] or chronic lymphadenopathy.
• *Bartonella* species other than *B. henselae* account for 8.1% of bacterial uveitis (France, 2008 publication) [9]
• A single reported case of *Bartonella rochalimae* infection was characterized by fever, myalgia, headache and splenomegaly. [10]
• *Bartonella vinsonii* subsp *berkhoffii* genotype has been implicated in a case of epithelioid hemangioendothelioma. [11]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Bartonellosis - other systemic in Peru

A single case report of infection of an American tourist in Peru by *Bartonella rochalimae* was published in 2007. [12]

Bartonella rochalimae, *Bartonella quintana* and *Bartonella elizabethae* were detected in a tick (*Rhipicephalus sanguineus*) removed from a dog; and *B. quintana* in ticks (*Dermacentor nitens*) from donkeys. [13]

References

1. Vector Borne Zoonotic Dis 2001 ;1(2):91-118.
2. Emerg Infect Dis 2002 Feb ;8(2):202-3.
3. Curr Opin Infect Dis 1998 Apr ;11(2):189-93.
4. Ann N Y Acad Sci 2009 May ;1166:120-6.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

5. Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2011 May 9;
6. J Med Case Reports 2009 ;3:7325.
7. Clin Microbiol Infect 2009 Dec ;15 Suppl 2:132-3.
8. Clin Ophthalmol 2011 ;5:817-29.
9. Medicine (Baltimore) 2008 May ;87(3):167-76.
10. N Engl J Med 2007 Jun 7;356(23):2381-7.
11. J Clin Microbiol 2009 Jun ;47(6):1957-60.
12. N Engl J Med 2007 Jun 7;356(23):2381-7.
13. J Med Entomol 2011 Nov ;48(6):1257-60.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Bartonellosis - South American

Agent	BACTERIUM. Bartonella bacilliformis An aerobic gram-negative coccobacillus
Reservoir	Human
Vector	Fly (sandfly = Lutzomyia)
Vehicle	Blood products
Incubation Period	2w - 4w (range 7d - 100d)
Diagnostic Tests	Culture on specialized media. Visualization of organisms adherent to erythrocytes.
Typical Adult Therapy	Chloramphenicol 2g/d X 7d. Alternatives: Ciprofloxacin, Penicillin G , Tetracycline . Rifampin 300 mg BID is used for second stage
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Chloramphenicol 50 to 100 mg/kg/d X 7d. Alternatives: Penicillin G, Ampicillin . Rifampin 10 mg/kg/d is used for second stage
Clinical Hints	Oroya fever: headache, myalgia, arthralgia, lymphadenopathy, hepatosplenomegaly and anemia; Verruga peruana (may or may not be preceded by Oroya fever): persistent red-to-violaceous verrucous or fungating skin lesions.
Synonyms	Bartonella bacilliformis, Carrion's disease, Guaitara fever, Oroya fever, Peruvian wart, Verruga peruana. ICD9: 088.0 ICD10: A44.0,A44.1,A44.8

Clinical

The spectrum of disease ranges from asymptomatic carriage to Verruga peruana and Oroya fever. [1]

Oroya fever:
Oroya fever follows an incubation period of approximately 3 weeks.
• Illness is characterized by fever, malaise, rapidly-progressing anemia and severe pain in the head, bones and joints.
• A polymorphonuclear leucocytosis is usually present.
• 10% to 40% of patients die, usually within two to three weeks.
• Rarely, patients develop meningoencephalitis during the hemolytic phase.

Verruga peruana: [2]
Verruga peruana is a later manifestation of bartonellosis, occurring 30 to 40 days to as long as two months following acquisition of the infecting organism.
• A history of preceding Oroya fever may be present or absent.
• Following several days of fever and 'rheumatic pains' an eruption appears
• Skin lesions present as either miliary macules and nodules on the face, extremities and mucosal surfaces (mouth, esophagus, intestine, bladder, vagina); or large vascular nodules which favor the knees and elbows.

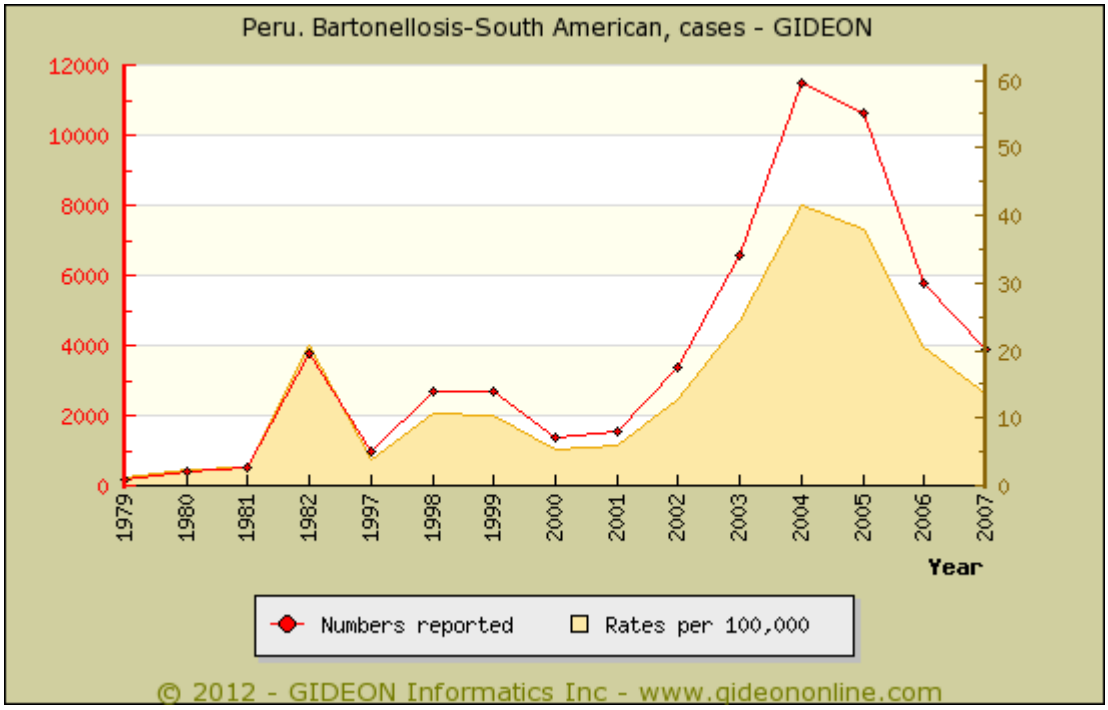
This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 5 countries.

Bartonellosis - South American in Peru

History:
- 7,000 workers died of bartonellosis during the building of a railway line from Lima to Oroya in 1871. [3]
- A second outbreak claimed the lives of 200 tunnel workers in 1906; and another 200 died during an outbreak in Anco, in 1959.

Time and Place:
- South American bartonellosis is primarily found in the Western Andes river valleys at elevations of 500 to 3000 meters - Ancash [4] , La Libertad, Cajamarca and Amazonas.
- Cases are reported at elevations as high as 3,375 meters (town of Huasta).

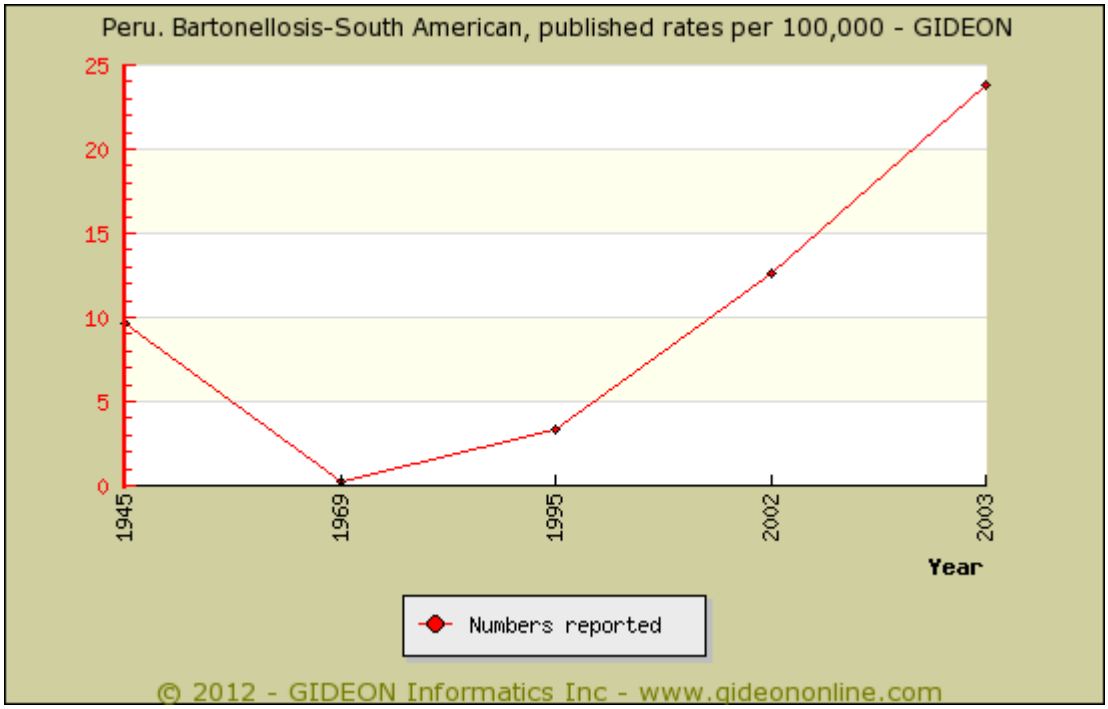
© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



Graph: Peru. Bartonellosis-South American, cases

Notes:
1. During 2004 to 2007, 36.1% of cases were reported from Cajamarca, 30.3% Ancash, 17.3% La Libertad and 8.0% Amazonas

Individual years:
2003 - Included 31 fatal cases. 3,431 cases were reported in Ancash and 1,220 in La Libertad.
2004 - 4,087 cases were reported in Jaen and 3,979 in Ancash.
2007 - Included 1,857 cases (12 fatal) of acute infection, and 584 of chronic infection.
2011 - A fatal case was reported in the Lambayeque region. [5]



Graph: Peru. Bartonellosis-South American, published rates per 100,000

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

The incidence in Amazonas department was 0 to 15 cases per year during 1968 to 1996.

Vectors:
- The local vector is *Lutzomyia verrucarum*. [6]
- *L. maranonensis* and *L. rubusta* have also been implicated. [7]

Notable outbreaks:

1987 - An outbreak (554 cases, 14 fatal) was reported in Shumpillan Village (Pomabamba Province). [8] [9]
1992 - An outbreak (259 cases) was reported in Ancash/Huaylas.
1998 - An outbreak (41 cases) was reported from Cuzco Department. [10]
1998 - An outbreak (20 cases) involved a new focus in the Urubamba region. [11]
1999 - An outbreak (372 cases) was reported in Ancash.
2006 - An outbreak (10 cases) involved a new focus in Arahuan District, Lima Province. [12]
2011 - An outbreak (85 cases, 2 fatal) was reported in Huancabamba Province, Piura Region. [13] [14]

References

1. Microbes Infect 2000 Aug ;2(10):1193-205.
2. Crit Rev Oncog 1995 ;6(1):47-56.
3. Am J Trop Med Hyg 1968 Jul ;17(4):503-15.
4. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2004 Feb ;98(2):116-24.
5. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20110715.2139
6. Rev Inst Med Trop Sao Paulo 1993 Nov-Dec;35(6):485-90.
7. Rev Inst Med Trop Sao Paulo 1997 Jan-Feb;39(1):51-2.
8. Am J Trop Med Hyg 1990 Mar ;42(3):215-21.
9. J Infect Dis 2000 Sep ;182(3):865-72.
10. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 19980528.1016
11. Am J Trop Med Hyg 1999 Aug ;61(2):344-9.
12. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20060927.2767
13. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20111011.3041
14. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20120102.0009

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Bertiella and Inermicapsifer

Agent	PARASITE - Platyhelminthes, Cestoda. Cyclophyllidea, Anoplocephalidae: Bertiella spp. and Inermicapsifer spp.
Reservoir	Rodent Non-human primate
Vector	None
Vehicle	Mite (ingestion)
Incubation Period	Unknown
Diagnostic Tests	Identification of ova or proglottids in stool.
Typical Adult Therapy	Not established
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhea or constipation following contact with primates.
Synonyms	Bertiella, Bertiella, Bertiella mucronata, Bertiella studeri, Bertielliasis, Inermicapsifer. ICD9: 123.8 ICD10: B71.8

Clinical

The few cases reported have ranged from asymptomatic infection to moderate abdominal pain, vomiting and diarrhea. [1]
- Symptoms may be intermittent or continuous. [2]
- Adult tapeworms are know to live for at least two years.
- Diagnosis is based on finding worms, worm segments or ova in stool.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 29 countries. Although Bertiella and Inermicapsifer is not endemic to Peru, imported, expatriate or other presentations of the disease have been associated with this country.

Bertiella and Inermicapsifer in Peru

Bertiella mucronata has been identified in the small intestines of Titi monkeys (*Callicebus oenanthe*) from the Indane community in Moyobamba. (2009 publication) [3]

References

1. Folia Parasitol (Praha) 1998 ;45(1):1-8.
2. Rev Inst Med Trop Sao Paulo 1997 Mar-Apr;39(2):123-7.
3. Vet Parasitol 2009 Jul 7;163(1-2):161-3.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Blastocystis hominis infection

Agent	PARASITE - Protozoa. Chromista, Bigyra, Blastocystea: Blastocystis hominis. [taxonomic status remains uncertain]
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Fecal-oral Water
Incubation Period	Unknown
Diagnostic Tests	Stool microscopy. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Nitazoxanide 500 mg BID X 3 d. OR Metronidazole 750 mg TID X 10d. OR Iodoquinol 650 mg TID X 20 d. or Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Nitazoxanide - Age 1 to 3 years: 5 ml (100 mg) PO Q12h X 3 days - Age 4 to 11 years: 10 mg (200 mg) PO Q12h X 3 days; OR Metronidazole 15 mg/kg/d X 10d. Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim
Clinical Hints	Diarrhea and flatulence; usually no fever; illness similar to giardiasis; increased risk among immune-suppressed patients; the exact role of this organism in disease is controversial.
Synonyms	Apoi, Blastocystiose, Blastocystis hominis, Zierdt-Garavelli disease. ICD9: 007.8 ICD10: A07.8

Clinical

Symptoms ascribed to blastocystosis include leucocyte-negative diarrhea, nausea, pain [1] , flatulence and abdominal distention associated with overgrowth of the protozoan. [2] [3]

- Symptoms usually last for 3 to 10 days, but may persist for weeks or months.
- *Blastocystis hominis* has also been implicated in the etiology of irritable bowel syndrome and urticaria [4-6] , and may contribute to the development of anemia among infected pregnant women. [7]

A search for alternative etiologies (including other infectious agents) should always be made in such patients. [8] [9]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Blastocystis hominis infection in Peru

Prevalence surveys:

9.9% of persons in rural Puno District (highlands region, 2002 publication) [10]
53.5% of school children in Lambayeque (2005) [11]

References

1. J Pediatr Surg 2006 Aug ;41(8):1489-91.
2. Gastroenterol Clin North Am 2001 Sep ;30(3):797-815, x.
3. J Trop Med Hyg 1991 Apr ;94(2):118-22.
4. Clin Microbiol Rev 2008 Oct ;21(4):639-65.
5. Parasitol Res 2011 Mar ;108(3):553-60.
6. Parasitol Res 2011 Aug 26;
7. Parasitol Res 2011 Dec 14;
8. Clin Microbiol Rev 1996 Oct ;9(4):563-84.
9. J Microbiol Immunol Infect 2008 Jun ;41(3):222-6.
10. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2002 Oct-Dec;22(4):304-9.
11. Rev Inst Med Trop Sao Paulo 2008 Mar-Apr;50(2):101-5.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Botulism

Agent	BACTERIUM. Clostridium botulinum. An anaerobic gram-positive bacillus
Reservoir	Soil Animal Fish
Vector	None
Vehicle	Food Occasionally soil (wound contamination)
Incubation Period	1d - 2d
Diagnostic Tests	Electrophysiologic (EMG) pattern. Isolation of organism from food (occ. from infant stomach). Mouse toxin assay
Typical Adult Therapy	Heptavalent (types A-G) or trivalent (types A, B, E) antitoxin [following test dose] 10 ml in 100 ml saline over 30 min Additional 10 ml at 2 and 4 hours if necessary. Respiratory support
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Vaccine	Botulism antitoxin
Clinical Hints	Clinical manifestations similar to those of atropine poisoning: dysarthria, diplopia, dilated pupils, dry mouth, constipation, flaccid paralysis, etc); onset approximately 36 hrs after ingestion of poorly-preserved food.
Synonyms	Botulisme, Botulismo, Botulismus, Kerner's disease. ICD9: 005.1 ICD10: A05.1

Clinical

For reporting purposes, the CDC (The United States Centers for Disease Control) case definitions for Foodborne, Infant and Wound Botulism are as follows:
• 1) Neurological syndrome (diplopia, blurred vision, bulbar weakness, symmetric paralysis); or
• 2) Infant exhibiting constipation, poor feeding and failure to thrive, followed by progressive weakness, impaired respiration and death. [1]

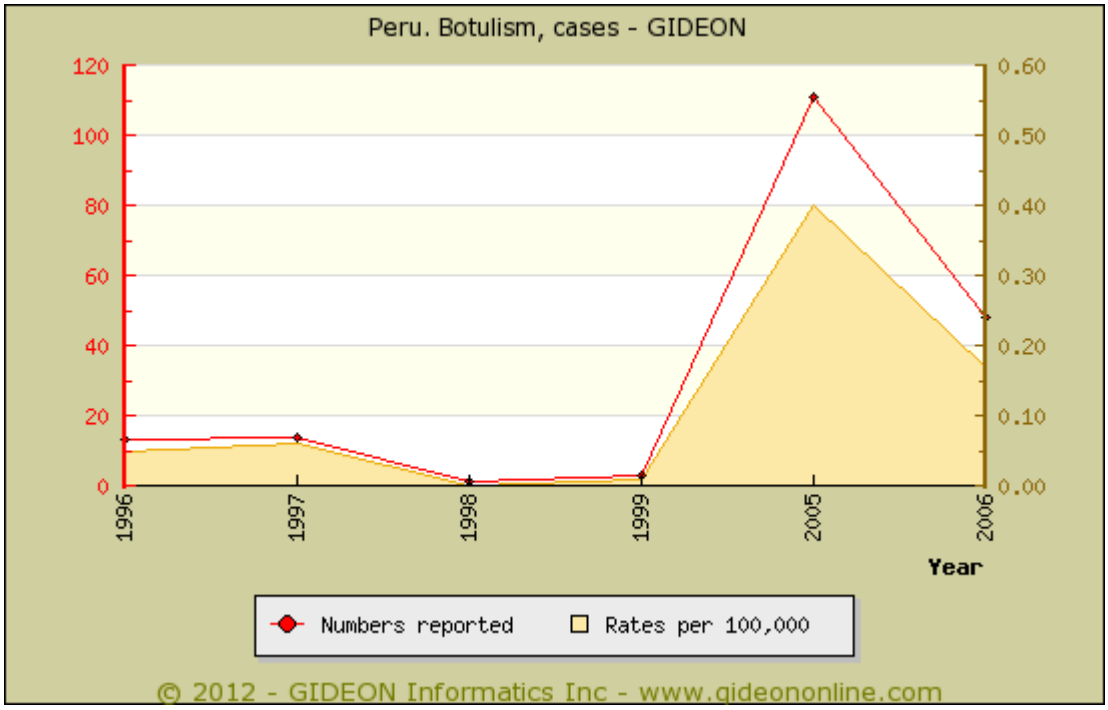
Symptoms and signs of botulism reflect characteristic electrophysiological abnormalities [2] and include diplopia [3] [4], blurred vision, ptosis, slurred speech, difficulty swallowing, dry mouth [5], and muscle weakness. Infants are lethargic, 'floppy,' constipated and feed poorly• exhibiting a weak cry and poor muscle tone. [6] [7]
• In food-borne botulism, symptoms generally begin 18 to 36 hours after ingestion (range 6 hours to 10 days). [8]
• Type F botulism is characterized by the appearance of respiratory failure within 24 hours, quadriplegia by the fifth day and rapid recovery beginning on the eighth day. [9] [10]
• A case of asymmetric cranial nerve demyelination due to type F botulism has been reported. [11]
• If untreated, these symptoms progress to paralysis of the arms, legs, trunk and respiratory muscles.
• Patients who experience nausea and vomiting, cranial neuropathy or urinary retention are most likely to develop respiratory failure. [12]
• Botulinum toxin may persist in the serum of patients for as long as 12 days. [13]

Infant botulism should be suspected if a previously healthy infant (age <12 months) develops constipation and weakness in sucking, swallowing, or crying; hypotonia; and progressive bulbar and extremity muscle weakness. [14]
• Approximately 50% of patients require mechanical ventilation.
• Lumbar puncture and brain imaging studies are usually normal, in contrast to other causes of flaccid weakness.
• The findings of infant botulism may mimic those of Hirschprung's disease [15] or acute abdomen. [16]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Botulism in Peru

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



Graph: Peru. Botulism, cases

Notable outbreaks:

1988 - An outbreak (12 cases, 1 fatal) in Huancaya was caused by contaminated salchipapas. This was Peru's first botulism outbreak. [17]

References

1. J Perinatol 2007 Mar ;27(3):175-80.
2. Muscle Nerve 2009 Aug ;40(2):271-8.
3. JAMA 1979 Feb 2;241(5):475-7.
4. Eye (Lond) 1994 ;8 (Pt 6):646-8.
5. Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol Endod 2011 Apr ;111(4):e15-8.
6. Semin Neurol 2004 Jun ;24(2):155-63.
7. Muscle Nerve 1998 Jun ;21(6):701-10.
8. Clin Infect Dis 2005 Oct 15;41(8):1167-73.
9. Neurology 2005 Dec 13;65(11):1694-700.
10. Emerg Infect Dis 2009 Jun ;15(6):969-71.
11. Emerg Infect Dis 2012 Jan ;18(1):102-4.
12. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2007 Aug ;77(2):386-9.
13. J Infect Dis 2009 Apr 1;199(7):1029-31.
14. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20070420.1295
15. J Pediatr Surg 2009 Oct ;44(10):e5-7.
16. Infez Med 2009 Dec ;17(4):254-6.
17. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 1990 ;10(2):75-9.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Brain abscess

Agent	BACTERIUM OR FUNGUS. Mixed oral anaerobes / streptococci, Staphylococcus aureus (from endocarditis), etc.
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	None
Incubation Period	Variable
Diagnostic Tests	Imaging techniques (CT, scan, etc).
Typical Adult Therapy	Antibiotic(s) appropriate to likely pathogens + drainage
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Headache, vomiting and focal neurological signs; often associated with chronic sinusitis or otitis media, pleural or heart valve infection; patients are often afebrile.
Synonyms	Ascesso cerebrale, Cerebral abscess. ICD9: 324.0 ICD10: G06.0

Clinical

The clinical presentation of brain abscess may range from indolent to fulminant. [1]
• Most manifestations are due to the size and location of this space-occupying lesion within the brain and the virulence of the infecting microorganism, and not to infection per se.
• Headache is observed in approximately 70% of patients and may be moderate to severe and unilateral or generalized.
• Sudden worsening of the headache, accompanied by meningismus, may herald rupture of the abscess into the ventricular space.
• Less than 50% of patients present with a classic triad of fever, headache, and focal neurological deficit.
• Mental status changes are seen in 70% of cases, fever in 45 to 50%, seizures in 25 to 35%, vomiting in 25 to 50%, nuchal rigidity in 25% and papilledema in 25%.

Metastatic infections are most often associated with endocarditis, and may present with multiple abscesses.
• Although the distribution of the middle cerebral artery is most often involved, any part of the brain may be infected.
• Common pathogens in this setting reflect the usual flora of endocarditis and bacteremia.

Etiological associations:
• Congenital heart disease: viridans streptococci, *Haemophilus* spp.
• Endocarditis: *Staphylococcus aureus*, streptococci
• Immunodeficiency: Toxoplasmosis, *Nocardia*, fungi
• Otitis: Peptostreptococci, streptococci, Enterobacteriaceae
• Pleuropulmonary infection: anaerobes, *Nocardia*
• Sinusitis: Streptococci, Enterobacteriaceae, *Bacteroides*, *Haemophilus influenzae*
• Traumatic or post-surgical: *Staphylococcus aureus*, streptococci, Enterobacteriaceae

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Curr Neurol Neurosci Rep 2004 Nov ;4(6):448-56.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Brucellosis

Agent	BACTERIUM. Brucella abortus, Brucella melitensis, Brucella suis, Brucella canis An aerobic gram-negative bacillus
Reservoir	Pig Cattle Sheep Goat Dog Coyote Caribou
Vector	None
Vehicle	Food Air Dairy products Animal excretions
Incubation Period	10d - 14d (range 5d - 60d)
Diagnostic Tests	Culture of blood or bone marrow. Serology. Note: Alert laboratory to possibility of Brucella.
Typical Adult Therapy	Doxycycline 100 mg BID + Rifampin 600 mg BID X 6 weeks. Alternatives Tetracycline + Gentamicin
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Rifampin 20 mg/kg/day (maximum 600 mg) plus: >age 8 years: Doxycycline 2 mg/kg BID PO X 6w age < 8 years Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim 4/20 mg/kg BID X 4 to 6w Add Gentamicin if severe
Clinical Hints	Prolonged fever, hepatosplenomegaly, lymphadenopathy, arthritis, osteomyelitis or chronic multisystem infection following ingestion of unpasteurized dairy products, contact with farm animals or meat processing.
Synonyms	Bang's disease, Bangsche Krankheit, Brucella, Brucellemia, Brucelliasis, Brucellose, Brucellosen, Brucellosi, Brucelose, Brucelosis, Cyprus fever, Febris melitensis, Febris sudoralis, Febris undulans, Fievre caprine, Gibraltar fever, Goat fever, Malta fever, Maltafieber, Melitococcosis, Neapolitan fever, Rock fever, Typhomalarial fever, Undulant fever. ICD9: 023 ICD10: A23

Clinical

For surveillance purposes the CDC (The United States Centers for Disease Control) case definition of brucellosis consists of "an illness characterized by acute or insidious onset of ever, night sweats, undue fatigue, weight loss, headache and arthralgia" associated with epidemiological or laboratory evidence for infection.

WHO Case definition for surveillance:

The WHO Case definition for surveillance is as follows:
Clinical description
• An illness characterized by acute or insidious onset, with continued, intermittent or irregular fever of variable duration, profuse sweating particularly at night, fatigue, anorexia, weight loss, headache, arthralgia and generalized aching. Local infection of various organs may occur
Laboratory criteria for diagnosis
• Isolation of *Brucella* spp. from clinical specimen or
• *Brucella* agglutination titer (e.g., standard tube agglutination tests: SAT>160) in one or more serum specimens obtained after onset of symptoms or
• ELISA (IgA, IgG, IgM), 2-mercaptoethanol test, complement fixation test, Coombs, fluorescent antibody test (FAT), and radioimmunoassay for detecting antilipopolysaccharide antibodies; and counterimmunoelectrophoresis (CIEP)
Case classification
• Suspected: A case that is compatible with the clinical description and is epidemiologically linked to suspected or confirmed animal cases or contaminated animal products.
• Probable: A suspected case that has a positive Rose Bengal test.
• Confirmed: A suspected or probable case that is laboratory-confirmed.

Clinical manifestations:

The clinical picture of brucellosis is nonspecific, and most often consists of fever, sweats, malaise, anorexia, headache, depression and back pain. [1] [2]
• The fever of brucellosis may mimic that of enteric fever [3] ; and an undulant fever pattern is seen in chronic infections.
• Fever may be absent among patients with end-stage renal disease who acquire brucellosis. [4]
• Mild lymphadenopathy is seen in 10 to 20% of patients; and splenomegaly or hepatomegaly in 20 to 30%.
• Bone and joint infections are common [5-8] , including a high rate of vertebral osteomyelitis. [9-11] Rare instances of acute or granulomatous myositis [12] , bursitis [13] and soft tissue or muscular abscesses have also been reported. [14-17] Most cases of brucellar monoarthritis represent reactive rather than septic disease. [18]
• Vertebral osteomyelitis is characterized by osteolysis, often associated with paravertebral masses, discitis [19] , epidural masses [20] [21] , or psoas abscesses. [22-24]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

• Epididymoorchitis is found in 7.6% to 12.7% of male patients with brucellosis. [25-31] Prostatitis has also been reported. [32]
• Endocarditis is well documented [33-41], including isolated case reports of *Brucella* infection of prosthetic valves [42] [43] and devices such as implantable defibrillators [44] and pacemaker leads. [45] Rare instances of aortitis [46], myocarditis and pericarditis are also reported. [47-49]
• Pulmonary infiltrates [50-52], pleural effusion [53], ileitis [54], chest wall infection [55], cholestatic jaundice [56], acalculous cholecystitis [57] and liver abscess have been reported. [58] [59]
• Ocular manifestations include uveitis, visual loss due to suprasellar mass [60], keratitis, conjunctivitis, papillitis, retinal hemorrhages and third-nerve palsy. [61] [62]
• Neurological manifestations may include encephalitis [63], meningitis [64-68], cranial [69] or peripheral neuropathy [70], progressive paraparesis [71] or Guillain-Barre syndrome [72], , cerebral vasculitis with infarct [73], intracranial hypertension or hydrocephalus [74] [75], and parenchymal granulomata [76] or abscesses. [77-84]
• Renal infection may present at hematuria, proteinuria, pyuria, overt nephritis or renal failure. [85] Rare instances of glomerulonephritis have also been reported. [86-88]
• Persons working with animals may present with severe pharyngitis as an initial feature of brucellosis. [89]
• Abscesses involving a variety of body areas and solid organs may occur [90-94]
• Various forms of rash occur in 6% to 13% of patients including generalized or localized papules or macules [95], ulcers, purpura, vasculitis / leukocytoclastic vasculitis [96], panniculitis [97] and erythema nodosum [98] [99]
• Brucellosis has been implicated in cases of human abortion. [100]

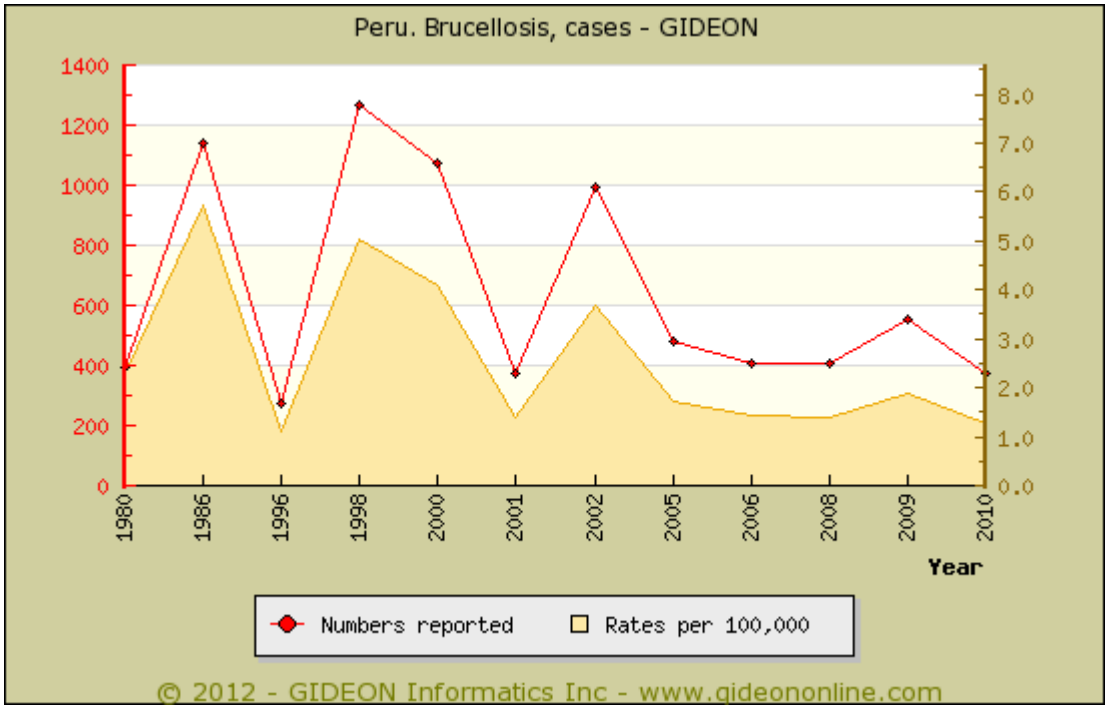
Virtually any organ or body system may be infected during the course of illness [101-112]
• Chronic brucellosis generally represents persistence of local infection in bone, joints, liver, spleen or kidneys.
• Infection of natural [113] or prosthetic joints [114] [115] and soft tissue has been reported. [116]
• Relapses are common, especially following inadequate therapy.
• Pancytopenia is reported in 15% of cases [117] [118]
• Brucellosis has been reported to cause myelofibrosis [119], and to trigger hemolytic anemia in patients with Glucose-6-Phosphate Dehydrogenase deficiency. [120]
• Isolated thrombocytopenia mimicking ITP is reported in 6% of cases [121-124]; hepatic dysfunction [125], colitis [126] Coombs-positive hemolytic anemia [127] [128], reactive hemophagocytic [129] [130] or myelodysplastic syndrome [131], pancytopenia [132], disseminated intravascular coagulation [133], TTP [134] [135], Guillain-Barre syndrome [136] and syndrome of inappropriate secretion of antidiuretic hormone (SIADH) have also been documented. [137]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 177 countries.

Brucellosis in Peru

Highest incidence is reported from Ancash, Lima, Ica and El Callao departments.
- *Brucella melitensis* accounts for virtually all human infections. [138] [139]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



Graph: Peru. Brucellosis, cases

Notes:
1. 3,606 cases were reported during 1993 to 1995.

Two cases of human infection by a marine mammal-associated *Brucella* species have been reported. [140] [141]

Prevalence surveys:

6.8% of family members of brucellosis patients (Callao, 2008 publication) [142]

Seroprevalence surveys:

7.1% of goats (1973)

References

1. J Commun Dis 2002 Dec ;34(4):287-301.
2. Int J Infect Dis 2002 Sep ;6(3):182-6.
3. J Infect Dev Ctries 2009 ;3(3):239-40.
4. Nephrol Dial Transplant 2008 Jul ;23(7):2344-9.
5. J Clin Rheumatol 2004 Dec ;10(6):300-7.
6. Rheumatol Int 2011 Jun ;31(6):721-4.
7. Intern Med 2011 ;50(5):421-8.
8. Semin Musculoskelet Radiol 2011 Nov ;15(5):470-9.
9. Clin Infect Dis 2008 Feb 1;46(3):426-33.
10. Mikrobiyol Bul 2009 Jan ;43(1):141-5.
11. Radiol Med 2010 Aug ;115(5):794-803.
12. Muscle Nerve 2012 Feb ;45(2):290-3.
13. J Med Microbiol 2010 Dec ;59(Pt 12):1514-8.
14. Intern Med 2008 ;47(23):2091-3.
15. Int J Infect Dis 2009 Nov ;13(6):e485-7.
16. Ann Saudi Med 2011 May-Jun;31(3):311-3.
17. J Med Case Reports 2011 ;5(1):125.
18. Rheumatol Int 2011 Apr 3;
19. Neurol Neurochir Pol 2010 Sep-Oct;44(5):516-9.
20. Cases J 2009 ;2:7614.
21. J Infect Dev Ctries 2011 May ;5(5):403-5.
22. Clin Infect Dis 2008 Feb 1;46(3):426-33.
23. Trop Doct 2009 Apr ;39(2):124-7.
24. J Back Musculoskelet Rehabil 2009 ;22(2):121-3.
25. Int J Infect Dis 2006 Mar ;10(2):171-7.
26. Int Urol Nephrol 2006 ;38(3-4):637-9.
27. Diagn Microbiol Infect Dis 2007 Apr ;57(4):367-72.
28. Urol Int 2009 ;82(4):481-3.
29. Urologe A 2011 Jan ;50(1):71-3.
30. BMC Res Notes 2011 Aug 11;4(1):286.
31. J Infect Chemother 2011 Dec 15;
32. Mikrobiyol Bul 2009 Jul ;43(3):493-7.
33. Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis 2003 Nov ;22(11):647-50.
34. Circ J 2008 Dec ;72(12):2096-7.
35. Int J Cardiol 2009 Jan 24;131(3):e87-9.
36. Can J Cardiol 2006 Sep ;22(11):971-4.
37. Turk Kardiyol Dern Ars 2008 Jul ;36(5):329-31.
38. Rev Port Cardiol 2008 Oct ;27(10):1309-15.
39. Trop Doct 2009 Apr ;39(2):85-8.
40. Clin Cardiol 2010 Feb ;33(2):E20-6.
41. Turk J Gastroenterol 2009 Jun ;20(2):135-7.
42. Int Urol Nephrol 2011 Jan 15;
43. J Cardiovasc Med (Hagerstown) 2009 Mar ;10(3):257-8.
44. Clin Infect Dis 2007 Feb 15;44(4):e37-9.
45. Saudi Med J 2010 Apr ;31(4):448-50.
46. Vasa 2011 Mar ;40(2):150-6.
47. Intern Med 2009 ;48(19):1773-4.
48. J Med Case Reports 2011 ;5(1):22.
49. Ren Fail 2011 ;33(3):367-70.
50. Vector Borne Zoonotic Dis 2008 Apr ;8(2):245-8.
51. Respir Care Clin N Am 2004 Mar ;10(1):99-109.
52. Afr Health Sci 2011 Aug ;11 Suppl 1:S112-6.
53. Acta Med Iran 2011 ;49(5):325-6.
54. Am J Gastroenterol 1988 Jan ;83(1):80-2.
55. J Glob Infect Dis 2011 Jan ;3(1):86-8.
56. Int J Infect Dis 2010 Sep ;14 Suppl 3:e322-4.
57. J Infect Dev Ctries 2010 Jul ;4(7):464-7.
58. Eur J Pediatr 2008 Jun ;167(6):699-700.
59. Asian J Surg 2007 Oct ;30(4):283-5.
60. Pediatr Neurol 2009 May ;40(5):401-3.
61. Clin Infect Dis 2008 May 1;46(9):1338-45.
62. Can J Ophthalmol 2009 Oct ;44(5):598-601.
63. Saudi Med J 2006 Apr ;27(4):539-41.
64. Arch Iran Med 2008 Jan ;11(1):21-5.
65. Eur J Pediatr 2006 Oct ;165(10):726-7.
66. Trop Doct 2009 Oct ;39(4):233-5.
67. Turk J Pediatr 2010 Jul-Aug;52(4):426-9.
68. Arch Iran Med 2010 Nov ;13(6):486-91.
69. South Med J 2009 Aug ;102(8):855-7.
70. Eur Neurol 2009 ;61(1):33-8.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

71. Rev Neurol (Paris) 2011 Feb ;167(2):181-4.
72. J Glob Infect Dis 2011 Oct ;3(4):390-2.
73. Int J Infect Dis 2010 Sep ;14 Suppl 3:e202-4.
74. J Pediatr Neurosci 2010 Jul ;5(2):144-6.
75. J Child Neurol 2011 Oct ;26(10):1316-8.
76. Eur Spine J 2007 Dec ;16 Suppl 3:255-9.
77. Med Sci Monit 2006 Dec ;12(12):CS119-122.
78. J Clin Neurosci 2006 May ;13(4):485-7.
79. Int J Infect Dis 2004 Nov ;8(6):379-81.
80. J Korean Neurosurg Soc 2008 Jan ;43(1):37-40.
81. Int J Infect Dis 2009 Nov ;13(6):e339-43.
82. Cases J 2009 ;2:6698.
83. Mikrobiyol Bul 2011 Jul ;45(3):401-10.
84. J Infect Chemother 2012 Jan 11;
85. Urology 2009 Jun ;73(6):1179-83.
86. Int Urol Nephrol 2011 Jan 15;
87. Ren Fail 2011 ;33(3):367-70.
88. J Infect Dev Ctries 2011 ;5(12):893-5.
89. Occup Med (Lond) 2008 Jun ;58(4):305-7.
90. Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol 2008 Apr ;20(4):349-52.
91. J Med Microbiol 2009 Feb ;58(Pt 2):267-9.
92. Mikrobiyol Bul 2009 Jan ;43(1):141-5.
93. Gastroenterol Hepatol 2009 Apr ;32(4):291-3.
94. Cases J 2009 ;2:7143.
95. Am J Dermatopathol 2009 Oct ;31(7):687-90.
96. Indian J Dermatol 2011 May ;56(3):339-40.
97. Int J Dermatol 2011 Jul 26;
98. Am J Dermatopathol 2008 Apr ;30(2):169-71.
99. J Coll Physicians Surg Pak 2009 Dec ;19(12):794-5.
100. J Obstet Gynaecol Res 2010 Apr ;36(2):418-23.
101. Respir Care Clin N Am 2004 Mar ;10(1):99-109.
102. Eur J Pediatr 2006 Oct ;165(10):726-7.
103. Breast J 2006 Jul-Aug;12(4):375-6.
104. Indian J Med Microbiol 2006 Oct ;24(4):286-8.
105. Virchows Arch 2008 Jan ;452(1):97-101.
106. Neurol Sci 2008 Dec ;29(6):481-3.
107. Eur Neurol 2009 ;61(1):33-8.
108. Tuberk Toraks 2008 ;56(4):443-7.
109. Mikrobiyol Bul 2009 Jan ;43(1):141-5.
110. Annu Rev Biochem 1998 ;67:181-98.
111. Ann Thorac Surg 2010 Jun ;89(6):2038-40.
112. J Med Case Reports 2011 ;5(1):125.
113. Chir Organi Mov 2009 Sep ;93(2):75-8.
114. Diagn Microbiol Infect Dis 2007 Aug ;58(4):481-5.
115. Rev Med Suisse 2007 Apr 18;3(107):1007-9.
116. Intern Med 2008 ;47(3):171-2.
117. Am J Hematol 2008 Apr ;83(4):334-9.
118. Arch Med Sci 2011 Feb ;7(1):173-5.
119. Int J Infect Dis 2010 Feb ;14(2):e158-60.
120. Med Princ Pract 2009 ;18(4):329-31.
121. Int J Lab Hematol 2007 Dec ;29(6):442-5.
122. Infez Med 2008 Sep ;16(3):158-61.
123. Clin Appl Thromb Hemost 2010 Sep 9;
124. J Med Liban 2010 Oct-Dec;58(4):241-3.
125. Infez Med 2008 Sep ;16(3):148-53.
126. Mil Med 2008 Nov ;173(11):1145-7.
127. Intern Med 2008 ;47(11):1043-5.
128. Ann Pharmacother 2010 Oct ;44(10):1677-80.
129. J Microbiol Immunol Infect 2010 Apr ;43(2):159-62.
130. Indian J Pediatr 2010 Dec ;77(12):1434-6.
131. Med Princ Pract 2011 Dec 1;
132. Pediatr Hematol Oncol 2011 Apr ;28(3):203-8.
133. Clin Appl Thromb Hemost 2010 Aug 3;
134. Am J Med Sci 2008 Mar ;335(3):230-2.
135. Clin Appl Thromb Hemost 2011 Jun ;17(3):245-7.
136. Rev Peru Med Exp Salud Publica 2010 Jun ;27(2):292-5.
137. Case Report Med 2010 ;2010
138. J Clin Microbiol 2009 Oct ;47(10):3147-55.
139. Epidemiol Infect 2008 Apr ;136(4):496-503.
140. J Clin Microbiol 2006 Dec ;44(12):4363-70.
141. Emerg Infect Dis 2003 Apr ;9(4):485-8.
142. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2008 Apr ;78(4):595-8.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Bunyaviridae infections - misc.

Agent	VIRUS - RNA. Bunyaviridae, Orthobunyavirus. Over 30 strains have been associated with human disease (see Synonyms)
Reservoir	Rat Bird Marsupial Chipmunk Cattle Sheep Horse Bat
Vector	Mosquito (exceptions: Shuni is transmitted by culicoid flies; Bhanja, Tamdy, Wanowrie and Zirqa by ticks)
Vehicle	None
Incubation Period	3d - 12d
Diagnostic Tests	Serology and virus isolation. Nucleic acid amplification. Biosafety level 2 or 3.
Typical Adult Therapy	Supportive
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Abrupt onset of fever, chills, headache; photophobia, rash arthralgia, myalgia, vomiting, diarrhea or cough may be present; meningitis or myocarditis may occur with Bwamba virus; usual course 2 to 7 days.
Synonyms	Bangui, Batai, Bhanja, Bunyamwera, Bwamba, Cache Valley, Calovo, Catu, Fort Sherman, Garissa, Germiston, Guama, HNF virus, Huaiyangshan virus, Ilesha, Ingwavuma, Kairi, Lumbo, Ngari, Northway, Nyando, Pongola, Severe fever with thrombocytopenia syndrome, SFTSV, Shokwe, Shuni, Tacaiuma, Tamdy, Tataguine, Tensaw, Wanowrie, Wyeomyia, Zirqa. ICD9: 066.3 ICD10: A93.8

Clinical

As a group, these diseases are characterized by acute febrile illness occurring in persons exposed to wild or forest environments.
• Additional features may include headache, myalgia, arthralgia, rash or aseptic meningitis.

Ilesha virus infection may be associated with fever or rash, or hemorrhagic fever.

Huaiyangshan virus (Severe fever with thrombocytopenia syndrome bunyavirus, SFTSV) appears to infect primarily farmers, above age 50. [1-3]
• Clinical features include fever, conjunctivitis, diarrhea, abdominal pain, thrombocytopenia, leukopenia, proteinuria and hematuria.
• In one series, 8 of 49 hospitalized infections (16.3%) were fatal. [4]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 89 countries.

Bunyaviridae infections - misc. in Peru

Guama group viruses have been identified in mosquitoes (*Culex gnomatus*/*Cx. vomerifer* complex) in the Amazon basin region. [5] [6]
- Wyeomyia virus has also been found in mosquitoes from this area. [7]

References

1. N Engl J Med 2011 Apr 21;364(16):1523-32.
2. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20110317.0853
3. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20110619.1880
4. Clin Infect Dis 2011 Dec 16;
5. Bol Oficina Sanit Panam 1980 Jul ;89(1):1-15.
6. Bull Pan Am Health Organ 1975 ;9(1):19-26.
7. J Med Entomol 2005 Sep ;42(5):891-8.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

California encephalitis group

Agent	VIRUS - RNA. Bunyaviridae, Orthobunyavirus: La Crosse, California encephalitis, Jamestown Canyon, et al.
Reservoir	Chipmunk Squirrel Rodent Fox
Vector	Mosquito (Aedes, Anopheles triseriatus, Culex, Psorophora)
Vehicle	None
Incubation Period	5d - 15d
Diagnostic Tests	Viral culture (CSF, brain, blood). Serology. Nucleic acid amplification. Biosafety level 2.
Typical Adult Therapy	Supportive
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Late summer flu-like illness, meningitis or encephalitis in wooded areas; seizures and paralysis common; polymorphonuclear leucocytosis.
Synonyms	California encephalitis, Guaroa, Inkoo, Jamestown Canyon, Keystone, Khatanga, La Crosse, Snowshoe hare, Tahyna, Trivittatus, Valtice fever. ICD9: 062.5 ICD10: A83.5

Clinical

Infection by the California encephalitis group of viruses is usually subclinical or limited to a mild febrile illness. [1]

Over 90% of overt LaCrosse virus meningoencephalitis occurs in children below the age of 15 years, with a predominance among males.

- Fever, headache, and vomiting progress to lethargy, aphasia, incoordination, focal motor abnormalities or paralysis. [2]
- Seizures occur in 50% of cases.
- The cerebrospinal fluid generally contains fewer than 100 leukocytes per cu mm.
- Peripheral leukocytosis in excess of 15,000 per cu mm is common.

Following recovery, abnormal electroencephalographic findings persist for 1 to 5 years in 75% of cases, and epilepsy develops in 10%.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 16 countries.

California encephalitis group in Peru

Seroprevalence surveys:

13% of persons in Iquitos (2011 publication) [3]

References

1. Med Clin North Am 1985 Mar ;69(2):415-29.
2. Am J Infect Control 2003 Dec ;31(8):508-10.
3. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2010 Sep ;83(3):714-21.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Campylobacteriosis

Agent	BACTERIUM. Campylobacter jejuni subsp jejuni, et al A microaerophilic gram-negative bacillus
Reservoir	Human Mammal Bird
Vector	None
Vehicle	Water Food
Incubation Period	2d - 4d (range 1d - 10d)
Diagnostic Tests	Stool (rarely blood, CSF) culture. Nucleic acid amplification. Alert laboratory when these organisms are suspected.
Typical Adult Therapy	Stool precautions. Erythromycin 500 mg QID X 7d. Alternatives Azithromycin, Fluoroquinolone (Levofloxacin, Trovafloxacin, Pefloxacin, Sparfloxacin or Moxifloxacin), Gentamicin
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Stool precautions. Erythromycin 12.5 mg/kg PO QID X 7d. Alternatives - Azithromycin, Gentamicin
Clinical Hints	Febrile diarrhea or dysentery; vomiting or bloody stool often noted; severe abdominal pain may mimic appendicitis; disease is most common among children and lasts one to four days.
Synonyms	Campylobacter. ICD9: 008.43 ICD10: A04.5

Clinical

Following an incubation period of 1 to 10 days, patients develop diarrhea (often bloody) and abdominal pain.
• Initial symptoms of malaise, dizziness, fever, headache and myalgia are common.
• Vomiting is unusual.
• Leucocytes are usually seen on stool smears.

Infection may be complicated by cholecystitis [1], pseudoappendicitis, peritonitis [2] (including peritonitis associated with dialysis [3]), hemolytic-uremic syndrome, bacteremia [4-6], myocarditis [7-10], endocarditis [11], pericarditis [12] [13], pleurisy [14] [15], mycotic iliac [16] and aortic aneurysms [17], meningitis [18], encephalopathy [19], epidural abscess [20] [21], septic arthritis [22], cellulitis [23], spontaneous abortion, reactive arthritis or Guillain-Barre syndrome.
• Reactive arthritis has been reported in 1% to 13% of cases [24] [25]
• The risk for reactive arthritis following *Campylobacter* infection was 2.1/100,00 cases (United States, 2002 to 2004) [26]
• Elderly patients are at risk for complicated or fatal infection. [27]

Guillain Barre syndrome (GBS) has been estimated to complicate 0.1% of *Campylobacter* infections. [28-31]
• *Campylobacter* infection is implicated in 14% to 40% of GBS episodes. [32-37]
• Risk for GBS continues for up to 2 months following an episode of Campylobacteriosis.
• The rate of GBS is 19.2 per 100,000 episodes of Campylobacteriosis. [38]
• There have been case reports of brain stem encephalitis [39], cranial neuropathy [40], acute transverse myelitis [41] and demyelization of the central nervous system or spinal cord following *C. jejuni* infection. [42]
• There is evidence that campylobacteriosis may increase the risk for later development of inflammatory bowel disease. [43]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Campylobacteriosis in Peru

Prevalence surveys:
15% of childhood diarrhea in Lima
23% of childhood diarrhea in Iquitos
15% of childhood diarrhea in Dos Palos (1991 publication) [44]
6.1% of acute diarrhea among American expatriates living in Lima (1984 to 1989) [45]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

References

1. Int J Med Sci 2009 ;6(6):374-5.
2. J Clin Microbiol 2010 Jan ;48(1):336-7.
3. Perit Dial Int 2010 Jan-Feb;30(1):99-104.
4. Clin Microbiol Infect 2010 Jan ;16(1):57-61.
5. Medicine (Baltimore) 2010 Sep ;89(5):319-30.
6. Clin Infect Dis 2011 Oct ;53(8):e99-e106.
7. Resuscitation 2008 Oct ;79(1):165-7.
8. Eur J Pediatr 2010 Jan ;169(1):63-5.
9. Scand J Infect Dis 2009 ;41(6-7):528-31.
10. Wien Klin Wochenschr 2010 May ;122(9-10):315-9.
11. Tex Heart Inst J 2011 ;38(5):584-7.
12. Int J Cardiol 2010 Sep 24;144(1):e14-6.
13. Ir J Med Sci 2011 Sep ;180(3):753-5.
14. J Clin Microbiol 2007 Jul ;45(7):2334-6.
15. Intern Med 2010 ;49(22):2481-6.
16. Vascular 2009 Jul-Aug;17(4):226-9.
17. Surg Today 2009 ;39(2):137-40.
18. Scand J Infect Dis 1996 ;28(3):269-70.
19. Neurol Sci 2011 May 10;
20. J Clin Microbiol 2009 Mar ;47(3):857-8.
21. Muscle Nerve 2009 Nov ;40(5):875-9.
22. J Clin Microbiol 2009 Oct ;47(10):3370-1.
23. Acta Clin Belg 2009 Jul-Aug;64(4):346-8.
24. J Rheumatol 2008 Mar ;35(3):480-7.
25. J Rheumatol 1983 Feb ;10(1):107-8.
26. Ann Rheum Dis 2008 Dec ;67(12):1689-96.
27. J Infect 2008 Sep ;57(3):214-22.
28. Clin Microbiol Rev 1998 Jul ;11(3):555-67.
29. J Peripher Nerv Syst 2009 Jun ;14(2):72-4.
30. Emerg Infect Dis 2009 Aug ;15(8):1315-7.
31. Curr Allergy Asthma Rep 2011 Jun ;11(3):197-204.
32. J Health Popul Nutr 2010 Dec ;28(6):545-52.
33. Emerg Infect Dis 2006 Jun ;12(6):990-3.
34. N Engl J Med 1995 Nov 23;333(21):1374-9.
35. Clin Microbiol Rev 1998 Jul ;11(3):555-67.
36. J Child Neurol 2009 Jun ;24(6):664-8.
37. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry 2011 Mar ;82(3):300-5.
38. J Infect Dis 2006 Jul 1;194(1):95-7.
39. J Clin Pathol 2007 Oct ;60(10):1161-2.
40. Rinsho Shinkeigaku 2007 Jan ;47(1):53-5.
41. J Clin Neurosci 2011 Nov 29;
42. Spinal Cord 2007 Oct ;45(10):690-4.
43. Gastroenterology 2009 Aug ;137(2):495-501.
44. Mil Med 1991 Aug ;156(8):402-5.
45. Mil Med 1991 Sep ;156(9):484-7.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Candidiasis

Agent	FUNGUS - Yeast. Ascomycota, Hemiascomycetes, Saccharomycetales. Candida albicans, and other species.
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Contact Catheter
Incubation Period	Variable
Diagnostic Tests	Culture. Serology and assays for cell-specific antigens are performed in some centers,
Typical Adult Therapy	Topical, oral, systemic antifungal agent depending on clinical presentation and species [in Therapy module, scroll through upper left box]
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Dermal erythema with satellite pustules; "cheesy" mucosal discharge; severe, widespread or intractable disease should suggest the possibility of underlying diabetes, AIDS or other form of immune suppression.
Synonyms	Candida, Candida-Mykosen, Candidiase, Candidiasi, Candidose, Monilia, Moniliasis, Salmonella, Thrush. ICD9: 112 ICD10: B37

Clinical

The clinical features of candidiasis range from localized mucosal or skin inflammation to multi-organ candidal sepsis.

Often infection represents overgrowth of *Candida* species following use of antimicrobial agents, or in the presence of the high mucosal glucose concentrations found in diabetics.
• Other predisposing factors include chronic intertrigo, oral contraceptive use, and cellular immune deficiency.
• Candidiasis is a common initial event in HIV-infected individuals.
• White exudative plaques may occur on the tongue or buccal mucosa (thrush), vaginal or rectal mucosa.
• Fissured, macerated lesions at the corners of the mouth (perleche) are common among individuals with poorly-fitting dentures. In fact, candidal infections have a predilection for sites that are chronically wet and macerated.
• Intertriginous lesions are edematous, erythematous, and scaly; and associated with scattered "satellite pustules." [1]
• The glans penis and scrotum as inner aspect of the thighs are often involved.

Systemic *Candida* infections may involve virtually any organ or organ system, and mimic bacterial sepsis. [2]
• Case fatality rates for infected vascular catheters range from 26% to 38%; 33% for infected prosthetic cardiac valves; 20% to 40% for urinary catheters.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Candidiasis in Peru

Prevalence surveys:

4.5% of rural women from highlands, jungle and coastal regions (vulvovaginal candidiasis, 1997 to 1998) [3]

References

1. Infect Dis Clin North Am 2002 Dec ;16(4):793-820, v.
2. Infect Dis Clin North Am 2002 Dec ;16(4):821-35.
3. Bull World Health Organ 2004 Jul ;82(7):483-92.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Chancroid

Agent	BACTERIUM. Haemophilus ducreyi. A facultative gram-negative bacillus
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Sexual contact
Incubation Period	3d - 10d (2d - 21d)
Diagnostic Tests	Culture (inform laboratory when this diagnosis is suspected). Fluorescent staining under development
Typical Adult Therapy	Azithromycin 1.0 g PO X 1 dose. OR Ceftriaxone 250 mg IM X 1 dose. OR Ciprofloxacin 500 mg PO BID X 3 days OR Erythromycin 500 mg PO TID X 7d.
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Azithromycin 12 mg/kg PO X 1 dose OR Erythromycin 10 mg/kg PO TID X 7d. OR Ceftriaxone 10 mg/kg IM X 1
Clinical Hints	Soft, painful and tender chancre on erythematous base, with regional lymphadenopathy (generally unilateral and painful); onset 3 to 10 days following sexual exposure.
Synonyms	Blot sjanker, Chancre mou, Chancro blando, Haemophilus ducreyi, Nkumunye, Soft chancre, Ulcera mole, Ulcus molle, Weeke sjanker, Weicher Schanker. ICD9: 099.0 ICD10: A57

Clinical

For surveillance the CDC (The United States Centers for Disease Control) case definition consist of a sexually-transmitted disease characterized by painful genital ulceration and inflammatory inguinal adenopathy; but without evidence for *Treponema pallidum* by dark field and serological examination (after at least 7 days) and without clinical or laboratory evidence for herpes simplex infection.

Infection begins with a papule or pustule which ulcerates and enlarges over a period of 1 to 2 days. [1]
- The lesion is soft, painful and bleeds easily; and the ulcer edges are undermined and irregular. [2]
- Two thirds of patients present with more than one ulcer
- Painful unilateral or bilateral lymphadenopathy is present in 40% of cases.
- Systemic signs are unusual.
- Extragenital skin ulcers are occasionally encountered. [3] [4]
- *Haemophilus ducreyi* has been associated with esophageal ulceration in HIV-positive patients. [5]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Chancroid in Peru

Prevalence surveys:
3% of genital ulcer disease

References

1. Sex Transm Infect 2003 Feb ;79(1):68-71.
2. Curr Opin Infect Dis 2002 Feb ;15(1):43-7.
3. Clin Infect Dis 2007 May 15;44(10):e85-7.
4. Med J Aust 2010 Mar 15;192(6):348-50.
5. Int J STD AIDS 2009 Apr ;20(4):238-40.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Chandipura and Vesicular stomatitis viruses

Agent	VIRUS - RNA. Rhabdoviridae, Vesiculovirus: Chandipura virus Vesicular stomatitis virus
Reservoir	Horse Cattle Pig
Vector	None
Vehicle	Aerosol from animal
Incubation Period	2d - 6d (range 1d - 8d)
Diagnostic Tests	Viral culture (blood). Serology. Nucleic acid amplification. Biosafety level 3.
Typical Adult Therapy	Supportive
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Myalgia, headache, conjunctivitis, oral and digital vesicles; often follows animal contact; infection resolves within one week; no fatality or residua. Chandipura virus (India) associated with outbreaks of severe encephalitis.
Synonyms	Alagoas, Calchaqui, Chandipura, Cocal, Epidemic stroke, Indiana, Isfahan, LeDantec, Piry, Vesicular stomatitis. ICD9: 066.8 ICD10: A93.8

Clinical

Chandipura virus infection:
Chandipura virus infection is characterized by fever, myalgia, and arthralgia without rash. [1]
• Periodic outbreaks of Chandipura encephalitis, primarily affecting children, are reported in India.
• Infection is characterized by fever, diarrhea, vomiting and encephalitis • with a case-fatality rate of 47%. [2]

Vesicular stomatitis virus infection:
Human infection by Vesicular stomatitis virus is often mild, transitory and nonspecific; however, cases of severe encephalitis (Chandipura and Indiana viruses) have been reported.
• In some cases, a biphasic illness is observed.
• Prominent findings include headache, myalgias, pharyngitis (40% of cases), conjunctivitis and cervical lymphadenopathy.
• Vesicles or ulcers are found in a minority of patients, appearing on the oral mucosa, lips, tongue, fingers or nose.

Piri virus infection is associated with mild illness consisting of headache, myalgia, arthralgia and photophobia.

Rare instances of **Le Dantec virus** infection have been characterized by fever, hepatomegaly, splenomegaly, headache and delirium.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 26 countries.

References

1. Lancet 2004 Sep 4-10;364(9437):821-2.
2. J Trop Pediatr 2008 Feb ;54(1):25-30.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Chlamydia infections, misc.

Agent	BACTERIUM. Chlamydiaceae, Chlamydiae, Chlamydia trachomatis; Simkania negevensis; Waddlia chondrophila
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Sexual contact
Incubation Period	5d - 10d
Diagnostic Tests	Microscopy and immunomicroscopy of secretions. Serology. Tissue culture. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Doxycycline 100 mg BID X 7d. OR Azithromycin 1g as single dose OR Levofloxacin 500 mg daily X 7 days OR Ofloxacin 300 mg BID X 7 days
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Weight <45 kg: Erythromycin 10 mg/kg QID X 14d Weight >=45 kg, but age <8 years: Azithromycin 1 g as single dose Age >= 8 years: Azithromycin 1 g as single dose OR Doxycycline 100 mg BID X 7 d
Clinical Hints	Thin, scant penile discharge; cervicitis; conjunctivitis; neonatal pneumonia; pelvic inflammatory disease; concurrent gonorrhea may be present.
Synonyms	Bedsonia, Chlamydia trachomatis, Chlamydien-Urethritis, Chlamydien-Zervizitis, Chlamydophila, Inclusion blenorrhea, Non-gonococccal urethritis, Nonspecific urethritis, Parachlamydia, Parachlamydia acanthamoebae, Prachlamydia, Protochlamydia, Protochlamydia naegleriophila, Rhabdochlamydia, Simkania negevensis, Waddlia chondrophila. ICD9: 099.41,099.5 ICD10: A56,A55

Clinical

Genito-urinary Infection with *Chlamydia trachomatis* may result in urethritis, epididymitis [1], obstructive uropathy [2], cervicitis, Fitz-Hugh-Curtis syndrome [3] [4], acute salpingitis, tubal scaring, reduced conception rates (even in the absence of scarring) [5], ectopic pregnancy [6] [7], miscarriage [8], low birth weight or pre-term delivery [9]. [10] [11]
• The rates of orchitis/epididymitis, prostatitis, infertility, and urethral stricture following genital infection in males are 4.28%, 1.41%, 1.27%, and 0.13% • respectively. [12]
• The extent to which *Chlamydia* infection contributes to male and female infertility is unclear. [13-17]
• Levels of serum Prostate-specific Antigen (PSA) may be elevated in patients with *Chlamydia trachomatis* infection. [18]
• Perinatal infections may result in inclusion conjunctivitis or pneumonia in the newborn. [19]

Chlamydia trachomatis infection is implicated in the etiology of reactive arthritis. [20-37]

Parachlamydiaceae (including *Parachlamydia acanthamoebae*) have been associated with human respiratory infections, conjunctivitis, keratitis and uveitis. [38] [39]
• The signs and symptoms of infection are similar to those of genital *Mycoplasma* infection. [40]
• Recurrent infection may represent either reinfection or treatment failure. [41]

For surveillance purposes, the CDC (The United States Centers for Disease Control) case definition of nongonococcal urethritis requires that gonorrhea has been discounted in the setting of:
• a visible abnormal urethral discharge
• or, a positive leukocyte esterase test from a male aged <60 who does not have a history of kidney disease or bladder infection, prostatic enlargement, anatomical abnormality of the urogenital tract, or recent urinary tract instrumentation
• or microscopic evidence of urethritis (over 5 leukocytes per high-power field) on stain of a urethral smear.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Chlamydia infections, misc. in Peru

Prevalence surveys:
2.8% of men and 14.1% of women taking pre-employment examinations

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

5.5% of men and 14.9% of women in low income areas of Lima, Chiclayo and Trujillo (2003 to 2005) [42]
4.1% of men and 5.8% of women (2002) [43]
5.0% of MSM in Lima/Callao (2007) [44]
1.6% of HIV-positive MSM in Lima (2008 publication) [45]
6.8% of rural women from highlands, jungle and coastal regions (1997 to 1998) [46]
10.9% of women attending gynecology and family planning clinics in Lima (1998 publication) [47]
2% of clients of female CSW (2002) [48]
22% of CSW in Iquitos (1999 publication) [49]

Seroprevalence surveys:

15% of tour guides (Cuzco, 2007 publication) [50]
97% of CSW (Callao, 1990 publication) [51]

References

1. Sex Transm Dis 2008 Sep ;35(9):827-33.
2. Hinyokika Kiyo 2008 Apr ;54(4):301-4.
3. Korean J Lab Med 2008 Aug ;28(4):293-8.
4. Korean J Gastroenterol 2010 Mar ;55(3):203-7.
5. Hum Reprod 2011 Sep 15;
6. Sex Transm Dis 2007 Oct ;34(10):739-43.
7. J Obstet Gynaecol Res 2009 Aug ;35(4):775-81.
8. Emerg Infect Dis 2011 Sep ;17(9):1630-5.
9. Eur J Epidemiol 2011 Jun ;26(6):493-502.
10. Clin Exp Obstet Gynecol 2004 ;31(3):175-8.
11. Braz J Infect Dis 2011 Dec ;15(6):533-9.
12. Sex Transm Dis 2008 Sep ;35(9):827-33.
13. Sex Transm Infect 2008 Jun ;84(3):171-5.
14. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2008 Feb ;78(2):323-7.
15. Fertil Steril 2009 Apr ;91(4 Suppl):1448-50.
16. Sex Transm Infect 2008 Jun ;84(3):171-5.
17. Hum Reprod Update 2010 Mar-Apr;16(2):189-204.
18. Br J Cancer 2011 Jul 26;
19. Semin Pediatr Infect Dis 2005 Oct ;16(4):235-44.
20. Curr Opin Rheumatol 2010 Jul ;22(4):424-30.
21. Curr Opin Rheumatol 2010 Jul ;22(4):363-7.
22. Int J Rheum Dis 2010 Feb 1;13(1):27-38.
23. Curr Opin Rheumatol 2010 Jan ;22(1):72-7.
24. Arthritis Rheum 2009 May ;60(5):1311-6.
25. Scand J Rheumatol 2009 ;38(5):353-6.
26. Curr Rheumatol Rep 2007 Apr ;9(1):4-5.
27. Scand J Rheumatol 2006 Nov-Dec;35(6):459-62.
28. Ann Rheum Dis 2006 Mar ;65(3):281-4.
29. Rheumatol Int 2006 Aug ;26(10):879-85.
30. Clin Dermatol 2004 Nov-Dec;22(6):469-75.
31. Curr Opin Rheumatol 2004 Jul ;16(4):380-92.
32. Rheum Dis Clin North Am 2003 Aug ;29(3):613-29.
33. Rheum Dis Clin North Am 2003 Feb ;29(1):21-36, v-vi.
34. Arthritis Res 2002 ;4(1):5-9.
35. Curr Rheumatol Rep 2001 Oct ;3(5):412-8.
36. Ann Rheum Dis 2001 Apr ;60(4):337-43.
37. Ann Med 2011 Aug 24;
38. Clin Microbiol Rev 2006 Apr ;19(2):283-97.
39. Medicine (Baltimore) 2008 May ;87(3):167-76.
40. Clin Infect Dis 2009 Jan 1;48(1):41-7.
41. J Infect Dis 2010 Jan 1;201(1):42-51.
42. Rev Panam Salud Publica 2009 Jul ;26(1):39-45.
43. Sex Transm Infect 2010 Dec ;86 Suppl 3:iii37-44.
44. Int J STD AIDS 2008 Jun ;19(6):427-8.
45. Sex Transm Infect 2008 Nov ;84(6):449-54.
46. Bull World Health Organ 2004 Jul ;82(7):483-92.
47. Sex Transm Infect 1998 Jun ;74 Suppl 1:S85-94.
48. Sex Transm Dis 2004 Jun ;31(6):337-42.
49. Sex Transm Dis 1999 Feb ;26(2):103-7.
50. J Travel Med 2007 May-Jun;14(3):151-7.
51. AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses 1988 Dec ;4(6):493-9.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Chlamydophila pneumoniae infection

Agent	BACTERIUM. Chlamydiaceae, Chlamydiae, Chlamydophila [Chlamydia] pneumoniae
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Droplet
Incubation Period	7d - 28d
Diagnostic Tests	Direct fluorescence of sputum. Serology and culture in specialized laboratories. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Respiratory isolation. Doxycycline 50 mg BID X 10d. Alternatives: Erythromycin 500 mg QID X 10d. Azithromycin 1 g, then 0.5 g daily. Clarithromycin 0.5 g BID
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Respiratory isolation; Erythromycin 10 mg/kg QID X 10d
Clinical Hints	Atypical pneumonia, often associated with pharyngitis and myalgia; consider when Mycoplasma, Legionella and influenza are discounted.
Synonyms	Chlamydia pneumoniae, Chlamydia TWAR, Chlamydophila pneumoniae, TWAR. ICD9: 078.88 ICD10: J16.0

Clinical

Asymptomatic infection is common.
• Pneumonia and bronchitis are the most common clinical syndromes associated with *C. pneumoniae*. [1]
• Sinusitis and pharyngitis may also occur, even in the absence of lower respiratory tract infection.
• Initial symptoms may consist of rhinitis, sore throat, or hoarseness; followed after several days or weeks prominent cough.
• Fever is often absent.
• Cough and malaise may persist for months; and reinfection may occur.

A single, subsegmental, patchy infiltrate may be seen on chest X ray.
• Other findings described include, lobar pulmonary consolidation, interstitial infiltrates, bilateral pneumonia, pleural effusion, acute respiratory distress syndrome [2], hilar adenopathy [3] and myo-pericarditis. [4]
• The appearance of a miliary infiltrate may suggest a diagnosis of tuberculosis. [5]
• *Chlamydophila pneumoniae* has been identified as an agent of otitis media. [6]
• Rare cases of intra-hepatic cholestasis have been reported. [7]
• The peripheral white blood cell count is usually not elevated.

C. pneumoniae has been identified as a cause of acute respiratory exacerbations in patients with cystic fibrosis and acute respiratory infection in children with sickle cell disease.
• *C. pneumoniae* infection is implicated in the etiology of recurrent tonsillitis. [8]
• The organism has also been implicated in development of asthma [9-12], chronic rhinosinusitis [13], otitis media, migraine [14], endocarditis, lumbosacral meningoradiculitis, erythema nodosum, erythema exsudativum multiforme [15], nodular vasculitis [16], Guillain-Barre syndrome, keratoconjunctivitis sicca [17], hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis [18] [19], reactive arthritis and atherosclerosis. [20]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Expert Rev Anti Infect Ther 2003 Oct ;1(3):493-503.
2. J Med Case Reports 2012 Jan 17;6(1):20.
3. Pediatr Pulmonol 2011 Oct ;46(10):1038-40.
4. Pediatr Cardiol 2009 Apr ;30(3):336-9.
5. Pediatr Emerg Care 2009 Sep ;25(9):597-8.
6. Scand J Infect Dis 1998 ;30(4):377-80.
7. Med Mol Morphol 2011 Mar ;44(1):52-7.
8. Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis 2008 Dec ;27(12):1233-7.
9. Curr Allergy Asthma Rep 2010 Jan ;10(1):67-73.
10. Immunol Allergy Clin North Am 2010 Nov ;30(4):575-85, vii-viii.
11. Immunol Allergy Clin North Am 2010 Nov ;30(4):565-74, vii.
12. Allergy 2011 Apr ;66(4):458-68.
13. Acta Otolaryngol 2006 Sep ;126(9):952-7.
14. J Headache Pain 2009 Apr ;10(2):121-4.
15. J Dermatol 2011 Sep 28;
16. Case Rep Dermatol 2011 Sep ;3(3):263-7.
17. Cesk Slov Oftalmol 2011 Apr ;67(2):42, 44-8, 50.
18. Pediatr Blood Cancer 2010 Nov 5;
19. Pediatr Blood Cancer 2011 May ;56(5):853-5.
20. Clin Infect Dis 2005 Apr 15;40(8):1131-2.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Cholecystitis & cholangitis

Agent	BACTERIUM. Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, enterococci, et al.
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Endogenous bacteria
Incubation Period	Variable
Diagnostic Tests	Roentgenograms/imaging (cholecystogram, ultrasound, CT, etc).
Typical Adult Therapy	Antibiotics and surgical intervention as required
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Fever, chills and right upper quadrant abdominal pain; often "female, fat and 40"; may be associated with gallstones or pancreatitis, or present as 'fever of unknown origin'.
Synonyms	Acute cholecystitis, Angiocholite, Ascending cholangitis, Cholangitis, Cholecystite, Cholecystitis, Cholezystitis, Colangite, Colangitis, Colecistite, Gall bladder. ICD9: 575.0,576.1 ICD10: K81,K83.0

Clinical

Cholangitis is caused by obstruction of the common bile duct, which subsequently becomes infected. [1]
• Strictures, stenosis, tumors, or endoscopic manipulation of the CBD cause bile stasis.
• The resultant infection ascends into the hepatic ducts, while increased biliary pressure spreads infection into the biliary canaliculi, hepatic veins and perihepatic lymphatics, leading to bacteremia.

Charcot's triad (fever, right upper quadrant pain, and jaundice) is found in 70% of patients.
• Additional findings include right upper quadrant pain, mild hepatomegaly, tachycardia, altered mental status, rigors, fever, hypotension, jaundice, pruritis, acholic stools.
• The case-fatality rate is 7% to 40%, and is highest in patients with hypotension, renal failure, liver abscess, cirrhosis, inflammatory bowel disease, malignant strictures and advanced age, or delays in diagnosis or surgery.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Mayo Clin Proc 1998 May ;73(5):473-8.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Cholera

Agent	BACTERIUM. Vibrio cholerae A facultative gram-negative bacillus
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Water Fecal-oral Seafood (oyster, ceviche) Vegetables Fly
Incubation Period	1d - 5d (range 9h - 6d)
Diagnostic Tests	Stool culture. Advise laboratory when this organism is suspected.
Typical Adult Therapy	Stool precautions. Doxycycline 100 mg BID X 5d, or Fluoroquinolone (Levofloxacin, Trovafloxacin, Pefloxacin, Sparfloxacin or Moxifloxacin). Fluids (g/l): NaCl 3.5, NaHCO3 2.5, KCl 1.5, glucose 20
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Stool precautions. Age >=8 years: Doxycycline 2 mg/kg BID X 5d. Age <8 years: Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim Fluids (g/l): NaCl 3.5, NaHCO3 2.5, KCl 1.5, glucose 20
Vaccines	Cholera - injectable Cholera - oral
Clinical Hints	Massive, painless diarrhea and dehydration; occasionally vomiting; apathy or altered consciousness common; rapid progression to acidosis, electrolyte imbalance and shock; fever is uncommon.
Synonyms	Colera, Kolera. ICD9: 001 ICD10: A00

Clinical

WHO Case definition for surveillance:
The WHO Case definition for surveillance is as follows:
Clinical case definition
• In an area where the disease is not known to be present: severe dehydration or death from acute watery diarrhea in a patient aged 5 years or more or
• In an area where there is a cholera epidemic: acute watery diarrhea, with or without vomiting in a patient aged 5 years or more
Laboratory criteria for diagnosis
• Isolation of *Vibrio cholerae* O1 or O139 from stools in any patient with diarrhea.
Case classification
• Suspected: A case that meets the clinical case definition.
• Probable: Not applicable.
• Confirmed: A suspected case that is laboratory-confirmed.
Note: In a cholera-threatened area, when the number of .confirmed cases rises, shift should be made to using primarily the .suspected. case classification.
• Cholera does appear in children under 5 years; however, the inclusion of all cases of acute watery diarrhea in the 2-4 year age group in the reporting of cholera greatly reduces the specificity of reporting.
• For management of cases of acute watery diarrhea in an area where there is a cholera epidemic, cholera should be suspected in all patients.

Symptoms and signs of cholera reflect the degree of fluid loss: thirst, postural hypotension, tachycardia, weakness, fatigue and dryness of the mucous membranes.
• Following an incubation period of 24 to 48 hours, the patient experiences sudden onset of painless, watery diarrhea, which may later be accompanied by vomiting. [1]
• Abdominal cramps may occur.
• Fever is typically absent in adults, but present in children.
• The diarrhea has a "rice water" appearance and fishy odor.
• In patients with severe disease, stool volume can exceed 250 ml per /kg during the first 24 hours (17.5 liters in a 70 kg adult!).
• Severe cases exhibit sunken eyes (depressed fontanelles in infants), thready pulse, somnolence or coma.
• Without replacement of fluids and electrolytes, hypovolemic shock and death ensue.
• The clinical features of cholera due to *Vibrio cholerae* O139 are indistinguishable from disease due to other strains. [2]
• Rare cases of acalculous [3-5] and infectious cholecystitis have been ascribed to *Vibrio cholerae*. [6]

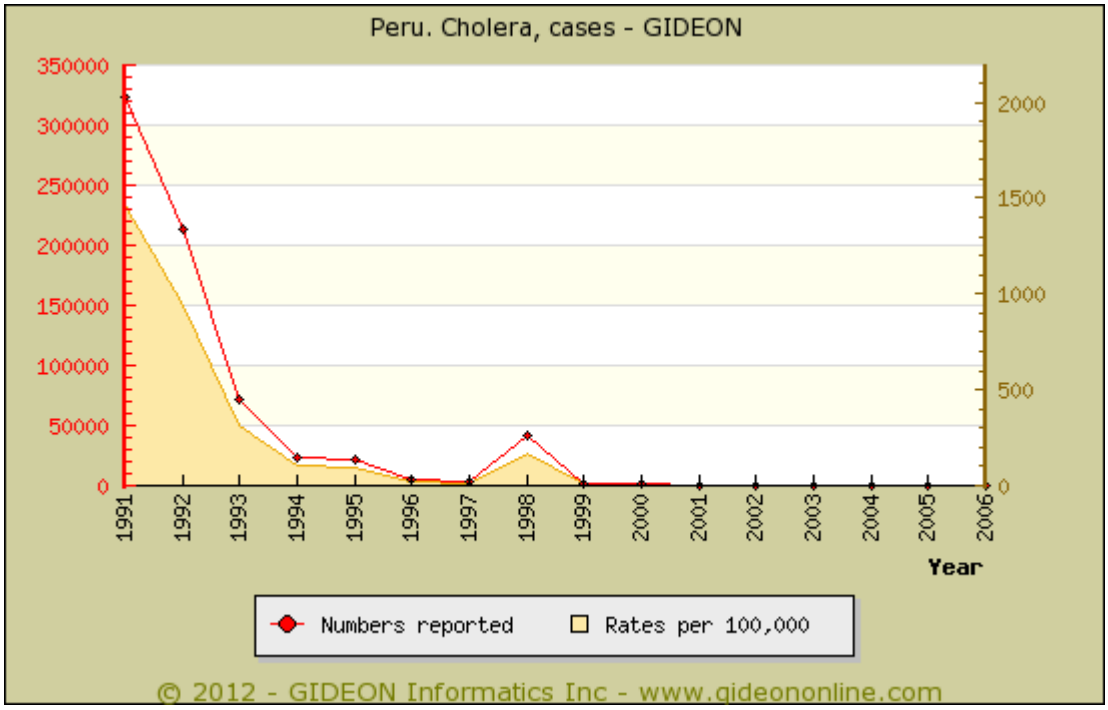
© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 95 countries.

Cholera in Peru

Cholera is currently or recently reported from:
Amazonas Department
Ancash Department
Apurimac Department
Arequipa Department
Ayacucho Department
Cajamarca Department
Callao Province Department
Cuzco Department
Huancavelica Department
Huanuco Department
Ica Department
Junin Department
La Libertad Department
Lambayeque Department
Lima Department
Loreto Department
Madre de Dios Department
Moquegua Department
Pasco Department
Piura Department
Puno Department
San Martin Department
Tacna Department
Tumbes Department
Ucayali Department

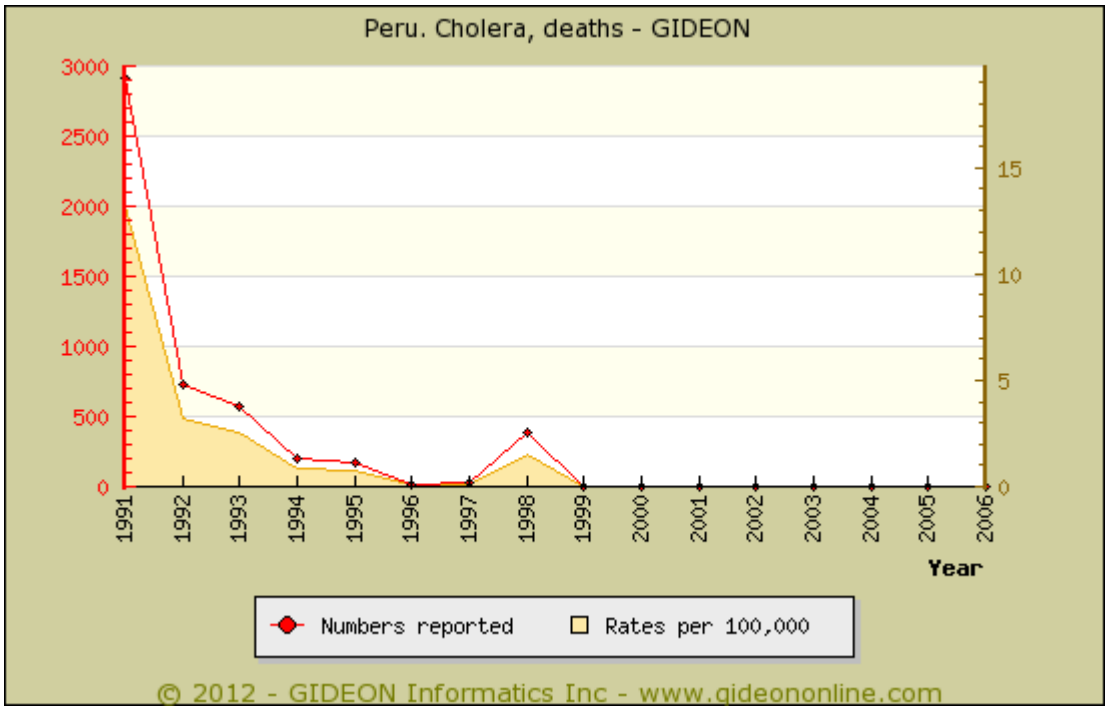
Apurimac and Huancavelica Departments were removed from the WHO "Infected Areas List" as of August 2001.



Graph: Peru. Cholera, cases

Notes:
Individual years:
1996 - Highest rate in Ucayali.
1998 - Most in Arequipa, Lima, La Libertad, Lambayeque, Ancash and Cuzco

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



Graph: Peru. Cholera, deaths

Notable outbreaks:

1991 to 1993 - An outbreak (600,000 cases, approximate) was reported. [7-21]

1992 - An outbreak (75 cases) on an airline flight from Lima to Los Angeles, California was caused by contaminated cold sea food salad. [22-25]

References

1. Clin Infect Dis 2003 Aug 1;37(3):398-405.
2. Dtsch Tierarztl Wochenschr 1993 Jul ;100(7):255-8.
3. Diagn Microbiol Infect Dis 1998 Mar ;30(3):187-91.
4. Surg Endosc 1995 Jun ;9(6):730-2.
5. Lancet 1994 May 7;343(8906):1156-7.
6. Am J Gastroenterol 1996 Oct ;91(10):2241-2.
7. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 1991 May 17;66(20):141-6.
8. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 1991 Feb 15;40(6):108-10.
9. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 1991 Mar 1;66(9):61-3.
10. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 1991 Mar 8;66(10):65-70.
11. JAMA 1991 Mar 13;265(10):1232.
12. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 1991 Apr 5;40(13):225-7.
13. JAMA 1991 May 1;265(17):2175.
14. Lancet 1991 Aug 17;338(8764):455.
15. Lancet 1991 Nov 9;338(8776):1216-7.
16. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 1992 Aug 21;67(34):253-60.
17. Epidemiol Bull 1992 Sep ;13(3):9-11.
18. Infect Dis Clin North Am 1994 Mar ;8(1):183-205.
19. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2000 Apr ;62(4):513-7.
20. Rev Peru Med Exp Salud Publica 2011 Mar ;28(1):136-9.
21. Rev Peru Med Exp Salud Publica 2011 Mar ;28(1):109-15.
22. Epidemiol Infect 1996 Feb ;116(1):9-13.
23. Travel Med Infect Dis 2007 Sep ;5(5):276-86.
24. JAMA 1992 Mar 18;267(11):1444.
25. JAMA 1994 Oct 19;272(15):1203-5.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Chromomycosis

Agent	FUNGUS. Ascomycota, Euascomycetes, Chaetothyriales. Dematiaceous molds: Phialophora, Cladiophialophora, Fonsecaea, Rhinocladiella
Reservoir	Wood Soil Vegetation
Vector	None
Vehicle	Minor trauma
Incubation Period	14d - 90d
Diagnostic Tests	Biopsy and fungal culture.
Typical Adult Therapy	Itraconazole 100 mg PO QID X (up to) 18 m. OR (for late disease) Flucytosine 25 mg/kg QID X 4m. Terbinafine has been used in some cases. Local heat; excision as necessary
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Itraconazole 1 mg/kg PO BID X (up to) 18 m. OR Ketoconazole (if age >2) 5 mg/kg/d X 3 to 6m. Local heat; excision as necessary
Clinical Hints	Violaceous, verrucous, slowly-growing papule(s) or nodules, most commonly on lower extremities; usually follows direct contact with plant matter in tropical regions.
Synonyms	Chromoblastomycosis, Chromomykose, Verrucous dermatitis. ICD9: 117.2 ICD10: B43.0

Clinical

The lesions of chromomycosis typically progress from a papule to cicatricial fibrosis: nodules, tumors, plaques, warty lesions, and scarring lesions. [1]
• The verrucous form appears at the site of inoculation.
• The primary lesion, a small pink scaly papule, may be pruritic but rarely painful. [2]
• Over time (often months to years), new crops of lesions appear in the same or adjacent areas as warty, purplish, scaly nodules or smooth, firm tumors. [3]
• Peripheral spread may occur with healing in the center, as lesions enlarge and become grouped.
• Older lesions resemble cauliflower, with small ulcerations or "black dots" of hemopurulent material on the surface. [4]
• These lesions can be pruritic and are rarely painful.
• Satellite lesions may develop through autoinoculation or lymphatic spread.
• Coalesced lesions form a large verrucous mass.
• Occasionally, an annular, flattened, papular lesion having a raised border is encountered.
• Keloid formation, fibrosis, lymphostasis and marked edema may follow.
• Fistulae are not seen.
• Malignant transformation has been reported in long-lasting lesions. [5]

Signs of mucosal infection may mimic those of rhinosporidiosis. [6]

Rare cases of postoperative eye infection have been reported. [7]

Rare cases of hematogenous spread to the brain, lymph nodes, liver, lungs, soft tissues and other organs have been reported. [8]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Chromomycosis in Peru

Sporadic cases are reported. [9] [10]

References

1. Curr Opin Infect Dis 2006 Apr ;19(2):148-52.
2. Clin Dermatol 2007 Mar-Apr;25(2):188-94.
3. Infect Dis Clin North Am 2003 Mar ;17(1):59-85, viii.
4. Med Mycol 2009 Feb ;47(1):3-15.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

5. An Bras Dermatol 2010 Apr ;85(2):267-70.
6. J Clin Pathol 1960 Jul ;13:287-90.
7. J Cataract Refract Surg 2011 May ;37(5):963-6.
8. Skeletal Radiol 2009 Feb ;38(2):177-80.
9. Rev Peru Med Exp Salud Publica 2011 Sep ;28(3):552-5.
10. Dermatol Clin 2003 Oct ;21(4):655-68, viii.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Chronic meningococcemia

Agent	BACTERIUM. Neisseria meningitidis An aerobic gram-negative coccus
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Air Infected secretions
Incubation Period	Unknown
Diagnostic Tests	Blood culture. Test patient for complement component deficiency.
Typical Adult Therapy	Intravenous Penicillin G 20 million units daily X 7 days
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Intravenous Penicillin G 200,000 units daily X 7 days
Clinical Hints	Recurrent episodes of low-grade fever, rash, arthralgia and arthritis - may persist for months; rash is distal, prominent near joints and may be maculopapular, petechial or pustular; may be associated with complement component deficiency.
Synonyms	Meningococcemia, chronic. ICD9: 036.2 ICD10: A39.3

Clinical

Chronic meningococcemia is characterized by persistent meningococcal bacteremia associated with low-grade fever, rash and arthritis.

- The rash is similar to that of gonococcemia. [1] [2]
- The illness may recur over a period of weeks to months.
- Patients (or their contacts) may ultimately present with acute bacterial meningitis or septicemia.

Non-bacteremic cases occur, and may be diagnosed through demonstration of meningococci in skin lesions. [3]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Schweiz Med Wochenschr 1998 Dec 12;128(50):1988-93.
2. Pediatr Dermatol 1996 Nov-Dec;13(6):483-7.
3. Arch Dermatol 2008 Jun ;144(6):770-3.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Clostridial food poisoning

Agent	BACTERIUM. Clostridium perfringens An anaerobic gram-positive bacillus
Reservoir	Soil Human Pig Cattle Fish Poultry
Vector	None
Vehicle	Food
Incubation Period	8h - 14h (range 5h - 24h)
Diagnostic Tests	Laboratory diagnosis is usually not practical. Attempt culture of food for C. perfringens.
Typical Adult Therapy	Supportive
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Abdominal pain; watery diarrhea (usually no fever or vomiting) onset 8 to 14 hours after ingestion of meat, fish or gravy; no fecal leucocytes; usually resolves within 24 hours.
Synonyms	

Clinical

Seven to 15 hours after ingestion of toxin (range 6 to 24), the patient develops watery diarrhea (90%), abdominal cramps (80%); and occasionally nausea (25%), vomiting (9%) or fever (24%). [1]
- Symptoms may persist for 8 to 72 hours (usually one day)
- Fatal cases are rare [2] [3]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Int J Food Microbiol 2002 Apr 5;74(3):195-202.
2. Rev Physiol Biochem Pharmacol 2004 ;152:183-204.
3. Anesthesiol Clin North America 2004 Sep ;22(3):509-32, vii.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Clostridial myonecrosis

Agent	BACTERIUM. Clostridium perfringens An anaerobic gram-positive bacillus
Reservoir	Soil Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Soil Trauma
Incubation Period	6h - 3d
Diagnostic Tests	Gram stain of exudate. Wound and blood cultures. Presence of gas in tissue (not specific).
Typical Adult Therapy	Prompt, aggressive debridement. Penicillin G 3 million units IV Q3h + Clindamycin 900 mg IV Q8h. Hyperbaric oxygen
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Prompt, aggressive debridement. Penicillin G 50,000 units/kg IV Q3h + Clindamycin 10 mg/kg IV Q6h. Hyperbaric oxygen
Vaccine	Gas gangrene antitoxin
Clinical Hints	Gas gangrene is heralded by rapidly progressive tender and foul smelling infection of muscle associated with local gas (crepitus or seen on X-ray), hypotension, intravascular hemolysis and obtundation.
Synonyms	Anaerobic myonecrosis, Clostridial gangrene, Gas gangrene. ICD9: 040.0 ICD10: A48.0

Clinical

Gas gangrene is a fulminant infection with prominent findings at the infection site and severe systemic disease. [1]

The process may follow trauma (usually of an extremity), surgery (notably intestinal or biliary), septic abortion or delivery, vascular insufficiency or burns, underlying colorectal or pelvic cancer, or neutropenia complicating leukemia or cytotoxic therapy.

Following an incubation period of 1 to 4 days (range 6 hours to 3 weeks) the patient develops severe local pain, heaviness or pressure.
• The infection then progresses within minutes to hours, with localized edema, pallor and tenderness.
• Gas may be noted in the soft tissues by palpation, x-ray or scans, but crepitance is a late finding .
• The skin initially appears pale, and progresses to a magenta or bronze discoloration with hemorrhagic bullae and subcutaneous emphysema.
• A thin, brown, serosanguinous discharge may be present, associated with an offensive odor described as sweetish or "mousey.
• Gram's stain of the discharge shows a large number of gram-positive or gram-variable rods, with few or no white blood cells.

Profound systemic toxicity is also present, diaphoresis, anxiety, and tachycardia disproportionate to fever.
• In fact, fever may be low or absent in the early stages.
• Other complications include intravascular hemolysis, hemoglobinuria, hypotension, renal failure, and metabolic acidosis.
• Central nervous system manifestations are rare and most frequently comprise meningitis with or without pneumencephalon, encephalitis, plexitis, cerebral abscess, or subdural empyema. [2]
• Coma and generalized 'bronze' edema are seen preterminally.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Int Orthop 2004 Oct ;28(5):257-60.
2. Infection 2007 Dec ;35(6):396-405.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Clostridium difficile colitis

Agent	BACTERIUM. Clostridium difficile An anaerobic gram-positive bacillus
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Endogenous
Incubation Period	Variable
Diagnostic Tests	Assay of stool for C. difficile toxin.
Typical Adult Therapy	Metronidazole 500 mg PO TID X 10d. OR Vancomycin 125 mg [oral preparation] QID X 10d
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Vancomycin 2 mg/kg [oral preparation] QID X 10d
Clinical Hints	Fever, leukocytosis, abdominal pain; mucoid or bloody diarrhea during / following antibiotic therapy; fecal leucocytes present; suspect even when mild diarrhea follows antibiotic intake.
Synonyms	Klebsiella oxytoca colitis, Pseudomembranous colitis. ICD9: 008.45 ICD10: A04.7

Clinical

Symptoms may appear as early as the first or second day of antimicrobial therapy; or as late as 10 weeks after cessation. [1]

• Occasionally, a single dose of an antimicrobial or antineoplastic agent has been implicated. [2]

The frequency of diarrhea ranges from three to as many as 20 stools per day.
• Stools may be soft or watery, but rarely demonstrate overt blood.
• Occult blood in the stool is found in approximately 25% of patients. [3]
• Abdominal pain is present in 22% of patients, fever in 28% and leukocytosis in 50%.
• Reactive polyarthritis has been reported in some cases.
• Rare instances of *Clostridium difficile* bacteremia are reported. [4] [5]
• Disease caused by *C. difficile* 027 is relatively severe and carries a higher mortality rate than infection by other strains. [6] [7]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Can Fam Physician 2004 Nov ;50:1536-40, 1543-5.
2. BMJ 2005 Sep 3;331(7515):498-501.
3. Clin Microbiol Infect 2005 Jul ;11 Suppl 4:57-64.
4. Emerg Infect Dis 2010 Aug ;16(8):1204-10.
5. J Med Microbiol 2011 Mar ;60(Pt 3):378-80.
6. Postgrad Med J 2007 May ;83(979):291-5.
7. Curr Opin Infect Dis 2007 Aug ;20(4):376-83.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Common cold

Agent	VIRUS - RNA. Picornaviridae. Rhinoviruses, Coronavirus, et al.
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Droplet Contact
Incubation Period	1d - 3d
Diagnostic Tests	Viral culture and serology are available, but not practical.
Typical Adult Therapy	Supportive; Pleconaril under investigation
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Nasal obstruction or discharge, cough and sore throat are common; fever >38 C unusual in adults; illness usually lasts one week, occasionally two.
Synonyms	Acute coryza, Raffreddore. ICD9: 079,460 ICD10: J00

Clinical

In young adults, the common cold runs its course in an average of 7 days.

Fever is uncommon, and in most cases, rhinorrhea and nasal obstruction predominate. [1]
• Sore throat, cough and hoarseness are often present.
• The nasal tip is often red, and mucoid secretions and a glistening nasal mucosa are evident.
• The pharynx may be mildly edematous and erythematous, but without exudate.

Complications include bacterial sinusitis, otitis media, exacerbation of chronic bronchitis and precipitation of asthma. [2]
• Rare instances of pneumonia have been attributed to infection by Coronavirus strains OC43 and 229E.
• Severe symptoms, including bronchiolitis are associated with Coronavirus HCoV-NL63 infection in young children.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2004 Nov ;23(11):1049-50.
2. Allergy 2011 Apr ;66(4):458-68.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Conjunctivitis - inclusion

Agent	BACTERIUM. Chlamydiae, Chlamydia trachomatis
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Infected secretions Sexual contact Water (swimming pools)
Incubation Period	5d - 12d
Diagnostic Tests	Demonstration of chlamydiae on direct fluorescence or culture of exudate.
Typical Adult Therapy	Secretion precautions. Topical Erythromycin. Erythromycin 250 mg PO QID. X 14 days OR Doxycycline 100 mg PO BID X 14 days
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Secretion precautions. Topical Erythromycin. Azithromycin 1 g PO as single dose. Alternative If age >8 years, Doxycycline 100 mg PO BID X 7 days.
Clinical Hints	Ocular foreign body sensation, photophobia and discharge which may persist for months to as long as 2 years; keratitis and conjunctival follicles may be evident.
Synonyms	Inclusion conjunctivitis, Paratrachoma. ICD9: 077.0 ICD10: P39.1,A74.0

Clinical

Ophthalmia neonatorum caused by *Chlamydia* is characterized by conjunctival injection without follicles. [1]

Follicular conjunctivitis in adults is most prominent on the lower lid, and the presence of bulbar follicles is highly suggestive of a Chlamydia etiology. [2]
• The infection is usually bilateral and accompanied by profuse discharge.

Parachlamydiaceae (including *Parachlamydia acanthamoebae*) have been associated with conjunctivitis, keratitis and uveitis. [3]

Trachoma may be differentiated from inclusion conjunctivitis by the presence of corneal scarring and a preference of the latter for the upper tarsal conjunctivae.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Arch Pediatr 1999 Mar ;6(3):317-20.
2. J Fr Ophtalmol 1999 May ;22(5):577-80.
3. Clin Microbiol Rev 2006 Apr ;19(2):283-97.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Conjunctivitis - viral

Agent	VIRUS. Picornavirus, Adenovirus
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Contact
Incubation Period	1d - 3d
Diagnostic Tests	Viral isolation is available but rarely practical.
Typical Adult Therapy	Supportive
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Watery discharge, generalized conjunctival injection and mild pruritus; may be associated with an upper respiratory infection.
Synonyms	Apollo conjunctivitis, Apollo eye, Congiuntivite virale, Hemorrhagic conjunctivitis, Viral conjunctivitis. ICD9: 077.1,077.2,077.3,077.4,077.8,372.0 ICD10: B30,B30.3,H10

Clinical

The symptoms of viral conjunctivitis include erythema, itching and lacrimation.
• The presence of large quantities of pus may suggest a bacterial etiology. [1] [2]

Hemorrhagic conjunctivitis is characterized by sudden onset of painful, swollen, red eyes with subconjunctival hemorrhaging, palpebral follicles, photophobia, foreign body sensation, eyelid edema, punctate keratitis, and excessive tearing. [3] [4]
• Symptoms usually persist for 3 to 5 days.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. BMJ 2003 Oct 4;327(7418):789.
2. Postgrad Med 1997 May ;101(5):185-6, 189-92, 195-6.
3. Prog Med Virol 1984 ;29:23-44.
4. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20071006.3302

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Cryptococcosis

Agent	FUNGUS - Yeast. Basidiomycota, Hymenomycetes, Sporidiales: Cryptococcus neoformans
Reservoir	Pigeon Soil
Vector	None
Vehicle	Air
Incubation Period	Variable
Diagnostic Tests	Fungal culture and stains. Latex test for fungal antigen in CSF and serum. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Amphotericin B 0.3 mg/kg/d X 6w (+/- Flucytosine); then 0.8 mg/kg qod X 8w. OR Fluconazole 200 mg/d
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Amphotericin B 0.3 mg/kg/d X 6w (+/- Flucytosine); then 0.8 mg/kg qod X 8w. OR Fluconazole 3 mg/kg/d
Clinical Hints	Chronic lymphocytic meningitis or pneumonia in an immune-suppressed patient; meningitis may be subclinical, or "wax and wane" - nuchal rigidity absent or minimal; bone, skin, adrenals, liver, prostate and other sites may be infected.
Synonyms	Busse-Buschke disease, Cryptococcus, European blastomycosis, Torulosis. ICD9: 117.5,321.0 ICD10: B45

Clinical

Central nervous system infection:
Central nervous system infection may be acute or gradual in onset, with acute manifestations most common in immunosuppressed patients (eg, with AIDS). [1]
• Often, the onset is characterized by waxing and waning manifestations over weeks to months, interspersed by asymptomatic periods.
• Complaints may be mild and nonspecific, and consist of headache, nausea, dizziness, irritability, somnolence, confusion, or obtundation. [2]
• Decreased visual acuity, diplopia, and facial weakness may be evident.
• Fever is often absent, and patients have minimal or no nuchal rigidity.
• Papilledema is noted as many as one third of cases, and cranial nerve palsies in 20%. Bilateral amaurosis has been reported as a sequela of infection. [3] [4]
• Hyperreflexia, choreoathetoid movements or myoclonic jerks may be present.
• Elevated CSF protein concentrations are present in 50%, hypoglycorrhachia in 33% and pleocytosis above 20 cells per cu. Mm. In 20%.
• Peripheral blood eosinophilia may be present. [5] [6]

Respiratory tract infection:
Respiratory tract cryptococcosis may be asymptomatic, or limited to a mild productive cough with blood-streaked sputum and minor ache in the chest. [7] [8]
• Pulmonary infection may present as a single rounded lesion, lobar pneumonia, bronchiolitis obliterans [9] or miliary disease.
• Rales or pleural friction rub are unusual, and pleural effusions are uncommon.
• Pulmonary infection in immunocompetent patients may progress or regress spontaneously over long periods.
• Concurrent CNS infection may be evident in some cases.

One-half of AIDS patients with cryptococcal meningitis have concurrent pulmonary involvement, and two-thirds are fungemic. [10]
• Initial cough and dyspnea are found in 5 to 25% of HIV-positive patients with cryptococcosis.
• Cryptococcal immune reconstitution inflammatory syndrome may present as a clinical worsening of cryptococcal disease after initiation of antiretroviral therapy. [11]
• Case-fatality rates for treated cryptococcosis in AIDS patients are 10% to 25%.

The clinical features of *Cryptococcus neoformans var. gattii* infection are similar to those of *C. neoformans* infection. [12]
• *C. neoformans var. gattii* infections usually involve the lungs (75 percent), although neurological (8 percent) and combined (9 percent) infections are seen. [13]
• Blindness due to high cerebrospinal fluid pressure, optic neuropathy or endophthalmitis, is relatively common among

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

immunocompetent individuals infected with *C. gattii*. [14]

Cryptococcosis may involve a variety of other sites including skin [15-23] and soft tissues [24-26], blood stream [27] [28], mucosa, colon or intestine [29-31], gall bladder, liver, peritoneum [32-34], lymph nodes [35-37], bones and joints [38-40], breasts, pericardium, genital tract [41-43], placenta (without neonatal involvement) [44], adrenals [45], eyes [46] [47], parotid glands [48], tongue [49], retropharyngeal space [50], etc.

The cutaneous features of cryptococcosis include papules, pustules, nodules, subcutaneous swelling, abscesses, molluscum contagiosum-like or tumor-like lesions, cellulitis, blisters, ulcers and very rarely, necrotizing fasciitis [51]
• Primary cutaneous cryptococcosis may occur in persons working with birds. [52]

Note: *Cryptococcus neoformans* is one of at least a dozen *Cryptococcus* species. See the Microbiology • Yeasts module.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Cryptococcosis in Peru

Two cases of invasive *C. neoformans var. gattii* infection were reported (1998 publication) [53]
- *Cryptococcus gattii* has been identified in a case of meningitis. [54]

References

1. CNS Drugs 2003 ;17(12):869-87.
2. Infect Dis Clin North Am 2002 Dec ;16(4):837-74, v-vi.
3. Arq Bras Oftalmol 2008 Jan-Feb;71(1):101-3.
4. Rev Iberoam Micol 2010 Oct-Dec;27(4):207-9.
5. J Infect Chemother 2008 Aug ;14(4):319-24.
6. Kansenshogaku Zasshi 2010 Sep ;84(5):597-601.
7. Semin Respir Crit Care Med 2008 Apr ;29(2):141-50.
8. Curr Opin Pulm Med 2009 May ;15(3):254-60.
9. J Infect Chemother 2010 Jun ;16(3):206-9.
10. AIDS 2007 Oct 18;21(16):2119-29.
11. Lancet Infect Dis 2010 Nov ;10(11):791-802.
12. Can J Infect Dis Med Microbiol 2009 ;20(1):23-8.
13. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100426.1341
14. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20110427.1305
15. Indian J Med Microbiol 2006 Jul ;24(3):228-30.
16. Postepy Hig Med Dosw (Online) 2008 ;62:1-3.
17. J Drugs Dermatol 2008 Jan ;7(1):53-4.
18. J Cutan Pathol 2008 Nov ;35(11):1007-13.
19. Dermatol Online J 2008 ;14(7):9.
20. Transpl Infect Dis 2009 Feb ;11(1):68-71.
21. Trop Doct 2009 Apr ;39(2):114-5.
22. Mycoses 2010 May ;53(3):256-8.
23. BMC Infect Dis 2010 ;10:239.
24. Med Mycol 2008 May ;46(3):269-73.
25. Cutis 2010 Jun ;85(6):303-6.
26. Acta Cytol 2010 Nov-Dec;54(6):1130-2.
27. Clin Nephrol 2009 Jan ;71(1):88-91.
28. Arerugi 2009 Nov ;58(11):1536-43.
29. Singapore Med J 2008 Nov ;49(11):e305-7.
30. Korean J Gastroenterol 2008 Oct ;52(4):255-60.
31. Med Mycol 2011 Oct ;49(7):775-8.
32. Diagn Cytopathol 2010 Nov 2;
33. Diagn Cytopathol 2011 May ;39(5):365-7.
34. Mycopathologia 2012 Jan 14;
35. Br J Radiol 2008 Feb ;81(962):e53-6.
36. AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses 2011 Apr ;27(4):373-6.
37. Rev Med Chil 2010 Dec ;138(12):1535-8.
38. Med Mycol 2011 Aug ;49(6):667-71.
39. Hip Int 2011 Jul-Aug;21(4):495-7.
40. J Infect Dev Ctries 2011 ;5(9):669-73.
41. Prostate Cancer Prostatic Dis 2008 ;11(2):203-6.
42. Int J Gynecol Pathol 2008 Jan ;27(1):37-40.
43. AIDS Patient Care STDS 2009 Feb ;23(2):71-3.
44. Pediatr Dev Pathol 2009 May-Jun;12(3):249-52.
45. BMC Infect Dis 2011 Dec 14;11(1):340.
46. Arq Bras Oftalmol 2006 Mar-Apr;69(2):265-7.
47. Ocul Immunol Inflamm 2008 Jul-Aug;16(4):191-3.
48. Med Mycol 2006 May ;44(3):279-83.
49. Southeast Asian J Trop Med Public Health 2010 Sep ;41(5):1188-91.
50. Travel Med Infect Dis 2010 Sep ;8(5):322-5.
51. Clin Exp Dermatol 2009 Dec ;34(8):e751-3.
52. Ugeskr Laeger 2011 Sep 26;173(39):2423-2424.
53. Rev Iberoam Micol 1998 Mar ;15(1):22-4.
54. Rev Soc Bras Med Trop 2010 Jul-Aug;43(4):469-71.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Cryptosporidiosis

Agent	PARASITE - Protozoa. Sporozoa, Coccidea, Eimeriida: Cryptosporidium hominis and C. parvum (rarely C. muris, felis, meleagridis, et al).
Reservoir	Mammal (over 150 species)
Vector	None
Vehicle	Water Feces Oysters Fly
Incubation Period	5d - 10d (range 2d - 14d)
Diagnostic Tests	Stool/duodenal aspirate for acid-fast, direct fluorescence staining, or antigen assay. Nucleic acid amplification
Typical Adult Therapy	Stool precautions. Nitazoxanide 500 mg PO BID X 3 days
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Stool precautions. Nitazoxanide: 1 to 3 years: 100 mg PO BID X 3 days 4 to 11 years: 200 mg PO BID X 3 days >12 years: 500 mg PO BID X 3 days
Clinical Hints	Watery diarrhea, vomiting, abdominal pain; although self-limited in healthy subjects, this is a chronic and wasting illness and may be associated with pulmonary disease among immunosuppressed (e.g., AIDS) patients.
Synonyms	Cryptosporidium, Cryptosporidium andersoni, Cryptosporidium fayeri, Cryptosporidium felis, Cryptosporidium hominis, Cryptosporidium parvum, Cryptosporidium ubiquitum, Kryptosporidiose. ICD9: 007.4 ICD10: A07.2

Clinical

Cryptosporidiosis affects the gastrointestinal tract and may be asymptomatic or associated with watery diarrhea and abdominal cramps.
• Fever and anorexia are uncommon, and fecal leukocytes are not seen.
• Although vomiting is not common among adults, it is often encountered in children. [1]

Rare instances of pulmonary infection have been reported. [2] [3]

There is some evidence that *Cryptosporidium hominis* infection in children is associated with diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, general malaise, and increased oocyst shedding intensity and duration.
• In contrast, infections caused by *C. parvum*, *C. meleagridis*, *C. canis*, and *C. felis* are associated with diarrhea only.

Illness persists for 1 to 20 days (mean 10) in immunocompetent individuals
• Protracted, severe diarrhea leading to malabsorption, dehydration, extraintestinal (ie, biliary or pulmonary [4-6]) and fatal infection may develop in immunocompromised individuals. [7] [8]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Cryptosporidiosis in Peru

Time and Place:
Children experience an average of 0.22 episodes of cryptosporidiosis per year (Lima, 1995 to 1998). [9]
- The incidence of cryptosporidiosis peaks at 0.42 for 1-year-old children and declines to 0.06 episodes per-child-year for 5- to 9-year-old children.
- Infection is more frequent during the warm season (December to May) than the cooler season (June to November).
- Rates of cryptosporidiosis are not associated with income. [10]

Infecting species:
- *Cryptosporidium parvum* human, bovine and dog genotypes have been identified in children; as well as *C. meleagridis* and *C. felis*. [11]
- *Cryptosporidium muris* has also been associated with human disease in this country. [12]

Prevalence surveys:

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

20% of chronic diarrhea among HIV-positive patients in Lima during 1998 to 2000, and 12% during 2000 to 2001
14.5% to 16.5% of fresh vegetables in markets (1997 publication) [13]
1% of children in Trujillo (2006 publication) [14]
2% of children from marginal urban districts (Trujillo, 2008 publication) [15]
9.2% of HIV-positive persons (Lima, 2007 publication) [16]

References

1. Semin Pediatr Infect Dis 2004 Oct ;15(4):253-9.
2. Indian J Pathol Microbiol 2009 Apr-Jun;52(2):267-8.
3. Ann Biol Clin (Paris) 2011 Sep-Oct;69(5):605-8.
4. Rev Argent Microbiol 2008 Apr-Jun;40(2):106-8.
5. Emerg Infect Dis 2007 Mar ;13(3):462-4.
6. N Engl J Med 1996 Jan 4;334(1):19-23.
7. Curr Opin Infect Dis 2002 Oct ;15(5):523-7.
8. Parasitol Today 1998 Apr ;14(4):150-6.
9. Emerg Infect Dis 2002 Jun ;8(6):581-5.
10. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2011 Jan ;84(1):38-42.
11. Emerg Infect Dis 2008 Oct ;14(10):1567-74.
12. Emerg Infect Dis 2003 Sep ;9(9):1174-6.
13. Am J Trop Med Hyg 1997 Dec ;57(6):683-6.
14. Parasitol Res 2006 May ;98(6):576-81.
15. Parasitol Res 2008 Jul ;103(2):459-65.
16. J Infect Dis 2007 Sep 1;196(5):684-91.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Cutaneous larva migrans

Agent	PARASITE - Nematoda. Phasmidea: Ancylostoma braziliense, A. caninum, Bunostomum phlebotomum, Strongyloides myopotami
Reservoir	Cat Dog Cattle
Vector	None
Vehicle	Soil Contact
Incubation Period	2d - 3d (range 1d - 30d)
Diagnostic Tests	Biopsy is usually not helpful.
Typical Adult Therapy	Albendazole 200 mg BID X 3d OR Ivermectin 200 micrograms/kg as single dose. OR Thiabendazole topical, and oral 25 mg/kg BID X 5d (max 3g).
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Albendazole 2.5 mg/kg BID X 3d OR Ivermectin 200 micrograms/kg once OR Thiabendazole topical, and oral 25 mg/kg BID X 5d (max 3g).
Clinical Hints	Erythematous, serpiginous, pruritic advancing lesion(s) or bullae - usually on feet; follows contact with moist sand or beach front; may recur or persist for months.
Synonyms	Creeping eruption, Pelodera, Plumber's itch. ICD9: 126.2,126.8,126.9 ICD10: B76.9

Clinical

Cutaneous larva migrans is characterized by one or more erythematous linear, vesicular or bullous [1] lesions which tend to be raised and palpable. [2-4]

- The lesions are intensely pruritic and extend in length from day to day. [5]
- The site of the lesions reflects contact with sand / soil, as from walking barefoot or lying on a beach. [6]
- Infection may persist for months

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Acta Dermatovenerol Croat 2011 Jun ;19(2):120-1.
2. Clin Dermatol 2003 Sep-Oct;21(5):407-16.
3. Cutis 2003 Aug ;72(2):111-5.
4. Lancet Infect Dis 2008 May ;8(5):302-9.
5. J Travel Med 2007 Sep-Oct;14(5):326-33.
6. Quintessence Int 2006 Oct ;37(9):721-3.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Cyclosporiasis

Agent	PARASITE - Protozoa. Sporozoa, Coccidea, Eimeriida: Cyclospora cayetanensis
Reservoir	Human ? Non-human primate
Vector	None
Vehicle	Water Vegetables
Incubation Period	1d - 11d
Diagnostic Tests	Identification of organism in stool smear. Cold acid fast stains and ultraviolet microscopy may be helpful.
Typical Adult Therapy	Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim 800/160 mg BID X 7d Ciprofloxacin 500 mg PO BID X 7 d (followed by 200 mg TIW X 2 w) has been used in sulfa-allergic patients
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim 10/2 mg/kg BID X 7d
Clinical Hints	Watery diarrhea (average 6 stools daily), abdominal pain, nausea, anorexia and fatigue lasting up to 6 weeks (longer in AIDS patients); most cases follow ingestion of contaminated water in underdeveloped countries.
Synonyms	Cryptosporidium muris, Cyanobacterium-like agent, Cyclospora. ICD9: 007.5 ICD10: A07.8

Clinical

Symptoms appear abruptly in 68% of cases
• Patients usually present with intermittent watery diarrhea, with up to eight or more stools per day. [1] [2]
• Other symptoms may include anorexia, nausea, abdominal cramps, bloating, flatulence, mild to moderate weight loss, fatigue, and myalgia.
• Fever is rare.

In the immunocompetent patient, the diarrhea may last from a few days to up to three months, with the organism detectable in the stool for up to two months.
- In immune compromised individual, particularly AIDS patients, the disease can persist for weeks to several months.

Reactive arthritis syndrome (Reiter's syndrome) has been associated with progression of the disease. [3]

Acalculous *Cyclospora* cholecystitis has been demonstrated in a patient with AIDS.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Cyclosporiasis in Peru

Time and Place:
Cyclospora infection was first reported in Peru in 1985.
- Most infections are reported during December to May.
- Rates of cyclosporiasis are not associated with income. [4]

1.8% of vegetables sold in periurban markets during the endemic season are infested. [5]

Children have an average of 0.20 episodes of cyclosporiasis per year (Lima, 1995 to 1998). [6]
- The incidence is fairly constant among 1- to 9-year-old children (0.21 to 0.28 episodes/child-year).

Prevalence surveys:
6% to 18% of pediatric stool specimens (22% to 66% of such patients are asymptomatic)
1.1% of pediatric stool specimens from the Lima suburbs (1997 publication) [7]
13% of children in Trujillo (2006 publication) [8]
2.6% of children from marginal urban districts (Trujillo, 2008 publication) [9]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

1% of chronic diarrhea in HIV-positive patients (Lima, 2000 to 2001)
7.3% of persons in Lima with gastrointestinal symptomatology (2005 publication) [10]

Notable outbreaks:

2004 to 2005 - An outbreak (127 cases) was reported among naval recruits in Lima. [11] [12]
2009 (publication year) - Three Chilean travelers acquired cyclosporiasis in Peru. [13]

References

1. Int J Parasitol 2003 Apr ;33(4):371-91.
2. Curr Opin Infect Dis 2002 Oct ;15(5):519-22.
3. Afr Health Sci 2007 Jun ;7(2):62-7.
4. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2011 Jan ;84(1):38-42.
5. Am J Trop Med Hyg 1997 Dec ;57(6):683-6.
6. Emerg Infect Dis 2002 Jun ;8(6):581-5.
7. Clin Infect Dis 1997 May ;24(5):977-81.
8. Parasitol Res 2006 May ;98(6):576-81.
9. Parasitol Res 2008 Jul ;103(2):459-65.
10. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2005 Oct-Dec;25(4):328-35.
11. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2006 Sep ;75(3):546-8.
12. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2008 Jul ;102(7):712-7.
13. Rev Chilena Infectol 2009 Dec ;26(6):549-54.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Cysticercosis

Agent	PARASITE - Platyhelminthes, Cestoda. Cyclophyllidea, Taeniidae: Taenia solium
Reservoir	Pig Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Soil (contaminated by pigs) Fecal-oral Fly
Incubation Period	3m - 3y
Diagnostic Tests	Serology (blood or CSF) and identification of parasite in biopsy material.
Typical Adult Therapy	Albendazole 400 mg PO BID X 30d. OR Praziquantel 30 mg/kg TID X 14d (15 to 30d for neurocysticercosis). Surgery as indicated Add corticosteroids if brain involved.
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Albendazole 15 mg/kg PO BID X 30d. OR Praziquantel 30 mg/kg TID X 14d (15 to 30d for neurocysticercosis). Surgery as indicated Add corticosteroids if brain involved.
Clinical Hints	Cerebral, ocular or subcutaneous mass; usually no eosinophilia; calcifications noted on X-ray examination; lives in area where pork is eaten; 25% to 50% of patients have concurrent *Taenia* infestation.
Synonyms	Taenia crassiceps. ICD9: 123.1 ICD10: B69

Clinical

Cysticercosis is manifest as painless, rubbery (average 2 cm) nodules in skin and soft tissues, or other body sites. [1-3]
• "Rice grain" calcifications are often visible on routine roentgenograms of soft tissue, notably the pelvis and upper legs.
• Virtually any area of the body may be affected. [4-14]
• Cysticercosis involving the subcutaneous tissues may mimic malignancy or tuberculous lymphadenitis. [15] [16]
• Rare instances of cysticercosis are reported in infants. [17]

Central nervous system infection may present as seizures, increased intracranial pressure or hydrocephalus [18-20], altered mental status, eosinophilic meningitis [21], ventriculitis [22], focal neurological defects, stroke [23], intramedullary [24] [25] or extramedullary spinal mass [26-29], or encephalitis. [30] [31]
• In humans, cysticerci are more frequently located in the ventricles and subarachnoid space at the base of the brain, while in pigs, cysticerci are more frequently found in the parenchyma. [32]
• Parenchymal infestation and epilepsy are most common among children, while ventricular cysts with blockage of cerebrospinal fluid predominates among adults. [33]

The eyes are infested in 15% to 45% of patients [34] [35], usually presenting as a cyst in the vitreous cavity. [36] [37], less commonly the anterior chamber. [38]
• The first ophthalmologic signs of cysticercosis are papilledema, pupillary abnormalities, or nystagmus. [39]
• Cysticercosis of the extraocular muscles is associated with limitation of eye movement, ptosis, proptosis and local mass. [40-44]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Cysticercosis in Peru

Cysticercosis is the principal cause of partial seizures among Peruvian children, accounting for 37% of cases. [45] [46]
- The disease is present in 12% to 20% of Peruvian epileptics.
- The endemic region Peru has the highest rate of epilepsy in the world (2009 publication) [47]

290 cases and 22 deaths were recorded during 1980 to 1986.

23,512 to 39,186 symptomatic patients are estimated nationwide.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Seropositivity surveys:

7.1% to 26.9% of villagers in the Central Highlands are seropositive toward *Taenia solium*, and 2.5% are infested (1996) [48]

3.3% of persons in Pampa Cangallo, Ayacucho (2008) [49]

14.6% of housemaids in affluent areas of Lima - and 1.2% of this population are infested by *Taenia solium* (2001 to 2002). [50]

24% of rural persons living in contiguity to tapeworm carriers (2009 publication) [51]

3.52% of asymptomatic persons in Victor Fajardo Province, Ayacuchuo are infested by *Taenia solium* (2000) [52]

References

1. J Laryngol Otol 2008 Sep ;122(9):1005-7.
2. Dentomaxillofac Radiol 2008 Feb ;37(2):113-6.
3. J Med Case Reports 2008 ;2:196.
4. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2008 Dec ;79(6):864-5.
5. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2009 Feb ;103(2):206-8.
6. Indian Heart J 2008 May-Jun;60(3):260-2.
7. Ear Nose Throat J 2009 Nov ;88(11):1218-20.
8. Acta Cytol 2010 Sep-Oct;54(5 Suppl):853-6.
9. Indian J Plast Surg 2010 Jul ;43(2):210-2.
10. Indian Pediatr 2011 Feb 7;48(2):141-3.
11. J Korean Neurosurg Soc 2011 Mar ;49(3):190-3.
12. J Glob Infect Dis 2011 Jul ;3(3):306-8.
13. Skeletal Radiol 2011 Nov 19;
14. Indian J Dent Res 2011 Jul ;22(4):617.
15. J Clin Pathol 2010 Oct ;63(10):926-9.
16. Kathmandu Univ Med J (KUMJ) 2010 Apr-Jun;8(30):257-60.
17. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2009 Sep ;81(3):449-51.
18. J Clin Neurosci 2011 Jun ;18(6):867-9.
19. Childs Nerv Syst 2011 Oct ;27(10):1709-21.
20. Br J Neurosurg 2011 Dec 15;
21. Rev Inst Med Trop Sao Paulo 2007 Sep-Oct;49(5):331-4.
22. Rev Neurol (Paris) 2011 Aug-Sep;167(8-9):632-4.
23. Neurologist 2012 Jan ;18(1):17-22.
24. Acta Biomed 2008 Apr ;79(1):39-41.
25. Int J Med Sci 2011 ;8(5):420-3.
26. Acta Neurol Taiwan 2009 Sep ;18(3):187-92.
27. J Korean Neurosurg Soc 2010 Dec ;48(6):547-50.
28. Spine J 2011 Apr ;11(4):e1-5.
29. J Travel Med 2011 Jul-Aug;18(4):284-7.
30. Neurol Res 2010 Apr ;32(3):229-37.
31. Surg Neurol 2005 Feb ;63(2):123-32; discussion 132.
32. Trop Med Int Health 2008 May ;13(5):697-702.
33. Childs Nerv Syst 2011 Oct ;27(10):1709-21.
34. Trop Doct 2003 Jul ;33(3):185-8.
35. Ophthalmol Clin North Am 2002 Sep ;15(3):351-6.
36. Ocul Immunol Inflamm 2011 Aug ;19(4):240-5.
37. Orbit 2011 Oct ;30(5):230-5.
38. Parasitol Int 2011 Nov 28;
39. J AAPOS 2007 Oct ;11(5):495-6.
40. Strabismus 2008 Jul-Sep;16(3):97-106.
41. Eur J Ophthalmol 2010 Jan-Feb;20(1):240-2.
42. Cases J 2009 ;2:7025.
43. Ophthal Plast Reconstr Surg 2009 Nov-Dec;25(6):499-501.
44. Ophthalmology 2010 Mar ;117(3):600-5, 605.e1.
45. Rev Neurol 2004 Nov 16-30;39(10):924-6.
46. Neurology 2005 Jul 26;65(2):229-33.
47. Neuroepidemiology 2009 ;33(1):25-31.
48. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2003 Mar ;68(3):268-75.
49. Rev Peru Med Exp Salud Publica 2010 Oct-Dec;27(4):562-8.
50. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2005 Sep ;73(3):496-500.
51. PLoS Negl Trop Dis 2009 ;3(1):e371.
52. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2005 Apr-Jun;25(2):150-5.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Cytomegalovirus infection

Agent	VIRUS - DNA. Herpesviridae, Betaherpesvirinae: Human herpesvirus 5 (Cytomegalovirus)
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Droplet (respiratory) Urine Dairy products Tears Stool Sexual contact (rare) Transplacental
Incubation Period	3w - 5w (range 2w - 12w)
Diagnostic Tests	Viral culture (blood, CSF, urine, tissue). Serology. Direct viral microscopy. Nucleic acid amplification
Typical Adult Therapy	[Most cases self-limited]. Ganciclovir 5 mg/kg q12h IV X 2 to 3w. OR Foscarnet 90 mg/kg Q12h IV
Typical Pediatric Therapy	[Most cases self-limited] Ganciclovir 5 mg/kg q12h IV X 2 to 3w
Vaccine	Cytomegalovirus immunoglobulin
Clinical Hints	Heterophile-negative "mononucleosis"; mild pharyngitis (without exudate); variable lymphadenopathy and splenomegaly; retinitis in AIDS patients; pneumonia in setting of immune suppression.
Synonyms	Cytomegalovirus, Zytomegalie. ICD9: 078.5 ICD10: B25

Clinical

Acute Cytomegalovirus infection is clinically similar to infectious mononucleosis (IM), and characterized by fever, generalized lymphadenopathy and hepatosplenomegaly. [1]
• In contrast to IM, pharyngitis is uncommon in Cytomegalovirus infection.
• Cytomegalovirus infection is often identified in cases of fatal myocarditis in immunocompetent patients. [2]
• Primary CMV infection may be associated with uveitis [3] , retinitis or pneumonia [4] • even in immunocompetent patients [5] [6]
• Additional manifestations of CMV infection may include prostatitis [7] , adrenal failure [8] , protracted diarrhea [9] , esophagitis [10] , gastritis [11] , duodenitis [12] , colitis with megacolon [13] [14] or colonic polyposis [15] , pancreatitis [16] , myocarditis [17] and protein-loosing gastropathy (Menterier's disease). [18]
• Sexually-acquired Cytomegalovirus proctitis is characterized by rectal bleeding associated with a mononucleosis-like syndrome. [19]
• The clinical features of Cytomegalovirus colitis in AIDS patients may mimic those of amebic colitis [20] [21] or Crohn's disease. [22]
• Cases of pruritic maculo-papular exanthem due to CMV infection are reported among patients with AIDS. [23]
• Evidence for primary CMV infection is often present among infants hospitalized for wheezing. [24]
• Ocular infection may present as inflammatory ocular hypertensive syndrome (IOHS), corneal endothelitis, or retinitis with retinal necrosis. [25] [26]
• Rare instances of erythema multiforme complicating Cytomegalovirus infection have been reported. [27]
• CMV / EBV co-infection may be associated with prolonged illness. [28]

Severe or fatal multisystem disease occurs is encountered in congenital infection [29-34] and infection of immune-suppressed individuals. [35-38]
• Instances of pure red-cell aplasia [39] and hemophagocytic syndrome have been reported. [40]
• Sensorineural hearing loss detected in 21% of asymptomatic and 33% of symptomatic congenital infections [41-44]
• Residual neurological damage including epilepsy is common among infants with congenital infection. [45]
• Rare instances of persistent pulmonary hypertension have been reported in infants with congenital infection. [46]
• Immunocompetent persons may also develop major complications [47] , including peripheral venous [48-56] , mesenteric [57-60] or portal vein thrombosis [61-71] , colitis [72] , hemolytic anemia [73] , prostatitis [74] and cholecystitis. [75]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

References

1. Lancet Infect Dis 2004 Dec ;4(12):725-38.
2. Clin Infect Dis 2005 Mar 1;40(5):683-8.
3. Medicine (Baltimore) 2008 May ;87(3):167-76.
4. Infect Dis Clin North Am 2010 Mar ;24(1):147-58.
5. J Neuroophthalmol 2008 Jun ;28(2):126-7.
6. Eur J Ophthalmol 2008 Sep-Oct;18(5):813-5.
7. Int J Surg Pathol 2010 Feb ;18(1):55-9.
8. Eur J Pediatr 2010 Jul ;169(7):887-9.
9. An Pediatr (Barc) 2009 Jun ;70(6):582-5.
10. Dis Esophagus 2010 Aug ;23(6):E32-4.
11. World J Gastrointest Endosc 2010 Nov 16;2(11):379-80.
12. Scand J Gastroenterol 2011 Oct ;46(10):1228-35.
13. J Med Virol 2010 Apr ;82(4):638-41.
14. BMC Pediatr 2011 ;11:52.
15. Pathology 2011 Aug ;43(5):440-6.
16. JOP 2011 ;12(2):158-61.
17. Intern Med 2010 ;49(2):131-3.
18. Acta Gastroenterol Belg 2007 Jul-Sep;70(3):296-9.
19. Sex Transm Dis 2011 Sep ;38(9):876-8.
20. Am J Med Sci 2008 Oct ;336(4):362-4.
21. Gastroenterol Hepatol 1998 Jan ;21(1):26-7.
22. World J Gastroenterol 2009 Sep 14;15(34):4327-30.
23. Int J Dermatol 2008 Sep ;47(9):944-6.
24. Pediatr Int 2008 Oct ;50(5):654-7.
25. Graefes Arch Clin Exp Ophthalmol 2011 Jan ;249(1):103-10.
26. Eye (Lond) 2011 Dec 16;
27. J Cutan Med Surg 2011 Mar-Apr;15(2):115-7.
28. J Med Virol 2009 Aug ;81(8):1399-402.
29. Curr Opin Obstet Gynecol 2011 Apr ;23(2):123-8.
30. Pediatr Clin North Am 2004 Aug ;51(4):889-908, viii.
31. Curr Opin Infect Dis 2005 Jun ;18(3):241-5.
32. J Infect Dis 2007 Mar 15;195(6):782-8.
33. Semin Fetal Neonatal Med 2007 Jun ;12(3):154-9.
34. Indian J Pathol Microbiol 2008 Jul-Sep;51(3):402-4.
35. Transplantation 2005 Feb 27;79(4):381-6.
36. Curr Infect Dis Rep 2006 May ;8(3):222-30.
37. World J Gastroenterol 2008 Aug 21;14(31):4849-60.
38. J Med Case Reports 2008 ;2:289.
39. J Pediatr Hematol Oncol 2010 May ;32(4):315-6.
40. Braz J Infect Dis 2009 Feb ;13(1):72-3.
41. J Pediatr 2008 Jul ;153(1):84-8.
42. Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol 2011 Mar ;75(3):376-82.
43. Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg 2011 May ;144(5):662-75.
44. Georgian Med News 2011 Jun ;(195):61-5.
45. Brain Dev 2008 Jun ;30(6):420-4.
46. Pulm Med 2011 ;2011:293285.
47. Virol J 2008 ;5:47.
48. Clin Microbiol Infect 2010 Jul ;16(7):851-4.
49. J Thromb Thrombolysis 2009 Nov ;28(4):496-9.
50. Isr Med Assoc J 2007 Oct ;9(10):757-8.
51. Am J Med Sci 2007 Aug ;334(2):111-4.
52. Ann Clin Microbiol Antimicrob 2005 ;4:11.
53. Clin Infect Dis 2003 Jun 1;36(11):E134-9.
54. J Infect 2003 Feb ;46(2):141-2.
55. Thromb Res 2010 Dec ;126(6):e439-43.
56. Ann Hematol 2011 Sep 9;
57. Blood Coagul Fibrinolysis 2007 Jul ;18(5):509-11.
58. Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol 2006 Apr ;18(4):443-5.
59. Enferm Infecc Microbiol Clin 2002 Feb ;20(2):96-7.
60. Clin Infect Dis 2001 Mar 15;32(6):983-6.
61. J Thromb Thrombolysis 2009 Nov ;28(4):496-9.
62. Clin Infect Dis 2007 Jan 15;44(2):e13-6.
63. Thromb Haemost 2006 Jan ;95(1):199-201.
64. BMC Gastroenterol 2006 ;6:10.
65. Rev Med Interne 2006 May ;27(5):426-8.
66. Rev Med Interne 2006 Jan ;27(1):54-8.
67. Presse Med 2001 Dec 15;30(38):1876-8.
68. Eur J Intern Med 2011 Apr ;22(2):195-9.
69. Recenti Prog Med 2011 Jul-Aug;102(7-8):294-5.
70. J Med Virol 2012 Jan ;84(1):116-8.
71. J Thromb Thrombolysis 2011 Dec 13;
72. Singapore Med J 2011 Sep ;52(9):e170-2.
73. J Med Case Reports 2010 ;4:334.
74. Am J Transplant 2011 Jun ;11(6):1330-3.
75. Am J Transplant 2009 May ;9(5):1249-52.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Dengue

Agent	VIRUS - RNA. Flaviviridae, Flavivirus: Dengue virus
Reservoir	Human Mosquito ? Monkey (in Malaysia and Africa)
Vector	Mosquito - Stegomyia (Aedes) aegypti, S. albopictus, S. polynesiensis, S. scutellaris
Vehicle	Blood (rare)
Incubation Period	5d - 8d (range 2d - 15d)
Diagnostic Tests	Viral isolation (blood). Serology. Nucleic acid amplification. Biosafety level 2.
Typical Adult Therapy	Supportive; IV fluids to maintain blood pressure and reverse hemoconcentration
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Headache, myalgia, arthralgia, relative bradycardia, leukopenia and macular rash; dengue hemorrhagic (DHF) = dengue + thrombocytopenia and hemoconcentration; dengue shock = DHF + hypotension.
Synonyms	Bouquet fever, Break-bone fever, Dandy fever, Date fever, Dengue Fieber, Duengero, Giraffe fever, Petechial fever, Polka fever. ICD9: 061 ICD10: A90,A91

Clinical

WHO Case definitions for surveillance:

1. DENGUE FEVER:

Clinical description

• An acute febrile illness of 2-7 days duration with 2 or more of the following: headache, retro-orbital pain, myalgia, arthralgia (as many as 41% of cases [1] , rash, hemorrhagic manifestations, leucopenia.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis • One or more of the following:

• Isolation of the dengue virus from serum, plasma, leukocytes, or autopsy samples

• Demonstration of a fourfold or greater change in reciprocal IgG or IgM antibody titers to one or more dengue virus antigens in paired serum samples

• Demonstration of dengue virus antigen in autopsy tissue by immunohistochemistry or immunofluorescence or in serum samples by EIA

• Detection of viral genomic sequences in autopsy tissue, serum or CSF samples by polymerase chain reaction (PCR)

Case classification

• Suspected: A case compatible with the clinical description.

• Probable: A case compatible with the clinical description with one or more of the following:

• Supportive serology (reciprocal hemagglutination-inhibition antibody titer >1280, comparable IgG EIA titer or positive IgM antibody test in late acute or convalescent-phase serum specimen).

• Occurrence at same location and time as other confirmed cases of dengue fever.

• Confirmed: A case compatible with the clinical description, laboratory confirmed.

2. DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER:

A probable or confirmed case of dengue and hemorrhagic tendencies evidenced by one or more of the following:

• Positive tourniquet test (sensitivity questioned • see reference [2])

• Petechiae, ecchymoses or purpura

• Bleeding: mucosa, gastrointestinal tract, injection sites or other

• Hematemesis or melena

• And thrombocytopenia (100 000 cells or less per mm3)

• And evidence of plasma leakage due to increased vascular permeability, manifested by one or more of the following:

• 20% rise in average hematocrit for age and sex

• 20% drop in hematocrit following volume replacement treatment compared to baseline

• signs of plasma leakage (pleural effusion, ascites, hypoproteinemia)

3. DENGUE SHOCK SYNDROME:

All the above criteria, plus evidence of circulatory failure manifested by rapid and weak pulse, and narrow pulse pressure (<=20 mm Hg) or hypotension for age, cold, clammy skin and altered mental status.

CDC case definition:

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

For surveillance purposes, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) case definition of dengue fever consists of "acute febrile illness characterized by frontal headache, retro-ocular pain, muscle and joint pain, and rash."
• The initial fever rises rapidly and lasts for two to seven days.
• Occasionally "saddleback" fever pattern is evident, with a drop after a few days and rebound within 24 hours. [3] Relative bradycardia is common. [4]
• Conjunctival injection and pharyngeal inflammation may occur as well as lymphadenopathy.
• Rash occurs in up to 50 percent of patients, either early in the illness with flushing or mottling, or between the 2nd to the 6th day as a scarlatiniform or maculopapular rash that usually spreads centrifugally.
• The later rash usually lasts for two to three days.
• Diffuse erythema and late desquamation of hands and feet may be confused with toxic shock syndrome.
• As fever drops, petechiae may be seen.
• Additional manifestations of dengue may include post-dengue depression, acalculous cholecystitis, uveitis, retinitis and psychological depression.

Additional clinical features:
• The likelihood of encountering classic clinical findings of dengue fever increases with patient age. [5]
• The rash of dengue may be mistaken for measles or rubella. [6]
• A long time interval between attacks of dengue may actually increase the risk of dengue hemorrhagic fever. [7]
• Rare instances of encephalopathy [8], seizures, splenic rupture [9] [10], myocarditis, pericarditis [11] and aplastic anemia complicating dengue are reported. [12]
• Hepatic dysfunction is often encountered [13] [14]; however, overt hepatitis is less common. [15]
• Retinal involvement may manifest as foveolitis, which can be diagnosed by funduscopy and optical coherence tomography [16]
• Prolonged post-dengue fatigue is common. [17]
• Renal failure is associated with increased mortality rates in dengue. [18]
• Risk factors for fatal dengue hemorrhagic fever among elderly patients in include male sex, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, dengue shock syndrome and acute renal failure. [19]

The diagnosis of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is defined by [20]
• thrombocytopenia (<100,000/mm3)
• evidence of plasma leakage (hematocrit increased by at least 20%) or other objective evidence of increased capillary permeability
• Dengue Shock Syndrome (DSS) consists of DHF in addition to hypotension or narrow pulse pressure (less than 21 mm Hg). [21]

Note that Leptospirosis [22], Zika, Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever [23] and Dengue are clinically similar, and may coexist in a given country.

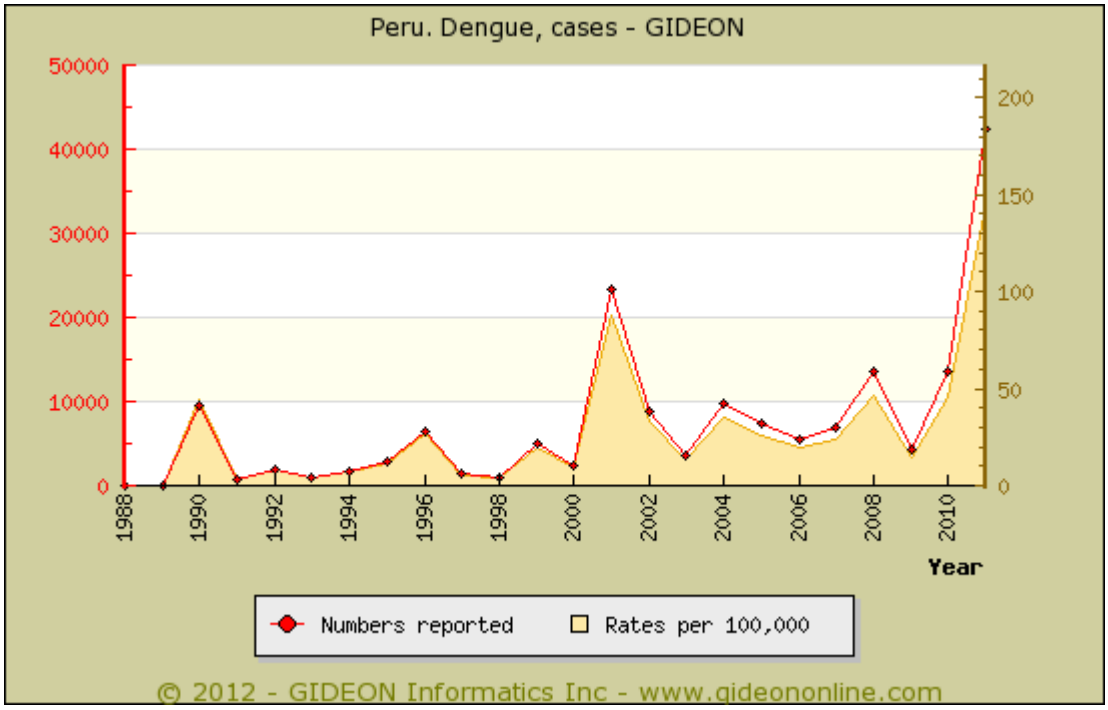
This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 119 countries.

Dengue in Peru

The first epidemic of dengue in Peru was reported in 1818, and affected an estimated 50,000 persons.

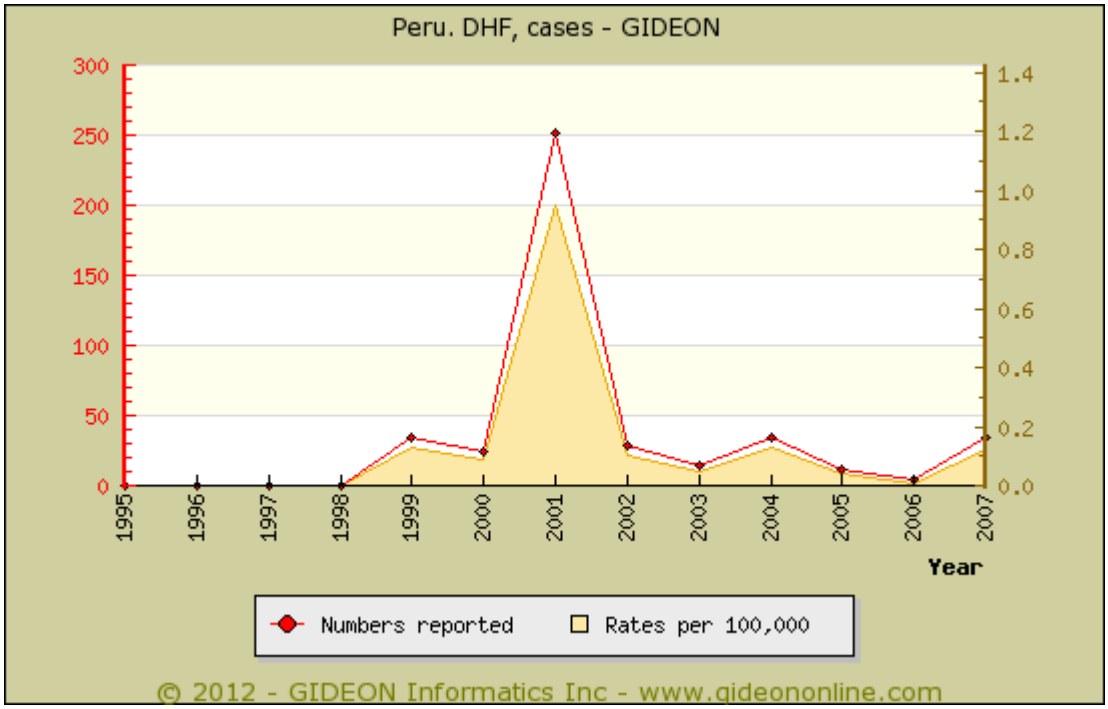
Cases were reported during 1953 to 1955, and in 1958.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



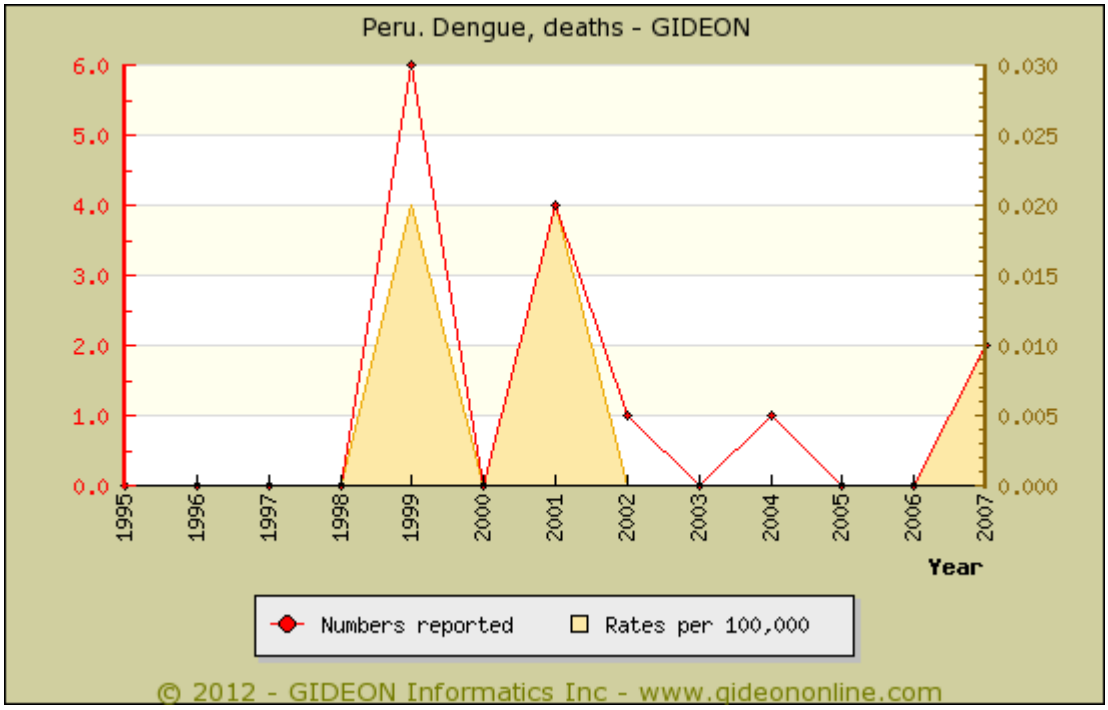
Graph: Peru. Dengue, cases

Notes:
Individual years:
1996 - Most cases on the northern coast and the northeastern and central jungle regions.



Graph: Peru. DHF, cases

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



Graph: Peru. Dengue, deaths

Prevalence surveys:

26.0% of febrile participants reporting to local health clinics or hospitals in Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Paraguay (2000 to 2007) [24]

Stegomyia (Aedes) aegypti was declared eradicated in 1958, but reappeared in Iquitos in 1984. [25] [26]

Notable outbreaks:

1990 - An outbreak (150,000 cases estimated) of dengue was reported with highest rates in Iquitos and Tarapoto. [27-30]
2001 - An outbreak (791 cases) was reported in Comas, Lima Department.
2010 to 2011 - Outbreaks were reported in Iquitos (4,348 cases) [31] [32] , Loreto [33] [34] , Amazonas [35] and Piura. [36-40]
2012 - An outbreak was reported. [41] [42]

References

1. Clin Rheumatol 2009 Sep ;28(9):1067-71.
2. J Assoc Physicians India 1999 Feb ;47(2):203-4.
3. Postgrad Med J 2004 Oct ;80(948):588-601.
4. Emerg Infect Dis 2008 Feb ;14(2):350-1.
5. Emerg Infect Dis 2007 Jun ;13(6):924-5.
6. Rev Soc Bras Med Trop 2008 Jul-Aug;41(4):338-44.
7. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2008 Jun ;102(6):522-3.
8. Am J Trop Med Hyg 1996 Mar ;54(3):253-5.
9. Trop Med Parasitol 1993 Dec ;44(4):327-8.
10. Braz J Infect Dis 2003 Dec ;7(6):423-5.
11. BMC Res Notes 2011 Jul 29;4(1):268.
12. Travel Med Infect Dis 2009 Mar ;7(2):118-20.
13. Am J Trop Med Hyg 1992 Sep ;47(3):265-70.
14. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2010 Oct ;83(4):774-80.
15. Asian Pac J Trop Med 2011 Apr ;4(4):323-4.
16. Ophthalmologica 2008 ;222(5):317-20.
17. J Clin Virol 2007 Jan ;38(1):1-6.
18. Clin J Am Soc Nephrol 2008 Sep ;3(5):1350-6.
19. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2008 Aug ;79(2):149-53.
20. Lancet 2007 Nov 10;370(9599):1644-52.
21. Clin Microbiol Rev 1998 Jul ;11(3):480-96.
22. Trop Doct 2010 Apr ;40(2):92-4.
23. J Infect Dev Ctries 2010 Jul ;4(7):459-63.
24. PLoS Negl Trop Dis 2010 ;4(8):e787.
25. J Med Entomol 2004 Nov ;41(6):1123-42.
26. Mem Inst Oswaldo Cruz 2001 Jul ;96(5):657-8.
27. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 1991 Mar 8;40(9):145-7.
28. Am J Trop Med Hyg 1996 Oct ;55(4):459-63.
29. Can Dis Wkly Rep 1991 Oct 5;17(40):217-8.
30. Bull Pan Am Health Organ 1992 ;26(3):201-7.
31. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20101122.4217
32. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20110124.0292
33. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20110117.0198
34. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20110620.1888
35. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20110131.0372
36. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100412.1190
37. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100830.3085
38. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20110111.0122
39. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20110209.0449
40. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20110222.0579
41. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20120116.1011474
42. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20120130.1025955

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Dermatophytosis

Agent	FUNGUS. Ascomycota, Euascomyces, Onygenales: Epidermophyton, Microsporum, Trichophyton, Trichosporon spp., Arthroderma, et al
Reservoir	Human Dog Cat Rabbit Marsupial Other mammal
Vector	None
Vehicle	Contaminated soil/flooring Animal contact
Incubation Period	2w - 38w
Diagnostic Tests	Fungal culture and microscopy of skin, hair or nails. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Skin - topical Clotrimazole, Miconazole, etc. Hair/nails - Terbinafine, Griseofulvin, Itraconazole or Fluconazole PO
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Erythematous, circinate, scaling or dyschromic lesions of skin, hair or nails; pruritus, secondary infection and regional lymphadenopathy may be present.
Synonyms	Dermatomicose, Dermatomycose, Dermatomycosis, Dermatomykose, Dermatomykosen, Emericella, Favus, Granuloma trichophyticum, Gruby's disease, Leukonychia trichophytica, Onychocola, Onychomycosis, Pityriasis versicolor, Ringworm, Saint Aignan's disease, Scytalidium, Tinea, Tinea barbae, Tinea capitis, Tinea corporis, Tinea cruris, Tinea favosa, Tinea imbricata, Tinea manum, Tinea pedis, Tinea unguinum, Tokelau ringworm, Triadelphia pulvinata, Trichomycosis, Trichophytosis, Trichophytosis gladiatorum. ICD9: 110,111 ICD10: B35,B36

Clinical

Dermatophytosis is characterized by indolent infection of skin, hair or nails. [1] [2]

Common findings include scaling, pruritis and discoloration • usually without overt signs of inflammation.

Tinea imbricata, a superficial mycosis caused by *Trichophyton concentricum*, an anthropophilic dermatophyte.
• The skin lesions are characteristically concentric and lamellar (imbricata: in Latin, tiled) plaques of scale. [3]
• Predisposing conditions include humidity, inheritance, and immunologic factors. [4]

Rare instances of mycetoma of the scalp due to *Microsporum canis* have been reported. [5]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Dermatol Ther 2004 ;17(6):517-22.
2. Lancet 2004 Sep 25-Oct 1;364(9440):1173-82.
3. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2008 Apr ;102(4):389-93.
4. Int J Dermatol 2004 Jul ;43(7):506-10.
5. Diagn Microbiol Infect Dis 2011 May ;70(1):145-9.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Dientamoeba fragilis infection

Agent	PARASITE - Protozoa. Archezoa, Parabasala, Trichomonadea. Flagellate: Dientamoeba fragilis
Reservoir	Human Gorilla
Vector	None
Vehicle	Fecal-oral (? on pinworm ova)
Incubation Period	8d - 25d
Diagnostic Tests	Identification of trophozoites in stool. Nucleic acid amplification. Alert laboratory if this diagnosis is suspected.
Typical Adult Therapy	Stool precautions. Iodoquinol 650 mg PO TID X 20d. OR Tetracycline 500 mg QID X 10d. OR Paromomycin 10 mg/kg TID X 7d OR Metronidazole 750 mg PO TID X 10d
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Stool precautions. Iodoquinol 13 mg/kg PO TID X 20d. OR (age >8) Tetracycline 10 mg/kg QID X 10d OR Paromomycin 10 mg/kg TID X 7d OR Metronidazole 15 mg/kg PO TID X 10d
Clinical Hints	Abdominal pain with watery or mucous diarrhea; eosinophilia may be present; infestation may persist for more than one year.
Synonyms	

Clinical

Most infections are asymptomatic.
• Symptoms may include diarrhea, flatulence, abdominal pain, fatigue and anorexia; and may rarely mimic acute appendicitis. [1-3]
• Clinical features are similar to those of giardiasis; however, vomiting, anorexia and weight loss are less common in *Dientamoeba* infection. [4]
• The presence of abdominal pain or diarrhea in a patient with enterobiasis should suggest the diagnosis of concurrent *Dientamoeba* infection. [5]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Clin Microbiol Rev 2004 Jul ;17(3):553-70, table of contents.
2. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2010 Apr ;82(4):614-9.
3. Parasitology 2011 Apr 27;:1-5.
4. Int J Infect Dis 2006 May ;10(3):255-61.
5. Trends Parasitol 2006 Feb ;22(2):92-6.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Diphtheria

Agent	BACTERIUM. Corynebacterium diphtheriae A facultative gram-positive bacillus
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Droplet Contact Dairy products Clothing
Incubation Period	2d - 5d (range 1d - 10d)
Diagnostic Tests	Culture on special media. Advise laboratory when this diagnosis is suspected.
Typical Adult Therapy	Respiratory isolation. Equine antitoxin 20,000 to 80,000 units IM. Erythromycin 500 mg QID X 10d
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Respiratory isolation. Equine antitoxin 1,000 units/kg IM. Erythromycin 10 mg/kg QID X 10d
Vaccines	Diphtheria antitoxin Diphtheria DTP DT DTaP Td
Clinical Hints	Pharyngeal membrane with cervical edema and lymphadenopathy; or punched out skin ulcers with membrane; myocarditis or neuropathy (foot/wrist drop) appears weeks later.
Synonyms	Corynebacterium diphtheriae, Difteri, Difteria, Difterie, Difterite, Diphterie. ICD9: 032 ICD10: A36

Clinical

WHO Case definition for surveillance:
Clinical description
• An illness of the upper respiratory tract characterized by laryngitis or pharyngitis or tonsillitis, and adherent membranes of tonsils, pharynx and/or nose
Laboratory criteria for diagnosis
• Isolation of *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* from a clinical specimen.
• Note: A rise in serum antibody (fourfold or greater) is of interest only if both serum samples were obtained before administration of diphtheria toxoid or antitoxin. This is not usually the case in surveillance, where serological diagnosis of diphtheria is thus unlikely to be an issue.
Case classification
• Suspected: Not applicable.
• Probable: A case that meets the clinical description.
• Confirmed: A probable case that is laboratory confirmed or linked epidemiologically to a laboratory confirmed case.
Note: Persons with positive *C. diphtheriae* cultures who do not meet the clinical description (i.e. asymptomatic carriers) should not be reported as probable or confirmed diphtheria cases.

Faucal diphtheria:
Following an incubation period of 2 to 5 days (7 days after primary skin infection for cutaneous diphtheria), the patient presents with nonspecific symptom which may include fever and chills, malaise, sore throat, hoarseness or dysphagia, cervical edema and lymphadenopathy, rhinorrhea (mucopurulent or blood-tinged), cough, stridor, wheezing, nausea and vomiting and headache. [1]
• Respiratory diphtheria may progress rapidly to respiratory arrest from airway obstruction by a tracheobronchial pseudomembrane.
• Tachycardia, pallor, and foul breath may be present.
• The pseudomembrane is generally firm, adherent, thick, fibrinous and of a gray-brown color.
• It may occur over the palate, pharynx, epiglottis, larynx, or trachea • occasionally extending into the tracheobronchial tree.
• The area may bleed if disturbed.
• Marked edema of the tonsils, uvula, submandibular region and anterior neck ("bull neck) may be observed and may be associated with thick speech, stridor, anterior cervical lymphadenopathy, and petechial hemorrhages.

Cutaneous diphtheria:
Cutaneous diphtheria is associated with a history of a break in the skin, followed by pain, tenderness, erythema, or exudate.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

- Lesions appear as punched-out ulcers with dirty gray membranes at their margins.
- Genital ulcers may be misdiagnosed as venereal disease. [2]

Cardiac complications:
Cardiovascular signs ensue 1 to 2 weeks following the initial illness.
- Myocarditis occurs in as many as two thirds of patients, and approximately 20% develop cardiac dysfunction.
- Circulatory collapse, heart failure, atrioventricular blocks and arrhythmias may occur.
- Endocarditis and mycotic aneurysms also have been reported, typically in intravenous drug users.

Neurological complications:
Approximately 70% of patients with severe infection develop neuropathy, neuritis or motor paralysis 2 to 8 weeks following initial illness.
- Clinical and cerebrospinal fluid findings at this stage are indistinguishable from those Guillain-Barre syndrome.
- Potentially fatal paralysis of the diaphragm may ensue.
- Paralysis typically resolves completely with resolution of infection.

The neurological manifestations of diphtheria include:
- hypesthesia and paralysis of the soft palate
- weakness of the posterior pharyngeal, laryngeal, and facial nerves, resulting in a "nasal tone" to the voice, difficulty in swallowing, and occasionally aspiration
- cranial neuropathies, typically during the fifth week, leading to oculomotor and ciliary paralysis (strabismus, blurred vision, and loss of accommodation)
- symmetric polyneuropathy beginning within 10 days to 3 months after infection, and manifest as motor deficit with diminished deep tendon reflexes
- proximal muscle weakness of the extremities progressing distally (or distal weakness progressing proximally).

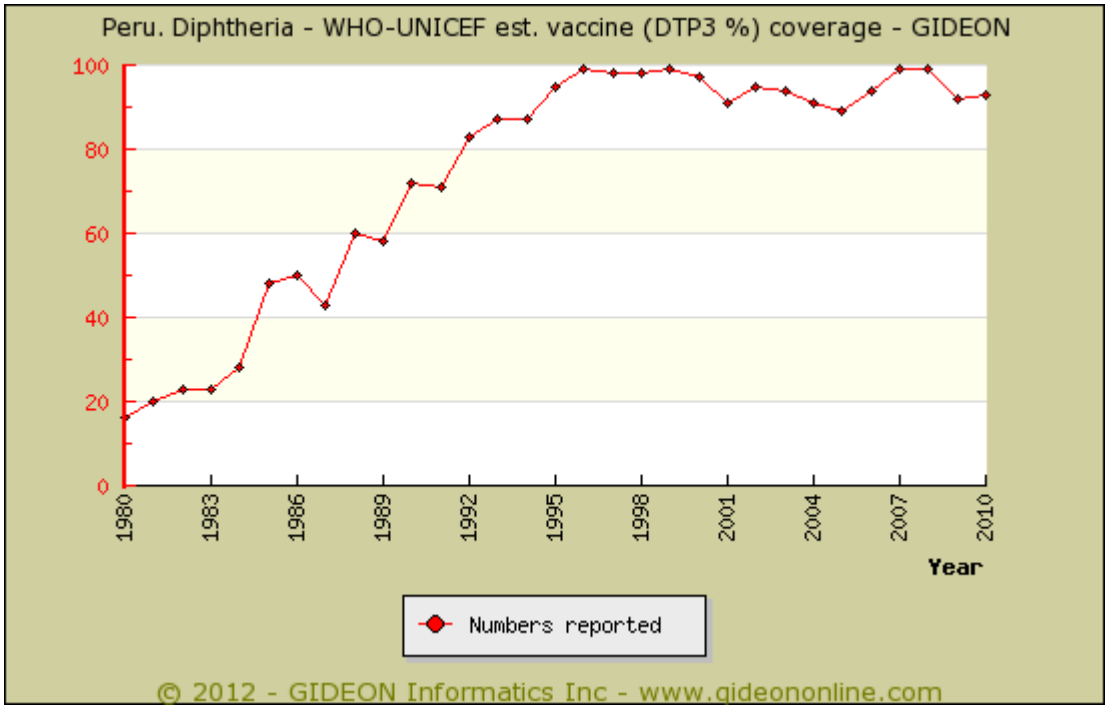
Other forms of diphtheria:
Other less common manifestations include infection of the genitourinary tract, gastrointestinal tract, vagina, external ear, and conjunctiva.
- Hemorrhagic conjunctivitis and dissolution of the cornea may occur. [3]
- Focal necrosis of the kidneys [4] , liver, and adrenal glands may be observed.
- Cases of septic arthritis, osteomyelitis, splenic abscesses, and bacteremia have been reported.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

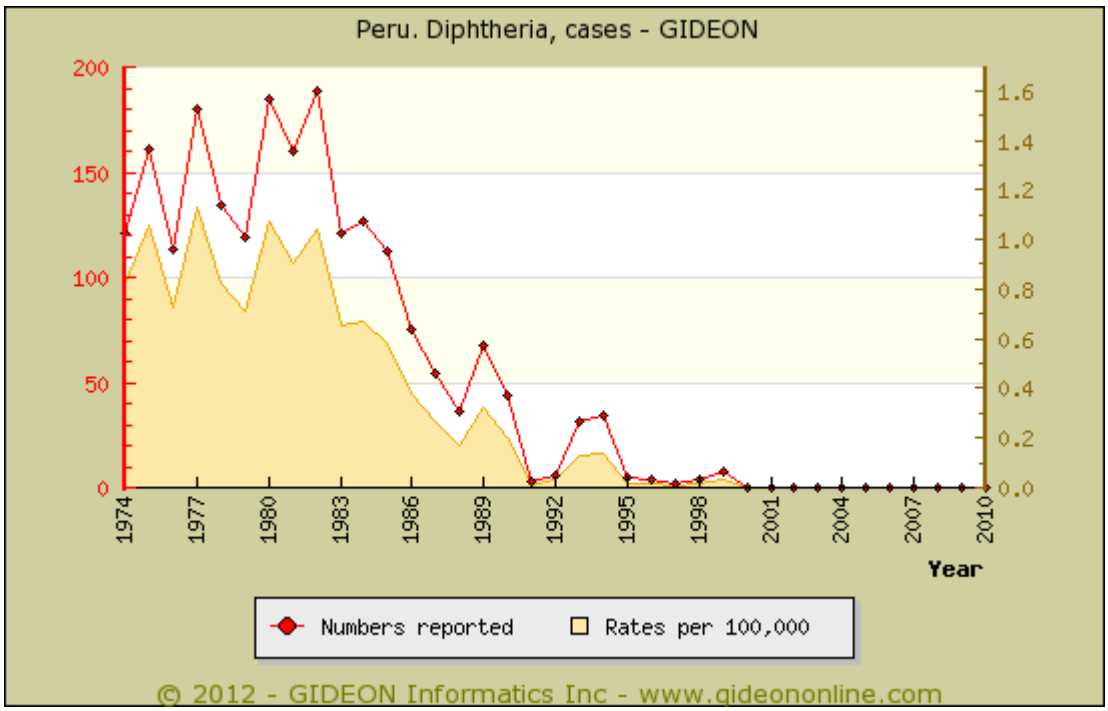
Diphtheria in Peru

Vaccine Schedule:
BCG - birth
DT - 3,4 months (National ESAVI)
DTwP - 2, 3, 4 months; Part of country
DTwPHibHep - 2, 4 months; Part of country
HepB - birth; 2, 4 months
Hib - 2, 4 months
MMR - 12 months
MR - 15-19 years
OPV - 2, 3, 4 months
Pneumo conj - 3, 5, 12 months
Rotavirus - 2,4 months
TT/Td - 15-49 years (x2)
Yellow fever - 9 months [local population living in endemic areas]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



Graph: Peru. Diphtheria - WHO-UNICEF est. vaccine (DTP3 %) coverage



Graph: Peru. Diphtheria, cases

Notable outbreaks:

1993 - An outbreak was reported in rural Cuzco.

References

1. J Infect Dis 2000 Feb ;181 Suppl 1:S110-5.
2. Indian J Dermatol Venereol Leprol 2008 Mar-Apr;74(2):187.
3. Arch Ophthalmol 1978 Jan ;96(1):53-6.
4. Lik Sprava 2010 Oct-Dec;(7-8):44-53.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Diphyllobothriasis

Agent	PARASITE - Platyhelminthes, Cestoda. Pseudophyllidea, Diphyllobothriidae: Diphyllobothrium latum, et al
Reservoir	Human Dog Bear Fish-eating mammal
Vector	None
Vehicle	Fresh-water fish - notably (for D. latum) perch, burbot and pike
Incubation Period	4w - 6w (range 2w - 2y)
Diagnostic Tests	Identification of ova or proglottids in feces.
Typical Adult Therapy	Praziquantel 10 mg/kg PO as single dose OR Niclosamide 2 g PO once
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Praziquantel 10 mg/kg PO as single dose OR Niclosamide 50 mg/kg PO once
Clinical Hints	Abdominal pain, diarrhea and flatulence; vitamin B12 deficiency is noted in 0.02% of patients; rare instances of intestinal obstruction have been described; worm may survive for decades in human intestine.
Synonyms	Bandwurmer [Diphyllobothrium], Broad fish tapeworm, Diphyllobothrium latum, Diplogonoporiasis, Fish tapeworm. ICD9: 123.4 ICD10: B70.0

Clinical

Patients may experience abdominal pain, diarrhea, weight loss, asthenia or vertigo. [1]
• Vitamin B-12 deficiency is described in cases of prolonged infestation.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Diphyllobothriasis in Peru

Diphyllobothriasis is common in coastal regions.

Diphyllobothrium pacificum [2] , a large tapeworm of seals, is often found as an accidental parasite of man in Peru.
- Associated symptoms consist of abdominal pain, flatulence and diarrhea.
- *D. pacificum* has been identified in a dog (*Canis familiaris*) in Chincha. [3]

References

1. Parasitol Res 2003 Nov ;91(5):412-38.
2. Bol Chil Parasitol 1986 Jan-Jun;41(1-2):7-13.
3. Bol Chil Parasitol 2001 Jan-Jun;56(1-2):26-8.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Dipylidiasis

Agent	PARASITE - Platyhelminthes, Cestoda. Cyclophyllidea, Dipylidiidae: Dipylidium caninum
Reservoir	Dog Cat
Vector	None
Vehicle	Flea = Ctenocephalides spp. (by ingestion)
Incubation Period	21d - 28d
Diagnostic Tests	Identification of proglottids in feces.
Typical Adult Therapy	Praziquantel 10 mg/kg PO as single dose OR Niclosamide 2 g PO once
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Praziquantel 10 mg/kg PO as single dose OR Niclosamide 50 mg/kg PO once
Clinical Hints	Diarrhea, abdominal distention and restlessness (in children); eosinophilia may be observed; proglottids may migrate out of anus.
Synonyms	Cucumber tapeworm, Dipylidium caninum, Dog tapeworm, Double-pored dog tapeworm. ICD9: 123.8 ICD10: B71.1

Clinical

Most infections with *Dipylidium caninum* are asymptomatic.
• Severe diarrhea, urticaria, fever and eosinophilia are occasionally encountered. [1]
• The principal sign (in animals and children) consists of the passage of proglottids on the perianal region, feces, diapers, or occasionally on floor covering and furniture.
• Infection has been reported in patients as young as four months [2] to two years. [3]
• Proglottids are motile when freshly passed and may be mistaken for maggots or fly larvae.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Parasitol Res 2003 Nov ;91(5):412-38.
2. Clin Lab Sci 2011 ;24(4):212-4.
3. Rev Chilena Infectol 2008 Dec ;25(6):465-71.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Dirofilariasis

Agent	PARASITE - Nematoda. Phasmidea, Filariae: Dirofilaria (Nochtiella) immitis (pulmonary); D. tenuis & D. repens (subcutaneous infection) & D. ursi
Reservoir	Mammal Dog Wild carnivore (D. tenuis in raccoons; D. ursi in Bears)
Vector	Mosquito
Vehicle	None
Incubation Period	60d - 90d
Diagnostic Tests	Identification of parasite in tissue (ie, lung biopsy). Serologic tests available in some centers.
Typical Adult Therapy	Not available; excision is often diagnostic and curative
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Most patients are asymptomatic; occasional instances of cough and chest pain, with solitary pulmonary coin lesion; or multiple tender subcutaneous nodules; eosinophilia usually not present.
Synonyms	Dirofilariosis, Dirofiliaria, Dog heartworm, Filaria conjunctivae, Loaina, Pelecitus. ICD9: 125.6 ICD10: B74.8

Clinical

Pulmonary infections usually present as a well-circumscribed coin lesion. [1]
• Occasionally the lesions are transient or multiple. [2]
• Symptoms such as chest pain, dyspnea, fever, cough and eosinophilia are present in only 50% of cases.
• Isolated infections have been reported in the mesentery, spermatic cord, epididymis [3] , peritoneal cavity [4] , orbital muscles [5] and liver.
• Lesions may suggest malignancy [6] , and coexistence of dirofilariasis and lung cancer has been reported. [7]
• In rare cases pulmonary cavitation may occur [8]

Skin and subcutaneous infections are caused by *D. tenuis*, *D. repens* [9] , *D. ursi*, *D. immitis* and *D. striata*.
• Clinical manifestations are limited to a small (0.5 to 1.5 cm) discrete nodule which may appear on any area of the body. [10-12]
• Local pain, inflammation, eosinophilia and a sensation of motion may be present in some cases.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 228 countries.

Dirofilariasis in Peru

Prevalence surveys:
4.3% of dogs in Lima [13]

References

1. South Med J 1999 Mar ;92(3):276-9.
2. Vet Parasitol 2005 Oct 24;133(2-3):157-80.
3. Urology 2009 Jan ;73(1):209.e1-3.
4. Magy Seb 2008 Oct ;61(5):281-4.
5. Korean J Parasitol 2009 Dec ;47(4):397-9.
6. Pediatr Blood Cancer 2009 Sep ;53(3):485-7.
7. J Infect 2008 Apr ;56(4):241-3.
8. Nihon Kokyuki Gakkai Zasshi 2009 May ;47(5):372-5.
9. Emerg Infect Dis 2007 Jan ;13(1):150-2.
10. Int J Surg Pathol 2008 Jan ;16(1):101-3.
11. Eur J Ophthalmol 2009 May-Jun;19(3):475-7.
12. Chir Main 2011 Feb ;30(1):66-8.
13. Vet Parasitol 2005 Oct 24;133(2-3):149-56.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Eastern equine encephalitis

Agent	VIRUS - RNA. Togaviridae, Alphavirus: Eastern equine encephalitis virus
Reservoir	Wild bird Horse Cattle Pig
Vector	Mosquito (Aedes, Culiseta)
Vehicle	None
Incubation Period	7d - 10d (range 5d - 15d)
Diagnostic Tests	Viral culture (brain tissue, CSF, serum). Serology. Nucleic acid amplification. Biosafety level 2.
Typical Adult Therapy	Supportive
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Vaccine	Eastern equine encephalitis
Clinical Hints	Headache, fever, seizures, coma and leukocytosis; neurological sequelae in 40%. Case-fatality rates may approach 70%. Infection is most common during summer in temperate areas.
Synonyms	EEE. ICD9: 062.2 ICD10: A83.2

Clinical

Clinical features of eastern encephalitis (EEE) [1] , western equine encephalitis (WEE) and Venezuelan equine encephalitis (VEE) are similar, and will be discussed as a group. [2] [3]

EEE and **WEE** infections begin with headache, high fever, chills and vomiting.
• Vertigo, sore throat and respiratory symptoms are common in WEE infection.
• CNS involvement is heralded by confusion and somnolence which may progress to coma.
• Focal or generalized seizures are most common in younger patients.
• Physical examination reveals nuchal rigidity, depressed or hyperactive reflexes, tremors, or spastic paralysis.

The peripheral blood reveals a leukocytosis, more prominent in EEE than in WEE.
• Cerebrospinal fluid protein levels are elevated.
• WEE tends to produce a lymphocytic pleocytosis of 50 to 500/mm3; and EEE of 600 to 2000/mm3 .

Sequelae are most severe following EEE infection, and include mental retardation, behavioral changes, seizure disorders and paralysis.
• The case-fatality rate for EEE is 42%. [4]
• Sequelae occur in 30% of infants recovering from WEE, and 70% of infants recovering from EEE.
• Parkinsonism may occur in adults following WEE.

WEE is characterized by a case-to-infection ratio of approximately 1/1,000 for adults, 1/60 for children and 1/1 for infants. [5]
• Respiratory symptoms and overt pneumonia are common. [6]
• Younger patients tend to suffer more severe disease, with rapid onset of symptoms, presence of seizures and permanent neurological residua. [7]

VEE is often characterized by a mild flu-like illness in endemic countries.
• Overt infection is heralded by fever, chills, myalgia, headache with or without photophobia, hyperesthesia, and vomiting.
• Sore throat is noted in some cases.
• 4% of children and less than 1% of adults progress to overt encephalitis, a few days to a week following the prodrome.
• Encephalitis is characterized by nuchal rigidity, ataxia, convulsions, coma, and paralysis.
• Lymphopenia, is common, often associated with neutropenia and mild thrombocytopenia.
• Hepatic dysfunction is common, and CSF examination reveals a few hundred lymphocytes.
• The case-fatality rate is less than 1%, but increases to 20% in cases of encephalitis.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 20 countries.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Eastern equine encephalitis in Peru

The disease is endemic to the northern part of the country. [8]

Seroprevalence surveys:

2% of patients with nonspecific fever and headache in the Iquitos region (2007 publication) [9]

The principal vectors are *Culex (Melaniconion) pedroi* [10] and *Aedes (Ochlerotatus) taeniorhynchus*.
- Additional vectors include *Culex nigripalpus*, *C. caudelli*, *C. spissipes* and *C. taeniopus*.

References

1. Med Health R I 1999 Jan ;82(1):23-6.
2. Clin Microbiol Rev 1994 Jan ;7(1):89-116.
3. Infect Dis Clin North Am 1991 Mar ;5(1):73-102.
4. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2008 Dec ;79(6):974-9.
5. Calif Med 1953 Aug ;79(2):73-7.
6. Calif Med 1956 Jun ;84(6):413-9.
7. Calif Med 1956 Feb ;84(2):98-100.
8. Bull Pan Am Health Organ 1975 ;9(1):19-26.
9. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2007 Feb ;76(2):293-8.
10. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2004 Feb ;70(2):164-71.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Echinococcosis - American polycystic

Agent	PARASITE - Platyhelminthes, Cestoda. Cyclophyllidea, Taeniidae: Echinococcus vogeli and E. oligarthrus
Reservoir	Bush dog Paca Rodent
Vector	None
Vehicle	Carnivore feces Soil
Incubation Period	3y - 30y
Diagnostic Tests	Serology (may cross react with E. granulosus). Identification of parasite in surgical specimens.
Typical Adult Therapy	Albendazole 400 mg PO BID X 28d (not of proven benefit) followed by surgery as indicated
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Albendazole 10 mg/kg/day PO X 28d (not of proven benefit) followed by surgery as indicated
Clinical Hints	Right upper quadrant pain and hepatic mass appearing years after acquisition in endemic area - jaundice may be present.
Synonyms	American polycystic echinococcosis, Echinococcus oligarthus, Echinococcus vogeli, Human polycystic hydatid disease, Neotropical echinococcosis, Neotropical polycystic echinococcosis, Neotropical unicystic echinococcosis, Polycystic echinococcosis, Polycystic neotropical echinococcosis. ICD9: 122.9 ICD10: B67.9

Clinical

In infection by *E. vogeli*, the liver is involved either as the sole site of infection (41%) or with additional abdominal (29%) or thoracic (8%) structures. [1]
• 14% of patients present with lung involvement only; and intra-abdominal cysts without liver disease are common. [2]
• Proliferation of liver cysts may extend through the hepatic capsule, to involve other abdominal organs, the diaphragm or pleural viscera. [3]
• Most cysts measure 0.5 cm to 6 cm, but may grow to over 15 cm.
• Clinical manifestations are similar to those of *E. multilocularis* infection, and include abdominal pain or mass, weight loss, jaundice, anemia and fever. [4]
• Portal hypertension and biliary obstruction are found in 25% of cases.
• 22% of patients have died during surgery or the postoperative period.

To date, only three cases of *E. oligarthrus* infection have been described • two involving the orbit and one the heart. [5]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 13 countries.

Echinococcosis - American polycystic in Peru

A single case of *Echinococcus vogeli* infection was reported in Contamana (Loreto) in 2004. [6]
- No additional cases had been reported as of 2007. [7]

References

1. J Hepatol 1992 Mar ;14(2-3):203-10.
2. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2010 Mar ;104(3):230-3.
3. Acta Trop 1997 Sep 15;67(1-2):43-65.
4. Parasitol Int 2006 ;55 Suppl:S181-6.
5. Clin Microbiol Rev 2008 Apr ;21(2):380-401, table of contents.
6. Rev Inst Med Trop Sao Paulo 2004 Jan-Feb;46(1):41-2.
7. Clin Microbiol Rev 2008 Apr ;21(2):380-401, table of contents.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Echinococcosis - unilocular

Agent	PARASITE - Platyhelminthes, Cestoda. Cyclophyllidea, Taeniidae: Echinococcus granulosus, Echinococcus canadensis
Reservoir	Dog Wolf Dingo Sheep Horse Pig
Vector	None
Vehicle	Soil Dog Feces Fly
Incubation Period	1y - 20y
Diagnostic Tests	Serology. Identification of parasite in surgical specimens.
Typical Adult Therapy	Albendazole 400 mg BID X 28d. Repeat X 3, with 2 week hiatus between cycles. Praziquantel has been used preoperatively to sterilize cyst. Follow by surgery as indicated. PAIR (puncture-aspiration-injection-reaspiration) is also used
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Albendazole 10 mg/kg/day X 28d. Repeat X 3, with 2 week hiatus between cycles. Praziquantel has been used preoperatively to sterilize cyst. Follow by surgery as indicated. PAIR (puncture-aspiration-injection-reaspiration) also used
Clinical Hints	Calcified hepatic cyst or mass lesions in lungs and other organs; brain and lung involvement are common in pediatric cases.
Synonyms	Echinococcus canadensis, Echinococcus granulosus, Echinococcus ortleppi, Hydatid cyst, Unilocular echinococcosis. ICD9: 122.0,122.1,122.2,122.3,122.4 ICD10: B67.0,B67.1,B67.2,B67.3,B67.4

Clinical

Symptoms are often absent, even when large cysts are present; and cysts are often discovered incidentally on a routine x-ray or ultrasound study. [1]

Hepatic echinococcosis often presents as abdominal pain with or without a palpable mass in the right upper quadrant. [2]
• Biliary compression or rupture of the cysts into a bile duct may mimic cholecystitis or cholelithiasis.
• Ductal compression may also result in pancreatitis. [3]
• Leakage from a cyst may produce fever, pruritis, urticaria, eosinophilia or even anaphylactic shock. [4]

Extra-hepatic echinococcosis presents as space-occupying lesions of brain [5], lung [6], bone [7-14], muscles [15-21], joints [22], parapharyngeal spaces [23] or paranasal sinuses [24], heart [25-29] and heart valves [30] [31], pericardium [32], breast [33-35], subcutaneous tissue [36], abdominal wall [37], peripheral nerves [38], ovary, thyroid [39-41], parotid gland [42], spleen [43-46], adrenal [47], kidney [48-50], urinary bladder [51] [52], peritoneum [53] or virtually any other organ. [54-59]
• In contrast to hepatic echinococcosis, extrahepatic cysts are often non-calcified and may at times be mistaken for malignancy. [60] [61]
• The brain is involved in 1 to 2% of all *Echinococcus granulosus* infections. [62]
• The clinical features of cerebral coenurosis may mimic those of echinococcosis. [63]
• Primary spinal hydatidosis occurs in 1% of cases and may be confused with space-occupying non-infectious disorders [64-68]

Pulmonary cysts [69] may rupture into the bronchial tree and produce cough, hemoptysis and chest pain. [70]
• Rupture of cysts may disseminate protoscolices to contiguous organs or into the vascular system, resulting in the formation of additional cysts.
• Late intrathoracic complications include intrapulmonary or pleural rupture, infection of the ruptured cysts, reactions of the adjacent tissues, thoracic wall invasion and iatrogenic involvement of pleura. [71]
• Rupture can occur spontaneously or as a result of trauma or surgery. [72]
• Anaphylaxis may follow cyst rupture [73] [74], but has also reported in patients with intact cysts. [75] In rare cases, anaphylactic shock (eg, following blunt trauma) may be the initial presenting feature of echinococcosis. [76]
• Secondary colonization of hydatid cysts by *Aspergillus* has been reported. [77]

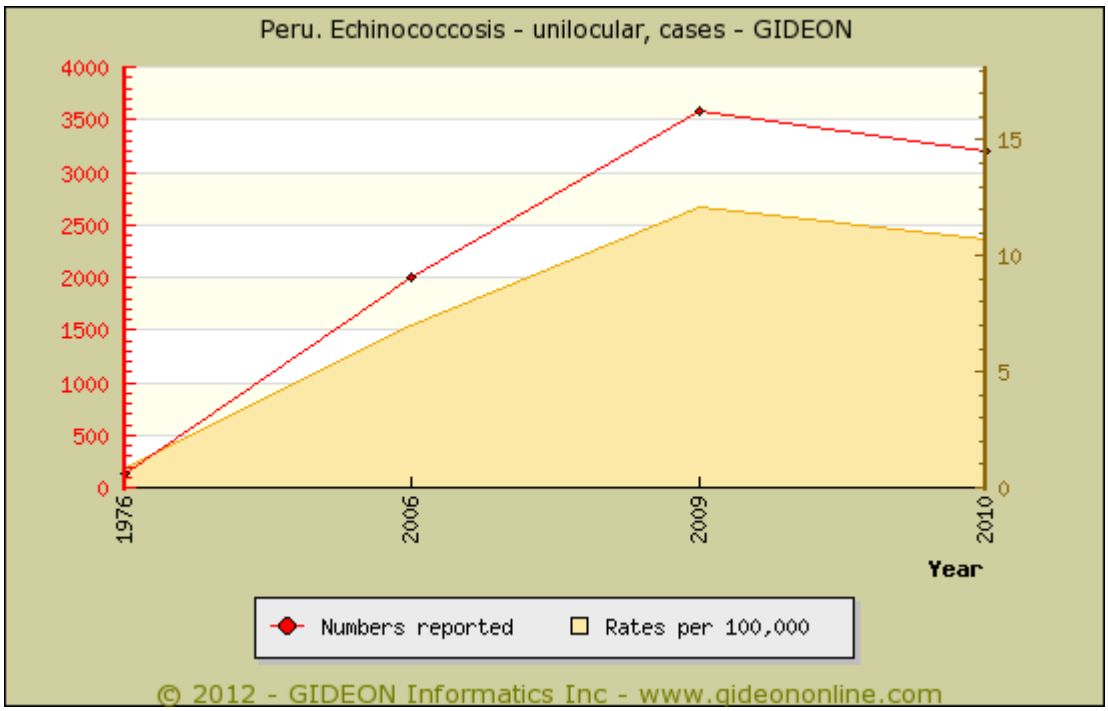
Primary superinfection of cysts by bacteria or fungi occurs in approximately 7.3% of cases. [78]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 153 countries.

Echinococcosis - unilocular in Peru

Time and Place:
- Echinococcosis is most common in central, sheep raising districts of Pasco, Huancavelica, Junin and Puno.
- The disease is not found in jungle areas.
- Cases in the coastal region are limited to Lima and Chincha. [79]
- 50 surgical cases were reported in Chincha during 1996 to 1998.
- 115 cases of lung infection were reported from a hospital in Lima during 2001 to 2005. [80]



Graph: Peru. Echinococcosis - unilocular, cases

Notes:
1. Rates for hospitalized cases were 1.0 per 100,000 during 1966 to 1971.
2. 4,829 cases were reported during 1993 to 1995.

Seroprevalence surveys:
1.9% in the Tupac Amaru (Junin Department) in 1989, to 9.1% in 1994-1995 - the highest rate reported for Latin America.

Prevalence surveys:
1.1% (pulmonary) and 4.4% (hepatic) of persons in an endemic area of the Peruvian highlands (2004) [81]
13% of households in rural Junin (>=1 person positive, 2011 publication) [82]
32% of dogs and 87% of sheep in the central Peruvian Andes (1997 publication) [83]
87% of sheep, 68% of cattle and 88% of pigs in Tupac Amaru

Echinococcus canadensis infection has been identified in pigs. [84]

References

1. J Gastroenterol Hepatol 2005 Mar ;20(3):352-9.
2. Scand J Gastroenterol Suppl 2004 ;(241):50-5.
3. Cases J 2009 ;2:7374.
4. Surg Today 2004 ;34(12):987-96.
5. J Child Neurol 2008 May ;23(5):585-8.
6. Curr Opin Pulm Med 2010 May ;16(3):257-61.
7. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2008 Mar ;102(3):233-8.
8. Ann Trop Med Parasitol 2007 Sep ;101(6):551-3.
9. Postgrad Med J 2007 Aug ;83(982):536-42.
10. JNMA J Nepal Med Assoc 2008 Jul-Sep;47(171):139-41.
11. Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2007 Dec ;55(8):525-7.
12. Orthopedics 2008 Jul ;31(7):712.
13. J Pediatr Surg 2010 Nov ;45(11):2247-9.
14. Rev Mal Respir 2011 Mar ;28(3):306-11.
15. Clin Invest Med 2008 ;31(5):E296-9.
16. Kathmandu Univ Med J (KUMJ) 2008 Oct-Dec;6(24):511-3.
17. Arch Pediatr 2010 Mar ;17(3):263-5.
18. Srp Arh Celok Lek 2010 Jul-Aug;138(7-8):502-5.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

19. BMC Infect Dis 2011 ;11:103.
20. Surg Infect (Larchmt) 2011 Oct 17;
21. Neurol Neurochir Pol 2011 ;45(4):387-390.
22. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2009 Sep ;81(3):371-2.
23. Dysphagia 2011 Mar ;26(1):75-7.
24. Gen Dent 2008 Jul-Aug;56(5):444-6.
25. Acta Med Okayama 2008 Oct ;62(5):341-4.
26. Gen Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2010 May ;58(5):248-50.
27. Bull Soc Pathol Exot 2010 Dec ;103(5):305-8.
28. J Cardiothorac Surg 2010 ;5:124.
29. Tex Heart Inst J 2011 ;38(6):719-22.
30. Eur J Echocardiogr 2008 Mar ;9(2):342-3.
31. J Clin Ultrasound 2011 Sep ;39(7):431-3.
32. J Emerg Med 2010 Jun ;38(5):582-6.
33. Acta Chir Belg 2007 Sep-Oct;107(5):570-1.
34. J Pak Med Assoc 2010 Mar ;60(3):232-4.
35. Singapore Med J 2010 Apr ;51(4):e72-5.
36. Parasitol Int 2008 Jun ;57(2):236-8.
37. J Med Case Reports 2011 ;5(1):270.
38. J Neurosurg Spine 2008 Apr ;8(4):394-7.
39. J Infect Dev Ctries 2009 ;3(9):732-4.
40. Acta Med Iran 2011 ;49(4):262-4.
41. Rev Stomatol Chir Maxillofac 2011 Oct 5;
42. Rev Stomatol Chir Maxillofac 2011 Jun ;112(3):190-2.
43. J Coll Physicians Surg Pak 2009 Jun ;19(6):380-2.
44. Trop Doct 2009 Oct ;39(4):248-9.
45. Klin Mikrobiol Infekc Lek 2009 Oct ;15(5):185-8.
46. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2010 Jul-Sep;30(3):224-7.
47. Saudi Med J 2008 Jul ;29(7):1004-8.
48. Urology 2009 May ;73(5):999-1001.
49. Can Urol Assoc J 2011 May 1;:1-6.
50. Cell Biol Int Rep 1990 Feb ;14(2):179.
51. J Postgrad Med 2008 Oct-Dec;54(4):313-5.
52. Arch Gynecol Obstet 2010 Jul ;282(1):29-32.
53. World J Emerg Surg 2009 ;4:13.
54. Tunis Med 2009 Feb ;87(2):123-6.
55. Int Urogynecol J 2010 Dec ;21(12):1577-9.
56. J Clin Med Res 2011 Feb 12;3(1):52-4.
57. Auris Nasus Larynx 2011 Nov 8;
58. J Infect Dev Ctries 2011 ;5(11):825-7.
59. Bull Soc Pathol Exot 2011 Dec 12;
60. Med Oncol 2009 Dec ;26(4):424-8.
61. J Chin Med Assoc 2011 May ;74(5):237-9.
62. J Clin Neurosci 2007 Apr ;14(4):394-6.
63. Clin Neuropathol 2011 Jan-Feb;30(1):28-32.
64. J Spinal Cord Med 2008 ;31(1):106-8.
65. Eur Spine J 2009 Jul ;18 Suppl 2:179-82.
66. Spine (Phila Pa 1976) 2010 Apr 20;35(9):E356-8.
67. Eur Spine J 2010 Sep ;19(9):1415-22.
68. Infez Med 2011 Mar 1;19(1):39-41.
69. Curr Opin Pulm Med 2010 May ;16(3):257-61.
70. Ann Thorac Surg 2004 Apr ;77(4):1200-4.
71. Eur J Radiol 2009 Apr ;70(1):49-56.
72. Saudi Med J 2010 Jan ;31(1):37-42.
73. Respir Care 2011 Jun ;56(6):863-5.
74. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2011 Sep ;85(3):452-5.
75. J Gastrointest Surg 2008 Dec ;12(12):2243-5.
76. Acta Gastroenterol Belg 2011 Sep ;74(3):462-4.
77. Clin Med Insights Case Rep 2011 ;4:63-8.
78. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2010 Mar ;82(3):376-8.
79. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2004 Sep ;71(3):327-9.
80. Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2009 Aug ;57(5):295-302.
81. Emerg Infect Dis 2008 Feb ;14(2):260-6.
82. Rev Peru Med Exp Salud Publica 2010 Oct-Dec;27(4):498-505.
83. Bull World Health Organ 1997 ;75(6):553-61.
84. Parasitol Int 2009 Jun ;58(2):184-6.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Ehrlichiosis - human monocytic

Agent	BACTERIUM. Anaplasmataceae Ehrlichia chaffeensis Intracellular Rickettsia-like bacteria
Reservoir	Dog Tick Deer Coyote
Vector	Tick ? (Dermacentor variabilis or Amblyomma americanum)
Vehicle	None
Incubation Period	7d - 21d
Diagnostic Tests	Intramonocytic inclusions seen in blood smear. Serology. Nucleic acid amplification. Cell culture (HL60 cells).
Typical Adult Therapy	Doxycycline 100 mg PO BID X 7 to 14 days OR Rifampin 600 mg daily
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Above age 8 years: Doxycycline 2 mg/kg PO BID X 7 to 14 days. OR Rifampin 10 mg/kg/day PO
Clinical Hints	Headache, myalgia and vomiting 1 to 2 weeks following tick bite; arthralgia or macular rash may be present; leukopenia, thrombocytopenia or hepatic dysfunction common; inclusions in monocytes.
Synonyms	Candidatus Neoehrlichia mikurensis, Cowdria ruminantium, Ehrlichia canis, Ehrlichia chaffeensis, Ehrlichia muris, Ehrlichia runinantium, Human monocytic ehrlichiosis, Human monocytotropic ehrlichiosis, Panola Mountain Ehrlichia. ICD9: 082.41 ICD10: B28.8

Clinical

Human Monocytic Ehrlichiosis (HME) and Human Granulocytic Ehrlichiosis (HE) are similar, and characterized by fever, headache, myalgia, thrombocytopenia, leukopenia, and elevated liver enzyme levels. [1] [2]
• A rash occurs in approximately one third of patients with HME but is less common in patients with HE. Rash is much more common among children than adults with the disease. [3]
• Most cases of ehrlichiosis are mild; however, complications such as adult respiratory distress syndrome, renal failure, neurological disorders, hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis [4] and disseminated intravascular coagulation can occur. [5] [6]
• Case-fatality ratios in severe cases are as high as 5% for HME and 10% for HGE.
• Symptomatic infection is more common among patients with AIDS than among immunocompetent persons.

Candidatus Neoehrlichia mikurensis infection is characterized by fever, cough, myalgia and hemorrhagic or thrombotic events. [7]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 24 countries.

Ehrlichiosis - human monocytic in Peru

Seroprevalence surveys:
13% of the general population (2009 publication) [8]

References

1. Clin Microbiol Rev 2003 Jan ;16(1):37-64.
2. Clin Infect Dis 2007 Jul 15;45 Suppl 1:S45-51.
3. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2007 Jun ;26(6):475-9.
4. Pediatr Blood Cancer 2011 Apr ;56(4):661-3.
5. Curr Treat Options Neurol 2006 May ;8(3):179-84.
6. Forensic Sci Med Pathol 2011 Sep ;7(3):287-93.
7. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20111028.3205
8. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2009 Feb ;80(2):242-4.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Endocarditis - infectious

Agent	BACTERIUM OR FUNGUS. viridans streptococci, Staphylococcus aureus, enterococci, Candida albicans, et al.
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Endogenous
Incubation Period	Variable
Diagnostic Tests	Blood culture, clinical findings, ultrasonography of heart valves.
Typical Adult Therapy	Bactericidal antibiotic appropriate to species
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Consider in any patient with fever, multisystem disease (i.e., skin lesions, hematuria, neurological symptoms, single or multiple abscesses or bone, brain, lung, etc) and a preexisting cardiac valvular lesion.
Synonyms	Bacterial endocarditis, Endocardite, Endocarditis, Endokarditis, Fungal endocarditis, Infectious endocarditis, S.B.E.. ICD9: 421 ICD10: I33

Clinical

The definitive diagnosis of infective endocarditis requires: [1] [2]
1) Demonstration of microorganisms; and/or histological lesions in the heart or heart valves; or
2) Presence of two major criteria; or 1 major and 3 minor criteria; or 5 minor criteria, as follows:

Major Criteria:
A. Culture:
• 1. Typical microorganisms (HACEK, *Streptococcus viridans*, *Streptococcus bovis*) in 2 separate blood cultures; or community acquired *Staphylococcus aureus* or enterococcus without obvious focus.
• 2. Persistently positive blood cultures (drawn more than 12 hours apart; or three positive cultures at least one hour apart).
B. Evidence of endocardial or valvular involvement (echocardiogram, abscess, new valvular regurgitant lesion)

Minor Criteria:
A. Predisposition (heart condition, drug abuse)
B. Fever
C. Embolic phenomena, mycotic aneurysm, Janeway lesion, or intracranial hemorrhage.
D. Immunological phenomena (Osler nodes, positive rheumatoid factor)
E. Echocardiogram with suggestive, but not specific findings.
F. Positive blood culture, but not meeting Major criteria.

Etiological associations:.
• Injecting drug user: *Staphylococcus aureus*, enterococci, Enterobacteriaceae, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Candida*
• Prosthetic valve: *Staphylococcus epidermidis* Enterobacteriaceae, *Candida*, *Aspergillus*
• Rheumatic or other valvular disease: viridans Streptococci, enterococci
• "Culture negative" endocarditis: *Coxiella burnetii*, *Bartonella* spp., *Tropheryma whipplei*, et al.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Am J Med 1994 Mar ;96(3):200-9.
2. Clin Infect Dis 2000 Apr ;30(4):633-8.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Enterobiasis

Agent	PARASITE - Nematoda. Phasmidea: Enterobius vermicularis
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Fecal-oral Air Clothing Sexual contact (rare)
Incubation Period	14d - 42d
Diagnostic Tests	Apply scotch tape to anal verge in a.m. & paste onto glass slide for microscopy.
Typical Adult Therapy	Albendazole 400 mg PO as single dose - repeat in 2w. OR Mebendazole 100 mg PO as single dose - repeat in 2w. OR Pyrantel pamoate 11 mg/kg (max 1g) PO as single dose; or
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Mebendazole 100 mg PO as single dose (>age 2) - repeat in 2w. OR Pyrantel pamoate 11 mg/kg (max 1g) PO X 1
Clinical Hints	Nocturnal anal pruritus; occasionally vaginitis or abdominal pain; eosinophilia is rarely, if ever, encountered.
Synonyms	Enterobio, Enterobius vermicularis, Oxyuriasis, Oxyuris, Pinwom, Seatworm. ICD9: 127.4 ICD10: B80

Clinical

The typical manifestation of enterobiasis is nocturnal pruritus ani related to hypersensitivity to worm antigens.
• Local dermal "tingling" is also encountered. [1]
• Migration of adult females to the vulva may result in vulvovaginitis [2] or predispose to urinary tract infection.
• Eosinophilia is occasionally present.

Complications are rare, and include salpingitis [3], cystitis [4], peritonitis [5], hepatitis granuloma [6] and urethritis. [7]
• Although abdominal symptoms may mimic those of appendicitis, *Enterobius* is at least as common in normal as in inflamed appendices. [8-11]
• Cases of *Enterobius* prostatitis [12] and peritonitis have been reported. [13]
• Adults and ova of *Enterobius* have been identified in the kidneys [14] [15] and eyes [16] of infested patients.

The presence of diarrhea or abdominal pain suggests coinfection with *Dientamoeba fragilis*.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Enterobiasis in Peru

Prevalence surveys:

1.1% of persons in rural Puno District (highlands region, 2002 publication) [17]
28% of school children in Tarapoto (1991 publication) [18]

References

1. Gastroenterol Clin North Am 1996 Sep ;25(3):579-97.
2. Int J Immunopathol Pharmacol 2008 Oct-Dec;21(4):1031-3.
3. Pathol Res Pract 2010 Jun 15;206(6):405-7.
4. Braz J Infect Dis 2008 Aug ;12(4):352.
5. Surg Infect (Larchmt) 2009 Dec ;10(6):545-7.
6. Int J Surg Case Rep 2012 ;3(1):6-9.
7. J Infect 1992 Jan ;24(1):87-90.
8. Trop Doct 2006 Jul ;36(3):160-2.
9. Cases J 2008 ;1(1):376.
10. Scand J Gastroenterol 2009 ;44(4):457-61.
11. Pediatr Surg Int 2004 May ;20(5):372-5.
12. J Med Case Reports 2007 ;1:137.
13. Eur J Gynaecol Oncol 2007 ;28(6):513-5.
14. J Med Microbiol 2010 Jul ;59(Pt 7):860-1.
15. Scand J Urol Nephrol 2011 Aug 31;
16. J Clin Microbiol 2011 Sep 28;
17. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2002 Oct-Dec;22(4):304-9.
18. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 1991 ;11(3):153-60.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Enterovirus infection

Agent	VIRUS - RNA. Picornaviridae: Coxsackievirus, ECHO virus, Enterovirus, Parechovirus
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Droplet Fecal-oral
Incubation Period	2d-7d
Diagnostic Tests	Viral culture (stool, pharynx, CSF). Serology. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Supportive. Pleconaril 200 to 400 mg PO TID X 7d has been used for severe infections
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Supportive. Pleconaril 5 mg/kg PO BID has been used for severe infections
Clinical Hints	Summer-to-autumn sore throat; occasionally chest pain, macular or vesicular rash, meningitis, myopericarditis, etc.
Synonyms	Boston exanthem [Caxsackie. A 16], Coxsackie, Coxsackievirus, ECHO, Echovirus, Enteroviruses, Hand, foot and mouth disease, Hand-foot-and-mouth disease, Herpangina [Coxsackievirus A], HEV 68, HPeVs, Human Enterovirus 68, Human Parechovirus, Ljungan virus, Myocarditis, enteroviral, Parechovirus, Pericarditis, enteroviral. ICD9: 049,079.2,008.67,074.0,074.8,074.3,070.4,078.89 ICD10: A88.0,A87.0,B08.4,B08.5,B08.8,B30.3,B34.1

Clinical

The various enteroviruses are associated with fever and pharyngitis, which may be followed by appearance of: [1] [2]
• rash
• aseptic meningitis
• encephalitis [3]
• acute disseminated encephalomyelitis [4]
• epidemic conjunctivitis
• herpangina
• hand-foot-and-mouth disease
• myocarditis
• pericarditis
• pleurodynia
• pneumonia
• acute flaccid paralysis [5-7]
• conjunctivitis, etc

Hand, foot and mouth disease (HFM) is characterized by a prodrome of fever and sore throat, followed by the appearance of vesicles on the palmar and plantar regions, and oral mucosa.
• Vesicles in the mouth are often pleomorphic, with rectangular and triangular shapes.
• Hand foot and mouth disease has been associated with onychomadesis • complete nail shedding from the proximal portion, affecting both fingernails and toenails. [8-16]

The clinical features of Enterovirus infection among neonates and infants are similar to those of Parechovirus infection. [17]

Human Enterovirus 68 infection is associated with respiratory illness ranging from relatively mild illness that did not require hospitalization to severe illness requiring intensive care and mechanical ventilation. Some infections have been fatal. [18] [19]

Echoviruses 22 and 23 have been reclassified as human parechovirus (HPeV) 1 and 2 , respectively. [20]
• HPeV infections are characterized by mild gastrointestinal symptoms or respiratory distress.
• HPeV2 is usually associated with gastrointestinal illness.
• HPeV3 has been associated with transient paralysis and sepsis-like syndromes.
• HPeV4 has been associated with fever in a neonate [21]
• HPeV6 (NII561-2000) has been associated with infectious gastroenteritis, fever with rash, upper respiratory infection and Reye's syndrome

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Enterovirus infection in Peru

Prevalence surveys:

0.5% of patients with acute respiratory infection in 13 cities (2006 to 2008) [22]

52.6% of non-bacterial central nervous system infection among children ages 1 month to 14 years (Lima, 2008 to 2010). [23]

Seroprevalence surveys:

20% of infants ages 1 to 2 / 50% of adults over age 20 toward Coxsackie B5; 20% / 70 Coxsackie A9; 35% / 60% ECHO 6; 22% / 80% ECHO 9 (rural Lima, 1962 publication) [24]

References

1. Dermatol Clin 2002 Apr ;20(2):217-23.
2. Semin Pediatr Infect Dis 2002 Jan ;13(1):40-7.
3. N Engl J Med 1999 Sep 23;341(13):936-42.
4. Neurosciences (Riyadh) 2010 Jan ;15(1):46-8.
5. Rev Infect Dis 1984 May-Jun;6 Suppl 2:S387-90.
6. AJNR Am J Neuroradiol 2001 Jan ;22(1):200-5.
7. Int J Neurosci 2012 Jan 17;
8. Eur J Pediatr 2001 Nov ;160(11):649-51.
9. Pediatr Dermatol 2000 Jan-Feb;17(1):7-11.
10. Euro Surveill 2008 Jul 3;13(27)
11. Epidemiol Infect 2010 Dec ;138(12):1775-8.
12. Euro Surveill 2010 Sep 16;15(37)
13. Euro Surveill 2010 Sep 16;15(37)
14. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100916.3356
15. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100921.3401
16. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100922.3421
17. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2008 Mar ;27(3):241-5.
18. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2011 Sep 30;60:1301-4.
19. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20110929.2945
20. Clin Infect Dis 2006 Jan 15;42(2):204-10.
21. Emerg Infect Dis 2006 Oct ;12(10):1572-5.
22. PLoS One 2009 ;4(7):e6118.
23. Rev Peru Med Exp Salud Publica 2011 Dec ;28(4):602-9.
24. Bull World Health Organ 1962 ;26:759-63.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Epidural abscess

Agent	BACTERIUM. Staphylococcus aureus, facultative gram negative bacilli, etc
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Endogenous
Incubation Period	Variable
Diagnostic Tests	Imaging (CT scan, MRI). Gram-stain and culture of blood or pus.
Typical Adult Therapy	Intravenous antibiotic(s) appropriate to identified or suspected pathogens. Drainage as indicated
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Intravenous antibiotic(s) appropriate to identified or suspected pathogen. Drainage as indicated
Clinical Hints	Frontal bone abscess; or spinal cord compression with signs of infection - often in setting of injecting drug abuse or preexisting staphylococcal infection.
Synonyms	

Clinical

Intracranial epidural abscesses:
Intracranial epidural abscesses may appear gradually, with initial findings suggestive of the underlying sinusitis or otitis. [1]
• Early findings include local pain followed by generalized headache, often with alteration of mental status.
• Focal neurological signs and focal or generalized seizures appear, which reflect the local anatomy of the lesion, for example:
• abscess near the petrous bone may involve cranial nerves V and VI, with unilateral facial pain and lateral rectus weakness (Gradenigo's syndrome)
• an occipital epidural abscess may obstruct the superior sagittal sinus

Eventually, papilledema and other signs of elevated intracranial pressure develop.
• Extension into the subdural space is accompanied by rapid neurological deterioration.

Spinal epidural abscess:
Spinal epidural abscess is more common in men than in women and may occur at any age.
• The presentation may be acute or gradual, over several months. [2]
• Most begin with focal vertebral pain, which begins to radiate along the course of involved nerve roots.
• Signs of spinal cord compression (long-tract findings), later progress to paralysis below the level of the lesion.
• Hematogenous infection of the epidural space produces rapid progression with prominent systemic signs, and severe local pain.
• Chronic abscesses may mimic epidural neoplasia, often without systemic signs of infection.
• Cervical abscesses may compromise respiration, and produce rapid evolving flaccid hyporeflexia, suggestive of Guillain-Barre syndrome.
• Epidural abscess has occasionally been reported as a complication of pyomyositis. [3]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. South Med J 2004 Mar ;97(3):279-82; quiz 283.
2. J Am Acad Orthop Surg 2004 May-Jun;12(3):155-63.
3. J Neurosurg Pediatr 2010 Jul ;6(1):33-7.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Erysipelas or cellulitis

Agent	BACTERIUM. Erysipelas: Streptococcus pyogenes Cellulitis: Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus pyogenes, occasionally others
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Endogenous
Incubation Period	1d - 7d
Diagnostic Tests	Clinical diagnosis is usually sufficient. Aspiration of lesion for smear and culture may be helpful in some cases.
Typical Adult Therapy	Antibiotic directed at likely pathogens (Group A Streptococcus and Staphylococcus aureus)
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Erysipelas is well-circumscribed, tender, edematous (peau d'orange), warm and painful; cellulitis is less painful, flat and without a distinct border.
Synonyms	Cellulite, Cellulitis, Celulite, Celulitis, Erisipela, Erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire (erysipelas), St. Francis' fire (erysipelas), Zellulitis. ICD9: 035,681,682 ICD10: A46,L03

Clinical

Erysipelas:
Erysipelas is characterized by abrupt onset of "fiery-red" superficial swelling of the face or extremities. [1]
• The lesion is typically recognized by the presence of well-defined indurated margins, particularly along the nasolabial fold; rapid progression; and intense pain. [2]
• Flaccid bullae may develop on the second or third day of illness; but extension to deeper soft tissues is rare.
• Desquamation occurs between the fifth and tenth days of illness.

Cellulitis:
Cellulitis is characterized by local pain, erythema, swelling, and heat. [3] [4]
• Cellulitis may be caused by any of a wide variety of bacteria or yeasts; however, *S. aureus* or S. pyogenes are most often implicated.
• A history of preceding trauma, insect bite, needle insertion or surgery is often present.
• Cultures of biopsy specimens or aspirates are positive in only 20% of cases.
• Infection by *S. aureus* often spreads out from a localized infection (abscess, folliculitis) or foreign body
• Streptococcal cellulitis tends to be more diffuse and rapid in onset, and associated with lymphangitis and fever.
• Streptococci also cause recurrent cellulitis in the setting of lymphedema resulting from elephantiasis or lymph node damage.

Recurrent staphylococcal cutaneous infections are encountered in patients with "Job's syndrome" (eosinophilia and elevated serum levels of IgE); and nasal carriers of staphylococci.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Clin Evid 2003 Dec ;(10):1878-83.
2. Am J Clin Dermatol 2003 ;4(3):157-63.
3. Am Fam Physician 2002 Jul 1;66(1):119-24.
4. Curr Opin Infect Dis 2007 Apr ;20(2):118-23.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Erysipeloid

Agent	BACTERIUM. Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae A facultative gram-positive bacillus
Reservoir	Mammal Bird Fish
Vector	None
Vehicle	Contact with meat, mammal, poultry or fish
Incubation Period	1d - 4d
Diagnostic Tests	Culture.
Typical Adult Therapy	Penicillin V, Ampicillin, third-generation cephalosporin, Fluoroquinolone (Levofloxacin, Trovafloxacin, Pefloxacin, Sparfloxacin or Moxifloxacin), Erythromycin or Tetracycline generally adequate
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Penicillin V, Ampicillin, third-generation cephalosporin or Erythromycin generally adequate
Clinical Hints	Annular erythema or 'target lesion' on hand following contact with raw animal or fish products; local pain and swelling; no discharge is noted and fever is present in only 10% of cases.
Synonyms	Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae, Rutlauf. ICD9: 027.1 ICD10: A26

Clinical

Erysipeloid is generally limited to the skin (mainly hands and fingers)

Infection is characterized by pain, edema and purplish erythema with sharp irregular margins which extends peripherally but clears centrally. [1] [2]
• Relapses and extensions of the lesions to distant areas are common, but there is no fever.
• There is no permanent immunity following an attack.
• Lesions of cutaneous leishmaniasis may mimic those of erysipeloid. [3]

Complications:

• 31 cases of endocarditis due to *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae* had been reported to 1976 [4] [5] ; and approximately 50 to 1988. [6]
• A case of erysipeloid presenting as chronic granulomatosis cheilitis was reported in Morocco. [7]
• A case of *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae* peritonitis associated with peritoneal dialysis has been reported. [8]
• A case of *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae* pneumonia has been reported. [9]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Prim Care 2000 Jun ;27(2):459-73.
2. J Med Microbiol 1999 Sep ;48(9):789-99.
3. Bull Soc Pathol Exot 2008 Dec ;101(5):395-7.
4. Pathol Biol (Paris) 1977 May ;25(5):345-52.
5. Dtsch Med Wochenschr 1976 Nov 12;101(46):1672-4.
6. Clin Microbiol Rev 1989 Oct ;2(4):354-9.
7. Ann Dermatol Venereol 2010 Feb ;137(2):124-7.
8. J Korean Med Sci 2010 Aug ;25(8):1234-6.
9. J Med Microbiol 2011 Nov 17;

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Erythrasma

Agent	BACTERIUM. Corynebacterium minutissimum A facultative gram-positive bacillus
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Indigenous flora
Incubation Period	Unknown
Diagnostic Tests	Coral fluorescence of skin lesion under Wood's lamp. Culture (alert lab regarding diagnosis).
Typical Adult Therapy	Erythromycin 250 mg PO QID X 14d. Topical Clindamycin 2% and topical Fusidic acid have also been used
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Erythromycin 10 mg/kg PO QID X 14d. Topical Clindamycin 2% and topical Fusidic acid have also been used
Clinical Hints	Pruritic, scaling, slowly-progressive red-brown patch; usually in groin - occasionally in toe webs; common in obese or diabetic males; coral fluorescence with Wood's light.
Synonyms	Corynebacterium minutissimum, Eritrasma. ICD9: 039.0 ICD10: L08.1

Clinical

Erythrasma is characterized by slowly spreading, reddish-brown, pruritic patches • usually in the groin and axillae. [1]
• Other areas include the interdigital regions of the feet [2], the vulva [3] and intergluteal and crural folds.
• Most patients are obese, male diabetics. [4-6]
• The lesions fluoresce red when exposed to Wood's lamp. [7-10]
• The differential diagnosis of erythrasma includes psoriasis, dermatophytosis, candidiasis and intertrigo.

The etiologic agent of erythrasma, *Corynebacterium minutissimum*, has also been associated with bacteremia [11-14], meningitis [15], breast abscess [16], eye infection [17], endocarditis [18] [19], peritonitis [20], cutaneous granulomas [21], costochondral abscess [22], pueperal infection [23] and pyelonephritis. [24] [25]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. N Engl J Med 2004 Oct 14;351(16):1666.
2. J Am Acad Dermatol 1990 Apr ;22(4):578-82.
3. Obstet Gynecol 1993 May ;81(5 (Pt 2)):862-4.
4. Clin Dermatol 2006 Jul-Aug;24(4):237-46.
5. Br J Dermatol 1974 Oct ;91(4):481-4.
6. Arch Dermatol 1969 Jun ;99(6):674-80.
7. AMA Arch Derm Syphilol 1952 May ;65(5):614-5.
8. JAMA 1967 Mar 13;199(11):841.
9. N Engl J Med 2004 Oct 14;351(16):1666.
10. Br J Dermatol 1972 Aug ;87(2):130-7.
11. Clin Infect Dis 2002 Aug 15;35(4):e40-2.
12. Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol 1998 Oct ;19(10):786-9.
13. Clin Infect Dis 1994 Jul ;19(1):204-5.
14. Diagn Microbiol Infect Dis 1986 Nov ;5(4):327-30.
15. J Infect 2008 Jan ;56(1):77-9.
16. J Clin Microbiol 1984 Dec ;20(6):1219-20.
17. Int Ophthalmol 1995-1996;19(5):313-6.
18. J Infect 2007 Feb ;54(2):e79-81.
19. Br J Ophthalmol 1985 Jan ;69(1):29-31.
20. Perit Dial Int 1998 May-Jun;18(3):345-6.
21. J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol 2002 Nov ;16(6):643-5.
22. J Infect 2000 Jul ;41(1):103-5.
23. Klin Lab Diagn 1995 Jul-Aug;(4):45-8.
24. J Infect 2005 Dec ;51(5):e299-303.
25. Pediatr Infect Dis J 1994 Dec ;13(12):1151-2.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Escherichia coli diarrhea

Agent	BACTERIUM. Escherichia coli A facultative gram-negative bacillus
Reservoir	Human Mammal
Vector	None
Vehicle	Food Water Fecal-oral
Incubation Period	1d - 3d (range 12h - 10d)
Diagnostic Tests	Stool culture. Request characterization of E. coli isolates.
Typical Adult Therapy	Supportive therapy. Avoid anti-motility drugs and antimicrobial agents. Plasma exchange may be effective in HUS Note that antimicrobial agents may increase risk for hemolytic-uremic syndrome when used in cases of E. coli O157:H7 infection
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Supportive therapy. Avoid anti-motility drugs and antimicrobial agents. Plasma exchange may be effective in HUS Note that antimicrobial agents may increase risk for hemolytic-uremic syndrome when used in cases of E. coli O157:H7 infection
Clinical Hints	Watery diarrhea or dysentery - common among travelers and infants; hemorrhagic colitis and hemolytic uremic syndrome are associated with type O157:H7 (& occasionally other types).
Synonyms	DAEC (Diffusely Adherent E. coli), E. coli diarrhea, EAEC (Enteroadherent E. coli), EAggEC (Enteroaggregative E. coli), EHEC (Enterohemorrhagic E. coli), EIEC (Enteroinvasive E. coli), EPEC (Enteropathogenic E. coli), ETEC (Enterotoxic E. coli), Hamolytisch-uramisches Syndrom, Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome, HUS. ICD9: 008.0 ICD10: A04.0,A04.1,A04.2,A04.3,A04.4

Clinical

Enterotoxic *Escherichia coli* (ETEC) infection is characterized by a short incubation period, and watery diarrhea without blood or mucus.
• Fever and vomiting occur in a minority of patients. [1]
• The disease may be life-threatening in infants.

Enteropathogenic *E. coli* (EPEC) causes watery diarrhea with fever and vomiting, primarily among children under age 2 years.

Enteroinvasive *E. coli* (EIEC) causes watery diarrhea; only a minority of patients experience dysentery.

Enterohemorrhagic *E. coli* (EHEC) causes diarrhea without fever, often with blood and cramps at all ages. [2]
• Rare instances of toxic megacolon have been reported [3]
• One strain of EHEC, O157:H7 is an important cause of hemolytic-uremic syndrome (HUS). [4]
• Approximately 6% to 10% of patients infected by this strain develop HUS • with an overall mortality rate of 0.6% for STEC O157 infections and 4.6% for HUS. [5]
• Hemolytic-uremic syndrome can also follow infection by non-O157 strains of *E. coli*. [6]
• Reactive arthritis is reported in 10% of cases [7]

Enteroaggregative *E. coli* (EAggEC) causes watery, persistent diarrhea (over 2 weeks) without vomiting. [8]
• Low-grade fever may be observed, and gross blood may occasionally be present in stools. [9]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Escherichia coli diarrhea in Peru

Prevalence surveys:

ETEC accounts for 6.0% of acute diarrhea among American expatriates living in Lima (1984 to 1989) [10]
ETEC accounts for 15% of childhood diarrhea in Dos Palos (1989) [11]
EPEC is found in 3.9% of children below age 1 year with diarrhea (2006 to 2007) [12]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

EHEC accounts for 15.1% of diarrhea pathogens among children ages 2 go 12 months in peri-urban Lima; EPEC 7.6% (2009 publication) [13]

Notable outbreaks:

2011 (publication year) - An outbreak of Norovirus and EHEC infections was reported aboard an American Navy ship following a visit to Peru. [14]

References

1. Clin Microbiol Rev 2005 Jul ;18(3):465-83.
2. Curr Opin Infect Dis 2003 Jun ;16(3):259-63.
3. J Infect 2006 Apr ;52(4):e103-6.
4. Curr Gastroenterol Rep 2004 Aug ;6(4):297-301.
5. Clin Infect Dis 2009 Nov 15;49(10):1480-5.
6. Emerg Infect Dis 2011 Feb ;17(2):180-5.
7. J Rheumatol 2008 Mar ;35(3):480-7.
8. Emerg Infect Dis 1998 Apr-Jun;4(2):251-61.
9. Curr Opin Gastroenterol 2005 Jan ;21(1):4-8.
10. Mil Med 1991 Sep ;156(9):484-7.
11. Mil Med 1991 Aug ;156(8):402-5.
12. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2008 Sep ;102(9):852-6.
13. Clin Infect Dis 2009 Dec 1;49(11):1694-702.
14. PLoS One 2011 ;6(6):e20822.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Fascioliasis

Agent	PARASITE - Platyhelminthes, Trematoda. Echinostomatida, Fasciolidae: Fasciola hepatica or Fasciola gigantica
Reservoir	Sheep Cattle Snail (Lymnaea, Fossaria)
Vector	None
Vehicle	Food Aquatic plants Watercress (Nasturtium officinale)
Incubation Period	2w - 3m
Diagnostic Tests	Identification of ova in stool or duodenal aspirates (adult parasite in tissue). Serology. PCR. CT scan.
Typical Adult Therapy	Triclabendazole 10 mg/kg PO X 2 doses. OR Bithionol 50 mg/kg every other day X 10 doses OR Nitazoxanide 500 mg PO BID X 7d
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Triclabendazole 10 mg/kg PO X 2 doses. OR Bithionol 50 mg/kg every other day X 10 doses OR Nitazoxanide: Age 1 to 3y 100 mg BID X 7 d Age 4 to 11y 200 mg BID X 7d
Clinical Hints	Fever, hepatomegaly, cholangitis, jaundice and eosinophilia; urticaria occasionally observed during the acute illness; parasite may survive more than 10 years in the biliary tract.
Synonyms	Eurytrema, Fasciola gigantica, Fasciola hepatica, Hepatic distomiasis, Lederegelbefall, Sheep liver fluke. ICD9: 121.3 ICD10: B663.

Clinical

The presence and severity of disease depend on the intensity of infection and the host.

Symptoms may appear a few days after ingestion of larvae, when the immature worms reach the abdominal cavity and begin migrating across or within the liver. [1]
• Typical early symptoms include fever, abdominal pain, gastrointestinal disturbances and urticaria. [2]
• Hepatomegaly, anemia and jaundice may also be present.
• Creeping eruption has been reported. [3]
• Rare instance of ectopic adult worms are reported [4-8]

A latent phase follows during which the only finding is prominent eosinophilia.
• Eventually, the patient enters a chronic phase characterized by biliary colic [9] , epigastric pain, jaundice, hepatomegaly and abdominal tenderness. [10] [11]
• Sporadic cases of pancreatitis are encountered. [12-17]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 99 countries.

Fascioliasis in Peru

Time and Place:
- Fascioliasis is common in the Andean highlands.
- Human disease is endemic to the Sierra and the Coast, with sporadic cases reported in Amazonia.
- Cases of human fascioliasis are reported from 18 departments; and animal infection is reported in 21 departments (2011 publication) [18]
- It is estimated that 742,000 persons are infected
- 163 cases were published in the world's literature during 1969 to 1989.
- 1,701 cases of *Fasciola hepatica* infection were reported in Peru during 1963 to 2005. [19]

Prevalence surveys:
8.7% in Cajamarca
28.3% in Santa Ana, Junin
15.64% in the Puno region and 32.4% in the Mantaro Valley (2004 publication) [20]
3.9% to 26.9% of children and young adults in various districts of Lima (2007 publication) [21]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

24.3% of children in the Asillo zone of the Puno region (2002 publication) [22]
24.4% of school children ages 2 to 18 years, at 2,627 to 3,061m altitude (Cajamarca province, 2011 publication) [23]

Seroprevalence surveys:
9.1% of patients with hepatic cirrhosis (1998 to 2003) [24]

Reservoirs:
- Local reservoirs include sheep, goats, cattle, horses, llamas and vicunas.
- 75% of cattle in the Mantaro Valley are infested.
- The local snail reservoir is *Lymnaea columella*.
- *L. viatrix (truncatula)* is also implicated.

Alfalfa juice is implicated as a major vehicle for fascioliasis in Peru. [25]

References

1. Gastroenterol Clin North Am 1996 Sep ;25(3):627-36.
2. Curr Opin Infect Dis 2008 Oct ;21(5):523-30.
3. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2005 May ;72(5):508-9.
4. Neurosurgery 2006 Sep ;59(3):E706-7; discussion E706-7.
5. Clin Infect Dis 2007 Nov 1;45(9):1207, 1238-9.
6. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2009 Mar ;103(3):318-20.
7. Trop Doct 2010 Oct ;40(4):253-4.
8. Turk J Gastroenterol 2011 Jun ;22(3):347-50.
9. AJR Am J Roentgenol 2007 Jun ;188(6):1596-603.
10. Bull World Health Organ 1999 ;77(4):340-6.
11. Mayo Clin Proc 1998 May ;73(5):473-8.
12. Turk J Gastroenterol 2010 Jun ;21(2):183-7.
13. Gastrointest Endosc 2009 Aug ;70(2):386-7; discussion 387.
14. Z Gastroenterol 2007 Apr ;45(4):313-6.
15. JOP 2005 Jan ;6(1):36-9.
16. Gastrointest Endosc 1991 Jul-Aug;37(4):473-5.
17. Ann Gastroenterol Hepatol (Paris) 1987 Mar-Apr;23(2):67-70.
18. Rev Peru Med Exp Salud Publica 2010 Oct-Dec;27(4):604-12.
19. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2007 Oct-Dec;27(4):389-96.
20. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2004 Apr-Jun;24(2):158-64.
21. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2007 Jan-Mar;27(1):31-6.
22. Trop Med Int Health 2002 Apr ;7(4):339-48.
23. Acta Trop 2011 Oct-Nov;120(1-2):119-29.
24. J Helminthol 2009 Mar ;83(1):23-6.
25. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2006 Feb ;100(2):158-66.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Fungal infection - invasive

Agent	FUNGUS. Various (major syndromes such as Candidiasis, Blastomycosis, etc are discussed separately in this module)
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Endogenous
Incubation Period	Variable
Diagnostic Tests	Culture of blood, urine, biopsy material. Serum antigen or antibody assay in some cases.
Typical Adult Therapy	Antifungal agent(s) directed at known or likely pathogen
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	This diagnosis should be suspected in any patient with evidence of severe local or multisystem infection, particularly in the setting of immune suppression.
Synonyms	Acremonium, Adiaspiromycosis, Allescheriasis, Alternaria, Arthrographis kalrae, Athopsis, Aureobasidium, Bipolaris, Blastobotrys proliferans, Chaetomium, Chrysosporium, Cladophialophora, Cladosporium, Curvularia, Cyphellophora, Dactylaria, Debaryomyces, Dreschslera, Emmonsia, Exophiala, Exserohilum, Fonsecaea, Fungal sepsis, Fusarium, Geosmithia, Geotrichosis, Graphium, Hansenula, Haplomycosis, Hendersonula, Hyalophycomycosis, Kluyveromyces, Lasiodiplodia, Lasiodiplodia, Lecythophora, Malassezia furfur, Monascus, Monosporiosis, Mycocentrospora, Neocosmospora vasinfecta, Neosartorya hiratsukae, Neosartorya udagawae, Ochroconis, Oidiodendron, Paecilomyces, Phaeoacremonium, Phaeohyphomycosis, Phialophora, Phoma, Pichia, Pseudallescheria, Pseudallescheriasis, Pyrenochaeta, Ramichloridium, Rhinocladiella, Sarcopodium, Scedosporium, Septicemia - fungal, Taeniolella, Thielavia, Trichoderma, Ulocladium, Veronacea, Wallemia. ICD9: 117.6,117.8,117.9,118 ICD10: B43.1,B43.2,B43.8,B48.2,B48.3,B48.7,B48.8

Clinical

Major syndromes (Aspergillosis, Candidiasis, Coccidioidomycosis, Cryptococcosis, Penicilliosis, etc) are discussed elsewhere in this module.

Clinical syndromes associated with systemic fungal infection (in alphabetical order):

Adiaspiromycosis (Haplomycosis) is a pulmonary infection due to *Emmonsia* (*Chrysosporium*) species.
• Most cases have been described in Latin America and Central Europe, with additional reports from Israel and the United States.
• Three forms are recognized: solitary granuloma, localized granulomatous disease and diffuse, disseminated granulomatous disease. [1]

Arthrographis kalrae has been reported as a cause of sinusitis and meningitis in patient with AIDS.

Blastobotrys proliferans is an ascomyetous yeast that has been reported to cause peritonitis in a dialysis patient. [2]

Curvularia inaequalis has been associated with several cases of peritonitis complicating peritoneal dialysis. [3]

Exophiala jaenselmei and ***Rhinocladiella*** species have been implicated in cases of nosocomial fungemia.
• An outbreak of *Exophalia* infection in the United States was associated with contamination of injectable steroids.

Exserohilum is a dematiaceous fungus that has been associated with skin infections, keratitis, systemic infections and sinusitis. [4]

Fusarium often infects the cornea [5] , but may occasionally cause subcutaneous infection, fungemia, pneumonia, arthritis, bursitis, brain abscess and a variety of other systemic infection. [6]
• Pathogenic members of the *Fusarium solani* complex are common in the environment. [7]

Geotrichosis is a rare form of pneumonia and systemic mycosis caused by *Geotrichum candidum*.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

• The organism is ubiquitous in nature and often found in the stool of healthy humans.
• Pulmonary disease simulates tuberculosis; and mucosal infection is similar to moniliasis.

Graphium basitruncatum has been associated with fungemia in a patient with leukemia. [8]

Hansenula species have been implicated in nosocomial infections, endocarditis, fungemia and urinary tract infection

Lasiodiplodia theobromae has been reported to cause keratomycoses. [9]

Neocosmospora vasinfecta, a plant pathogen, has caused at least 3 cases of soft tissue infection (lower extremities, in Senegal) or fatal disseminated infection in immunocompromised humans. [10]

Neosartorya hiratsukae has been implicated in a case of brain abscess.

Penicillium • 31 cases of invasive infection by *Penicillium* species other than *P. marneffei* were reported during 1951 to 2001 • including 12 of pulmonary disease, and 4 prosthetic valve endocarditis.

Phaeohyphomycosis (infection by demataceous fungi) is manifested as:
• brain abscess (typically *Cladosporium trichoides*; also *Exophiala dermatitidis* [11] , *Fonsecaea pedrosoi*, *Ramichloridium obovoideum*, *Ochroconis gallopavum*, *Chaetomium atrobruneum*, et al),
• sinusitis (*Drechslera*, *Bipolaris*, *Exsorohilum*, *Curvularia*, *Alternaria*, *Cladosporium*)
• subcutaneous infection (typically due to *Exophiala* and *Phialophora* species • occasionally *Fonsecaea*, *Cladosporidium*, *Alternaria*, *Dactylaria*, *Mycocdentrospora*, *Phaeoacremonium* [12] , *Veronaea*, *Cyphellophora pluriseptata*, etc)
• endocarditis.

Pseudoallescheriasis (Petriellidiosis) is caused by *Scedosporium apiospermum* (*Pseudoallescheria boydii*) and may present as mycetoma; or infection of the brain, bone and joints, orbits and other tissues. [13] [14]

Ramichloridium mackenziei has been reported to cause brain abscess in the Middle East.

Sarcopodium oculorum has been implicated as a cause of corneal ulcer in Brazil.

Trichoderma spp. are associated with peritonitis among dialysis patients, and disseminated infection in the immune-suppressed.

Fungal eye infection:
• Fungal endophthalmitis may be exogenous or endogenous.
• Clinically, onset is delayed and more gradual than infection due to bacteria.
• Hyaline fungi:
  Fusarium species are implicated in keratitis, scleritis and intraocular infections
  Aspergillus in keratitis following industrial trauma or surgery, orbital infection, dacryocystitis, scleritis and endophthalmitis
  Scedosporium in keratitis, scleritis, endophthalmitis, orbital infection
  Paecilomyces in keratitis, endophthalmitis and intralenticular infections
  Acremonium in keratitis and endophthalmitis.
• Dematiaceous fungi
  Bipolaris, *Curvularia*, *Exophiala*, *Exserohilum*, *Lecytophora* and *Phialophora* are implicated in keratitis and intraocular infections
  *Lasiodiplodia*in keratitis and endophthalmitis.
• Other fungal agents (*Candida*, *Cryptococcus*, *Coccidioides*, *Paracoccidioides*, *Blastomyces*, *Histoplasma*, *Sporothrix*) which may cause ocular infection are discussed separately in this module.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. J Clin Microbiol 2005 Apr ;43(4):1495-504.
2. J Clin Microbiol 2007 Oct ;45(10):3453-5.
3. J Clin Microbiol 2005 Aug ;43(8):4288-92.
4. Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis 2006 Apr ;25(4):247-53.
5. Am J Ophthalmol 2007 Feb ;143(2):356-8.
6. Clin Microbiol Rev 2007 Oct ;20(4):695-704.
7. J Clin Microbiol 2006 Jun ;44(6):2186-90.
8. J Clin Microbiol 2007 May ;45(5):1644-7.
9. Sabouraudia 1976 Jul ;14(2):155-70.
10. Emerg Infect Dis 2001 Jan-Feb;7(1):149-52.
11. J Child Neurol 2009 Mar ;24(3):342-5.
12. J Clin Microbiol 2006 Jun ;44(6):2207-11.
13. Expert Rev Anti Infect Ther 2005 Oct ;3(5):765-73.
14. Med Mycol 2006 Jun ;44(4):295-327.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Gastroenteritis - viral

Agent	VIRUS - RNA Calicivirus (Norwalk, Hawaii, Sapporo, Snow Mountain, Norovirus); Torovirus; or Astrovirus
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Food Water Shellfish Vegetables
Incubation Period	Norwalk 1d - 2d; astrovirus 3d - 4d
Diagnostic Tests	Demonstration of virus (electron microscopy or stool antigen analysis). Serology. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Stool precautions; supportive
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Vomiting (less common with Astrovirus), abdominal pain; loose, watery diarrhea lasting 1 to 3 days; no fecal leucocytes; fever in 50% - headache and myalgia in some cases.
Synonyms	Aichi, Astroviridae, Astrovirus, Calicivirus gastroenteritis, Chiba, Diarrhea, Gastroenterite virale, Hawaii agent gastroenteritis, Klassevirus, Mexico virus, Mini-reovirus, Minireovirus, Norovirus gastroenteritis, Norwalk agent gastroenteritis, Norwalk-like, Parkville virus gastroenteritis, Picobirnavirus, Roskilde disease, Saffold Cardiovirus, Salivirus, Sapovirus, Sapporo, Sapporo-like, Snow Mountain, SRSV gastroenteritis, Toronto virus, Torovirus, Vinterkraksjuka, Viral gastroenteritis, Winter vomiting disease. ICD9: 008.8,008.69,008.62,008.63,008.64,008.65,008.66,008.67 ICD10: A08.1,A08.2,A08.3,A08.4

Clinical

The onset of infection due to the Norwalk virus group may be gradual or abrupt, and is heralded by abdominal cramps with or without nausea.
• In most cases, both vomiting and diarrhea occur. [1]
• Four to eight non-bloody stools are passed per day; and fecal leucocytes are absent.
• 87% of patients with NLV infection develop diarrhea within 5 days; and only 60% of patients with Sapporo-like virus [SLV] infection.
• 59% of children below age 1 year develop vomiting with NLV, and 44% with SLV.
• Myalgias, malaise, headaches and benign febrile seizures [2] [3] may also be present.
• A low-grade fever occurs in 50% of cases.
• Original publications stated that symptoms remit in 48 to 72 hours without sequelae; however, recent studies suggest that illness usually persists for 5 to 6 days.
• The duration of illness has been correlated with fecal concentration of virus.
• Cases of necrotizing enterocolitis in newborn infants have been ascribed to Norovirus infection. [4] [5]

Astrovirus diarrhea is similar to NLV infection; however, the incidence of vomiting is somewhat lower.

Rare instances of meningitis have been associated with Saffold virus infection. [6]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Gastroenteritis - viral in Peru

Prevalence surveys:

Human Caliciviruses are found in 55% of children hospitalized for gastroenteritis (2004 publication) [7]

Norovirus was found in 21.3% of diarrheal and 8.0% of non-diarrheal stools from children in the Amazon region (2009 publication) [8]

Norovirus was found in 17.4% of stool samples from children below age 24 months, in which no other pathogen was detected (Lima, 2006 to 2007) [9]

Notable outbreaks:

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

2011 (publication year) - An outbreak of Norovirus and EHEC infections was reported aboard an American Navy ship following a visit to Peru. [10]

References

1. Gastroenterol Clin North Am 2001 Sep ;30(3):779-95.
2. Clin Infect Dis 2009 Apr 1;48(7):849-55.
3. J Paediatr Child Health 2011 Jun ;47(6):373-7.
4. J Pediatr 2008 Sep ;153(3):339-44.
5. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2010 Jul ;29(7):644-7.
6. Emerg Infect Dis 2012 Jan ;18(1):7-12.
7. J Infect Dis 2004 Sep 15;190(6):1088-92.
8. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2009 Sep ;28(9):844-7.
9. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2011 Oct 1;
10. PLoS One 2011 ;6(6):e20822.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Gianotti-Crosti syndrome

Agent	UNKNOWN
Reservoir	Unknown
Vector	None
Vehicle	Unknown
Incubation Period	Unknown
Diagnostic Tests	Clinical features and skin biopsy findings.
Typical Adult Therapy	None
Typical Pediatric Therapy	None
Clinical Hints	Generalized skin eruption involving the extremities, face and buttocks; lymphadenopathy of the axillae and inguinal region; anicteric hepatitis; resolves in 15 to 42 days. Rare outbreaks have been reported.
Synonyms	Acrodermatitis papulosa infantilis, Papular acrodermititis of childhood, Papulovesicular acrolocated syndrome. ICD9: 693.0 ICD10: L27.8

Clinical

Most patients are in the age group 2 to 6 years; however, the disease has occasionally been reported in infants and young adults. [1]

Clinical features are largely limited to discrete flat-topped papules on the face, extensor surfaces of the extremities and buttocks. [2]
• The eruption is symmetrical, occasionally pruritic, either skin-colored or erythematous, and evolves over a period of two to three days.
• The skin lesions measure 2 to 4 mm in diameter, with a tendency for larger lesions among young children. [3]
• Koebner phenomenon has been described.
• In most cases, the exanthem resolves after 15 to 20 days, but may persist for as long as 5 weeks.
• Hemorrhagic skin lesions and petechiae have been described in some cases. [4]
• Prominent lymphadenopathy is noted, primarily in the inguinal and axillary regions.
• Hepatomegaly and anicteric hepatitis are common.

Gianotti-Crosti syndrome may be the only presenting manifestation of Epstein-Barr virus infection. [5]

The diagnosis is confirmed by skin biopsy, which reveals spongiosis of the upper epidermis and upper dermis, with perivascular lymphocytic and histiocytic infiltrates. [6]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. J Cutan Med Surg 2008 May-Jun;12(3):121-5.
2. Cutis 2001 Sep ;68(3):207-13.
3. Pediatr Dermatol 1991 Sep ;8(3):224-7.
4. J Am Acad Dermatol 1992 Feb ;26(2 Pt 1):207-10.
5. Turk J Pediatr 2008 May-Jun;50(3):302-4.
6. J Am Acad Dermatol 2000 Dec ;43(6):1076-9.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Giardiasis

Agent	PARASITE - Protozoa. Archezoa, Metamonada, Trepomonadea. Flagellate: Giardia lamblia [G. intestinalis, G. duodenalis]
Reservoir	Human Beaver Muskrat
Vector	None
Vehicle	Food Water Fecal-oral Fly
Incubation Period	1w - 3w (range 3d - 6w)
Diagnostic Tests	String test (gelatin capsule containing string). Stool microscopy or antigen assay. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Metronidazole 250 mg PO TID X 5d. OR Nitazoxanide 500 mg PO BID X 3d OR Tinidazole 2 g PO X1. OR Furazolidone 100 mg PO QID X 7d. OR Paromomycin 10 mg/kg PO TID X 7d OR Quinacrine 100 mg PO TID X 5d
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Metronidazole 5 mg/kg PO TID X 5d. OR Tinidazole 50 mg PO X 1 (maximum 2g). OR Furazolidone 1.5 mg/kg QID X 7d OR Nitazoxanide: Age 1 to 3y 100 mg BID X 7 d Age 4 to 11y 200 mg BID X 7d
Clinical Hints	Foul smelling, bulky diarrhea, nausea and flatulence; may 'wax and wane'; weight loss and low-grade fever are common.
Synonyms	Beaver fever, Giardia duodenalis, Giardia intestinalis, Giardia lamblia, Lambliasis. ICD9: 007.1 ICD10: A07.1

Clinical

The usual interval between infection and the onset of acute symptoms ranges from one to two weeks.

In most instances, the individual will experience sudden explosive, watery, foul-smelling diarrhea; excessive gas; abdominal pain; bloating; nausea; asthenia; and anorexia. [1]
• Symptoms consistent with irritable bowel syndrome and functional dyspepsia are reported in 80.5% and 24.5% of patients, respectively [2]
• Upper gastrointestinal symptoms such as vomiting may predominate. [3]
• Fever is unusual, and asymptomatic infection is common.
• Blood or mucus in the stool is rare, and there is neither leucocytosis nor eosinophilia.

Occasionally, the illness may last for months, or even years, causing recurrent episodes of impaired digestion, lactose intolerance, diarrhea, depression, asthenia and weight loss. [4-6]
• Recurrence of symptoms is also common following effective treatment. [7]
• Severe and prolonged infections are reported among patients with IgA deficiency and malnutrition.
• Infection in children may result in stunted growth, delayed development [8] [9] and vitamin A deficiency. [10]

Sequelae:
• Reactive arthritis may occasionally follow infection by *Giardia intestinalis*. [11]
• Giardiasis has been implicated in the etiology of irritable bowel syndrome and chronic fatigue syndrome. [12]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Giardiasis in Peru

Prevalence surveys:

10.57% of asymptomatic persons in Victor Fajardo Province, Ayacuchuo (2000) [13]
3.3% of persons in rural Puno District (highlands region, 2002 publication) [14]
17% of natives in Cashibo (Amazon region, 1984 publication) [15]
26.4% of children in Trujillo (2006 publication) [16]
31.3% of school children in Lambayeque (2005) [17]
23.8% of children from marginal urban districts (Trujillo, 2008 publication) [18]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

12% of chronic diarrhea among HIV-positive patients in Lima (1998 to 2000)
8.3% of diarrhea in patients with HIV-AIDS (Lima, 2002 to 2005) [19]

Rates of giardiasis are lowest in higher income populations. [20]

References

1. Clin Microbiol Rev 2001 Jan ;14(1):114-28.
2. BMC Gastroenterol 2009 ;9:27.
3. Curr Opin Infect Dis 2003 Oct ;16(5):453-60.
4. BMC Infect Dis 2009 ;9:206.
5. Trends Parasitol 2010 Feb ;26(2):75-82.
6. Fam Pract 2010 Jun ;27(3):255-9.
7. Scand J Prim Health Care 2009 ;27(1):12-7.
8. Lancet 2002 Feb 16;359(9306):564-71.
9. J Trop Pediatr 2004 Apr ;50(2):90-3.
10. Ann Nutr Metab 2010 ;57(3-4):228-33.
11. J Clin Rheumatol 2004 Apr ;10(2):86-8.
12. Gut 2011 Sep 12;
13. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2005 Apr-Jun;25(2):150-5.
14. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2002 Oct-Dec;22(4):304-9.
15. Bull Soc Pathol Exot Filiales 1984 ;77(5):690-8.
16. Parasitol Res 2006 May ;98(6):576-81.
17. Rev Inst Med Trop Sao Paulo 2008 Mar-Apr;50(2):101-5.
18. Parasitol Res 2008 Jul ;103(2):459-65.
19. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2006 Jan-Mar;26(1):21-4.
20. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2011 Jan ;84(1):38-42.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Gnathostomiasis

Agent	PARASITE - Nematoda. Phasmidea: Gnathostoma spinigerum (rarely G. hispidum, G. doloresi and G. nipponicum)
Reservoir	Cat Dog Poultry Frog Fish
Vector	None
Vehicle	Food Fish Amphibian Reptile
Incubation Period	3w - 4w (range 2d - 1y)
Diagnostic Tests	Identification of larva in tissue. Serological testing in specialized laboratories.
Typical Adult Therapy	Albendazole 400 mg daily for 21 days has been recommended as an adjunct to surgical excision Ivermectin, 200 ug/kg PO as a single dose has also been advocated.
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Follows ingestion of raw meat, poultry, fish or frog; migratory nodules of skin, soft tissues, brain or eye; eosinophilia; parasite may survive for more than 10 years in human tissue.
Synonyms	Gnathostoma, Gongylonematiasis, Larva migrans profundus, Nodular migratory eosinophilic panniculitis, Physaloptera, Spiruroid larva migrans, Wandering swelling, Yangtze edema. ICD9: 128.1 ICD10: B83.1

Clinical

Initial symptoms may include nausea, abdominal pain or urticaria.
• The presence of worms in skin or soft tissue results in migratory, pruritic or painful swellings which may be erythematous and attain a size of several centimeters. [1]
• Swellings may last for 1 to 4 weeks in a given area, and then reappear in a new location • a pattern which can continue for months or years.
• Findings of central nervous system infection (less than 1% of patients with subcutaneous gnathostomiasis) have included radiculopathy, meningitis, encephalitis, subarachnoid or intercerebral hemorrhage or paralysis. [2-4]
• Other syndromes include eye infestation [5-10] , persistent abdominal pain with hepatomegaly, or pneumonitis. [11]
• Eosinophilia is prominent. Eosinophiles may also be found in CSF and pleural effusions. [12]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 22 countries.

Gnathostomiasis in Peru

Gnathostomiasis has been reported in Peru. [13]

A Brasilian traveler acquired gnathostomiasis in Peru (2009 publication) [14]

References

1. Clin Infect Dis 1993 Jan ;16(1):33-50.
2. Southeast Asian J Trop Med Public Health 2008 Sep ;39(5):800-3.
3. Clin Infect Dis 2009 Feb 1;48(3):322-7.
4. Emerg Infect Dis 2011 Jul ;17(7):1174-80.
5. Rev Infect Dis 1986 May-Jun;8(3):350-6.
6. J Neuroophthalmol 2006 Sep ;26(3):184-6.
7. Retina 2007 Jan ;27(1):67-73.
8. Eur J Ophthalmol 2007 Jan-Feb;17(1):130-2.
9. Indian J Med Microbiol 2007 Jul ;25(3):276-8.
10. Cases J 2009 ;2:9370.
11. Southeast Asian J Trop Med Public Health 2008 Sep ;39(5):804-7.
12. Emerg Infect Dis 2004 Sep ;10(9):1690-91.
13. Clin Microbiol Rev 2009 Jul ;22(3):484-92.
14. An Bras Dermatol 2009 Aug ;84(4):400-4.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Gonococcal infection

Agent	BACTERIUM. Neisseria gonorrhoeae An aerobic gram-negative coccus
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Sexual contact Childbirth Exudates
Incubation Period	2d - 7d
Diagnostic Tests	Smear (male), culture. Consult laboratory for proper acquisition & transport. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Ceftriaxone 250 mg IM X 1. Alternative Cefixime 400 mg PO X 1 PLUS Azithromycin 1 g PO as single dose. Consider empiric therapy for concurrent Chlamydia infection
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Weight <=45 kg: Ceftriaxone 125 mg IM X 1 Weight >45 kg: as for adult. Consider empiric therapy for concurrent Chlamydia infection (Erythromycin)
Clinical Hints	Copious urethral discharge (male) or cervicitis beginning 2 to 7 days after sexual exposure; PID; fever, painful pustules and suppurative arthritis (primarily encountered in postmenstrual females).
Synonyms	Blennorragie, Blenorragia, Gonococcemia, Gonore, Gonorre, Gonorrea, Gonorrhea, Gonorrhee, Gonorrho, Gonorrhoe, Infeccion gonococica, Infeccoes gonococicas, Neisseria gonorrhoeae. ICD9: 098 ICD10: A54

Clinical

Gonorrhea:
Gonorrhea in males typically presents as urethral discomfort, dysuria, and discharge.
• The degree of discomfort and discharge are variable.
• Asymptomatic infection is common among females, but may also occur in males [1]
• Gonococcal epididymitis presents with unilateral pain and swelling localized posteriorly within the scrotum.
• Gonorrhea in the female are usually manifest as vaginal discharge and endocervicitis.
• The discharge is thin, purulent and mildly odorous.
• Dysuria or a scant urethral discharge may be present.
• Non-gonococcal urethritis, including infection by *Chlamydia trachomatis* and other *Neisseria* species [2] may mimic gonococcal infection.
• Infection can be passed to the male urethra from the pharynx through fellatio. [3]
• Levels of serum Prostate-specific Antigen (PSA) may be elevated in patients with gonorrhea. [4]

Gonococcal PID:
Pelvic or lower abdominal pain suggests infection of the endometrium, fallopian tubes, ovaries or peritoneum.
• Pain may be midline, unilateral, or bilateral.
• Fever and vomiting may be present.
• Right upper quadrant pain from perihepatitis (Fitz-Hugh-Curtis syndrome) may occur following the spread of organisms upward along peritoneal planes to the hepatic capsule [5-7] (The syndrome is also reported as a complication of gonorrhea in males) [8]

Other clinical forms: [9]
Gonococcal proctitis is often asymptomatic, but rectal pain, pruritus, tenesmus, bloody diarrhea and rectal discharge may be present.
Gonococcal pharyngitis may be asymptomatic, or associated with severe inflammation. *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* is often present in throat specimens from patients with urethritis. [10]
Gonococcal conjunctivitis is usually unilateral in adults; however, neonatal infection (ophthalmia neonatorum) involves both eyes.
• Symptoms include pain, redness, and a purulent discharge and may result in blindness.
• Rare instances of corneal perforation are reported. [11]
Disseminated gonococcal infection is characterized by joint or tendon pain, of single or multiple joints. [12]
• Severe pain, swelling, and decreased mobility in a single joint (usually the knee) suggest purulent arthritis.
• Tenosynovitis is common, usually affecting the small joints of the hands.
• A rash is present in 25% of patients with gonococcemia.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

- Additional complications include meningitis, endocarditis, septic shock with ARDS [13] and other localized infections. [14]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Gonococcal infection in Peru

Prevalence surveys:

1.2% of rural women from highlands, jungle and coastal regions (1997 to 1998) [15]
1.6% of women attending gynecology and family planning clinics in Lima (1998 publication) [16]
14% of CSW in Iquitos (1999 publication) [17]
5.1% of MSM in Lima in 1996; 0.2% in 2002 (rectal gonorrhea) [18]
1.6% of HIV-positive MSM in Lima (2008 publication) [19]

References

1. Sex Transm Dis 2006 May ;33(5):314-9.
2. Sex Transm Dis 2011 May ;38(5):439-41.
3. Sex Transm Dis 2011 May ;38(5):372-3.
4. Br J Cancer 2011 Jul 26;
5. Cleve Clin J Med 2004 Mar ;71(3):233-9.
6. Korean J Hepatol 2008 Jun ;14(2):178-84.
7. World J Gastroenterol 2008 Dec 7;14(45):6975-80.
8. Korean J Gastroenterol 2010 Mar ;55(3):203-7.
9. Curr Infect Dis Rep 2006 Mar ;8(2):132-8.
10. J Infect Chemother 2008 Dec ;14(6):442-4.
11. Sex Transm Infect 2010 Nov ;86(6):447-8.
12. Curr Infect Dis Rep 2006 Mar ;8(2):132-8.
13. Int J Infect Dis 2010 Sep ;14 Suppl 3:e239-41.
14. AIDS Patient Care STDS 2007 Jan ;21(1):4-8.
15. Bull World Health Organ 2004 Jul ;82(7):483-92.
16. Sex Transm Infect 1998 Jun ;74 Suppl 1:S85-94.
17. Sex Transm Dis 1999 Feb ;26(2):103-7.
18. J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr 2007 Apr 15;44(5):578-85.
19. Sex Transm Infect 2008 Nov ;84(6):449-54.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Granuloma inguinale

Agent	BACTERIUM. Klebsiella granulomatis (formerly Calymmatobacterium granulomatis) An gram-negative bacillus
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Sexual contact Direct contact
Incubation Period	7d - 30d (range 3d - 1 year)
Diagnostic Tests	Identification of organism in stained smears. Culture in specialized laboratories (HEp-2 cells).
Typical Adult Therapy	Doxycycline 100 mg BID PO X 3w. Alternatives: Azithromycin 1 g daily X 3 w. Sulfamethoxazole/ trimethoprim 800/160 mg BID X 3w Erythromycin 500 mg QID X 3w.
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Doxycycline 2 mg/kg BID X 2 to 3w (above age 8). Alternatives: Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim , Erythromycin or Azithromycin
Clinical Hints	Slowly expanding, ulcerating skin nodule with friable base; usually painless; may be complicated by edema or secondary infection - rarely spreads to bone or joints.
Synonyms	Calymmatobacterium granulomatis, Donovanosis, Granuloma genitoinguinale, Granuloma inguinale tropicum, Granuloma venereum, Sixth venereal disease. ICD9: 099.2 ICD10: A58

Clinical

The primary lesion of granuloma inguinale appears on the perineum or genitals in 80% to 90% of cases.
• Infection begins as a small painless papule or indurated nodule which progresses to a painless beefy-red ulcer with rolled edges and a friable surface.
• Multiple ulcers may coalesce, and new lesions may also form through autoinoculation. [1]
• Scar formation, deformity, keloids and lymphedema may develop. [2]
• The most common sites of infection are the prepuce, coronal sulcus, and penile shaft; the labia and the fourchette .
• Rectal lesions may follow anal intercourse.
• Systemic disease of bones, joints, liver and lymphatics is rare, and may follow infection of the uterine cervix.
• Granuloma inguinale may present as mass lesions which mimic malignancy. [3]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Sex Transm Infect 2002 Dec ;78(6):452-7.
2. Int J STD AIDS 2001 Jul ;12(7):423-7.
3. South Med J 2009 Jan ;102(1):104-5.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Group C viral fevers

Agent	VIRUS - RNA. Bunyaviridae, Orthobunyavirus. At least 10 human pathogens described
Reservoir	Rodent Marsupial ? Bat
Vector	Mosquito (Culex, Aedes, Limatus, Wyeomyia, Coquillettidia, Mansonia and Psorophora spp)
Vehicle	None
Incubation Period	3d - 12d
Diagnostic Tests	Viral culture (blood). Serology. Biosafety level 2.
Typical Adult Therapy	Supportive
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Self limited febrile illness, often with myalgia, photophobia and conjunctivitis; acquired while working or residing in forested areas.
Synonyms	Apeu, Caraparu, Itaqui, Madrid, Marituba, Murutucu, Nepuyo, Oriboca, Ossa, Restan. ICD9: 066.3 ICD10: A92.8

Clinical

Abrupt onset of fever (lasting 2-5 days) is associated with severe headache, vertigo, nausea, myalgia and arthralgia.
• A rash may occur.
• Additional findings of cough and eye pain have been described in patients with Murutucu fever.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 9 countries.

Group C viral fevers in Peru

Eight human cases (0 fatal) of Murutucu fever have been documented in Iquitos.

Caraparu, Itaqui, Murutucu and Apeu viruses have been identified in mosquitoes (*Culex gnomatus*/*Cx. vomerifer* complex.) in the Amazon basin region. [1] [2]

References

1. Bull Pan Am Health Organ 1975 ;9(1):19-26.
2. J Med Entomol 2005 Sep ;42(5):891-8.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome

Agent	VIRUS - RNA. Bunyaviridae, Hantavirus: Sin Nombre, Black Creek Canal, Bayou, New York-1, Andes, et al
Reservoir	Rodent - Deer mouse (Peromyscus maniculatus); ? Pinon mouse Harvest mouse Cotton rat Brush mouse Western chipmunk Rarely Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Animal excreta Rarely bite, direct contact, or person-to-person
Incubation Period	9d - 33d
Diagnostic Tests	Serology. Viral culture. Nucleic acid amplification. Biosafety level 3.
Typical Adult Therapy	Supportive Ribavirin may be effective against Andes virus
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Rapidly progressive illness characterized by fever, myalgia, bilateral interstitial infiltrates and hypoxia; exposure history (agriculture, hiking, exposure to rodents) often elicited; case-fatality rate 45% to 50%.
Synonyms	Anajatuba virus, Andes, Araraquara-like, Ararquara, Bayou, Black Creek Canal, Bormejo, Calabazo, Cano Delgado, Carrizal, Castello dos Sonhos, Castelo dos Sonhos, Castelos dos Sonhos, Central Plata, Choclo, Hantavirus resp. distress syndrome, HU39694, Huitzilac, Jabora, Juquitiba, Laguna Negra, Maporal, Maripa, Monongahela, Montano, Muerto Canyon, New York virus, Oran, Paranoa, SCPH, Sin nombre, Sindr. cardiopulmonar por hantavirus. ICD9: 078.89 ICD10: B33.4

Clinical

The clinical case definition consists of fever >38.3 C and bilateral diffuse pulmonary infiltrates with respiratory compromise which requires supplemental oxygen within 72 hours of hospitalization.

Over 93% of cases reported in the United States have been above the age of 17 • and infection below the age of 10 years is exceptionally rare (2010 publication). [1]

The typical illness is characterized by fever, chills, headache and occasionally gastrointestinal symptoms. [2] [3]
• Five days after onset, patients develop dyspnea, with rapid progression to pulmonary edema / ARDS [4] within as little as 24 hours.
• Clinical features at this stage may include dyspnea, tachycardia, hypotension, metabolic acidosis, lymphocytopenia, hemoconcentration [5] , leukocytosis, thrombocytopenia and azotemia. [6] [7]
• Fatal cases are defined as unexplained fatal respiratory illness with noncardiogenic pulmonary edema.
• As of 2006, the case-fatality rate in the United States has ranged from 36% to 38%.
• Andes virus infection carries a case fatality rate of 37% in Chile [8] ; infection in Brazil as high as 54.3%.
• Person-to-person transmission occurs; thus appropriate isolation procedures are required. [9-14]

Rare instances of Andes virus encephalitis have been reported. [15]

Overt lung disease suggestive of Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome has been reported in patients infected with Puumala virus. [16]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 14 countries.

Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome in Peru

Chronology:
1997 - A case of probable Hantavirus infection was reported in Matarani-Mollendo (800 km south of Lima).
2011 - Three cases were reported in the Iquitos region during January to September. [17]
- The first fatal cases (2) of Hantavirus infection in Peru were reported - in Iquitos. [18] [19]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

- Five cases (3 fatal) were reported in Loreto during January to December. [20] [21]

Punchana virus has been associated with *Neacomys spinosus* in the Iquitos area - clinical significance unknown.

Rio Mamore virus (reservoirs *Neacomys spinosus* and *Oligoryzomys microtis*) has been associated with human infections. [22] [23]

References

1. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2009 Dec 25;58(50):1409-12.
2. Curr Top Microbiol Immunol 2001 ;256:117-34.
3. N Engl J Med 1994 Apr 7;330(14):949-55.
4. J Thorac Imaging 2010 May ;25(2):W33-5.
5. Vector Borne Zoonotic Dis 2012 Jan 3;
6. Rev Soc Bras Med Trop 2009 May-Jun;42(3):282-9.
7. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20060608.1604
8. J Infect Dis 2007 Jun 1;195(11):1563-71.
9. Medicina (B Aires) 1998 ;58 Suppl 1:27-36.
10. Medicina (B Aires) 2004 ;64(1):43-6.
11. Emerg Infect Dis 1997 Apr-Jun;3(2):171-4.
12. Emerg Infect Dis 2005 Dec ;11(12):1848-53.
13. Virology 1998 Feb 15;241(2):323-30.
14. J Virol 2009 May ;83(10):5046-55.
15. J Neurovirol 2011 Apr ;17(2):189-92.
16. Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis 2011 May ;30(5):685-90.
17. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20110924.2900
18. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20110721.2196
19. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20110903.2691
20. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20111119.3412
21. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20111211.3571
22. Vector Borne Zoonotic Dis 2010 Aug ;10(6):613-20.
23. Am J Trop Med Hyg 1999 Jul ;61(1):92-8.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Hepatitis A

Agent	VIRUS - RNA. Picornaviridae, Hepatovirus: Hepatitis A virus
Reservoir	Human Non-human primate
Vector	None
Vehicle	Fecal-oral Food Water Fly
Incubation Period	21d - 30d (range 14d - 60d)
Diagnostic Tests	Serology. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Stool precautions; supportive
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Vaccines	Hepatitis A Hepatitis A + Hepatitis B Immune globulin
Clinical Hints	Vomiting, anorexia, dark urine, light stools and jaundice; rash and arthritis occasionally encountered; fulminant disease, encephalopathy and fatal infections are rare (case-fatality rate 0.15% to 2.7%, depending on age).
Synonyms	Botkin's disease, Epatite A, HAV, Hepatite per virus A, Infectious hepatitis. ICD9: 070.0 ICD10: B15.0, B15.9

Clinical

WHO Case definition for surveillance of acute viral hepatitis (all types):
Clinical description
• Acute illness typically including acute jaundice, dark urine, anorexia, malaise, extreme fatigue, and right upper quadrant tenderness.
• Biological signs include increased urine urobilinogen and >2.5 times the upper limit of serum alanine aminotransferase.
• Note: Most infections occur in early childhood. A variable proportion of adult infections is asymptomatic.
Laboratory criteria for diagnosis
• Hepatitis A: IgM anti-HAV positive
• Hepatitis B: positive for Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) or IgM anti-HBC-positive
• Non-A, non-B: IgM anti-HAV and IgM anti-HBc (or HBsAg) negative
Note 1: The anti-HBc IgM test, specific for acute infection, is not available in most countries.
• HBsAg, often available, cannot distinguish between acute new infections and exacerbations of chronic hepatitis B, although continued HBsAg seropositivity (>6 months) is an indicator of chronic infection.
Note 2: For patients negative for hepatitis A or B, further testing for a diagnosis of acute hepatitis C, D, or E is recommended:
Hepatitis C: anti-HCV positive
Hepatitis D: HBsAg positive or IgM anti-HBc positive plus anti-HDV positive (only as co-infection or super-infection of hepatitis B)
Hepatitis E: IgM anti-HEV positive
Case classification
• Suspected: A case that is compatible with the clinical description.
• Probable: Not applicable.
• Confirmed: A suspected case that is laboratory confirmed or, for hepatitis A only, a case compatible with the clinical description, in a person who has an epidemiological link with a laboratory-confirmed case of hepatitis A (i.e. household or sexual contact with an infected person during the 15-50 days before the onset of symptoms).

Clinical features of Hepatitis A:

The prodrome is characterized by anorexia, asthenia, headache, myalgia and moderate fever.
• Patients develop nausea, vomiting and right upper abdominal pain • and later overt jaundice. [1]
• Rare instances of acute renal failure are reported in non-fulminant hepatitis A. [2] [3]
• Symptoms persist for 4 to 8 weeks, and the patient may remain asthenic and anorectic for several months thereafter.
• As many as 90% of cases in children less than 5 years of age are asymptomatic; fewer 50% among adults.
• Relapses may occur for up to 6 months following the initial infection.
• Rare instances of acute disseminated encephalomyelitis [4] , myelitis [5] , meningoencephalitis [6] , acalculous cholecystitis [7] ,

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

urticaria [8] , pancreatitis [9] , pleural effusion [10] , acute glomerulonephritis or renal failure [11-18] , pure red-cell aplasia [19] and rhabdomyolysis have been reported. [20]
• Concurrent HIV infection may prolong the duration of viremia in patients with hepatitis A. [21]

Hepatitis A accounts for 3.1% of acute hepatic failure cases (United States, 1998 to 2005) [22]
• The case-fatality rate is 0.1% among children below age 4 years; 0.4% ages 5 to 29 years; and 1% above age 40.
• 55% of hepatitis A patients with acute hepatic failure recover • the remainder either die of the disease or require transplantation. [23]

A false positive serological reaction toward Epstein-Barr virus has been associated with Hepatitis A. [24]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Hepatitis A in Peru

Seroprevalence surveys:

Over 95% of blood donors
46.3% of children ages 1 to 14 years, and 84% of adults above age 20 years (1999) [25]
82% of children, increasing to 100% by age 8 years (1982 to 1984) [26]
98% of school children in Huanta (1994 publication) [27]

49 cases were officially-reported in 1997.

Notable outbreaks

1999 - An outbreak (183 cases) in Spain was caused by contaminated 'coquina' (cockles) imported from Peru. [28] [29]

References

1. Clin Microbiol Rev 2001 Jan ;14(1):38-58.
2. Korean J Gastroenterol 2007 Aug ;50(2):116-20.
3. PMID 19685373
4. Rev Neurol (Paris) 2008 Oct ;164(10):852-4.
5. Med Trop (Mars) 2010 Feb ;70(1):7-8.
6. Trop Doct 2010 Jul ;40(3):176-7.
7. Ugeskr Laeger 1991 Jul 15;153(29):2076.
8. Am J Gastroenterol 1993 Feb ;88(2):277-8.
9. Pancreas 2008 May ;36(4):424-7.
10. Ann Trop Paediatr 2009 Dec ;29(4):317-9.
11. Trop Doct 2009 Jul ;39(3):186-7.
12. Ren Fail 2009 ;31(8):756-64.
13. J Viral Hepat 2010 Sep ;17(9):611-7.
14. Korean J Gastroenterol 2010 Dec ;56(6):391-3.
15. Acta Paediatr 2011 Sep ;100(9):e132-4.
16. Diagn Microbiol Infect Dis 2011 Apr ;69(4):400-4.
17. Scand J Infect Dis 2012 Feb ;44(2):144-8.
18. J Clin Virol 2011 Aug 6;
19. Chonnam Med J 2011 Apr ;47(1):51-53.
20. Korean J Hepatol 2009 Mar ;15(1):85-9.
21. Clin Infect Dis 2002 Feb 1;34(3):379-85.
22. Hepatology 2006 Dec ;44(6):1589-97.
23. Transplant Proc 2010 Dec ;42(10):4658-60.
24. Pediatr Infect Dis J 1994 May ;13(5):413-4.
25. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2000 Apr-Jun;20(2):141-145.
26. Am J Epidemiol 1986 Jul ;124(1):111-3.
27. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 1994 May-Aug;14(2):123-34.
28. Water Sci Technol 2001 ;43(12):61-5.
29. J Clin Microbiol 2002 Nov ;40(11):4148-55.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Hepatitis B

Agent	VIRUS - DNA. Hepadnaviridae, Orthohepadnavirus: Hepatitis B virus
Reservoir	Human Non-human primate
Vector	None
Vehicle	Blood Infected secretions Sexual contact Transplacental
Incubation Period	2m - 3m (range 1m - 13m)
Diagnostic Tests	Serology. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Needle precautions; supportive. For post-exposure or chronic infection: Peginterferon alfa-2a or Peginterferon alfa-2b ; OR Lamivudine; OR Adefovir
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Vaccines	Hepatitis A + Hepatitis B Hepatitis B + Haemoph. influenzae Hepatitis B immune globulin Hepatitis B
Clinical Hints	Vomiting and jaundice; rash or arthritis occasionally noted; risk group (drug abuse, blood products, sexual transmission); cirrhosis or hepatoma may follow years after acute illness; fulminant and fatal infections are encountered.
Synonyms	Epatite B, HBV, Hepatite per virus B, Serum hepatitis. ICD9: 070.1 ICD10: B16.2,B16.9, B16.1

Clinical

WHO Case definition for surveillance of acute viral hepatitis (all types):
Clinical description
• Acute illness typically including acute jaundice, dark urine, anorexia, malaise, extreme fatigue, and right upper quadrant tenderness.
• Biological signs include increased urine urobilinogen and >2.5 times the upper limit of serum alanine aminotransferase.
• Note: Most infections occur in early childhood. A variable proportion of adult infections is asymptomatic.
Laboratory criteria for diagnosis
• Hepatitis A: IgM anti-HAV positive
• Hepatitis B: positive for Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) or IgM anti-HBc positive
• Non-A, non-B: IgM anti-HAV and IgM anti-HBc (or HBsAg) negative
Note 1: The anti-HBc IgM test, specific for acute infection, is not available in most countries.
• HBsAg, often available, cannot distinguish between acute new infections and exacerbations of chronic hepatitis B, although continued HBsAg seropositivity (>6 months) is an indicator of chronic infection.
Note 2: For patients negative for hepatitis A or B, further testing for a diagnosis of acute hepatitis C, D, or E is recommended:
Hepatitis C: anti-HCV positive
Hepatitis D: HBsAg positive or IgM anti-HBc positive plus anti-HDV positive (only as co-infection or super-infection of hepatitis B)
Hepatitis E: IgM anti-HEV positive
Case classification
• Suspected: A case that is compatible with the clinical description.
• Probable: Not applicable.
• Confirmed: A suspected case that is laboratory confirmed or, for hepatitis A only, a case compatible with the clinical description, in a person who has an epidemiological link with a laboratory-confirmed case of hepatitis A (i.e. household or sexual contact with an infected person during the 15-50 days before the onset of symptoms).

Clinical features of Hepatitis B:

Infection can be asymptomatic (particularly in young children) or quite mild, with only fatigue, anorexia, and malaise.
• Clinical disease with jaundice occurs in 50% of adults and 10% of young children.
• Extrahepatic manifestations include arthralgia, arthritis, rash [1] , focal segmental glomerulosclerosis [2] and acute glomerulonephritis. [3-7]
• Rare instances of pancreatitis are reported. [8]
• Chronic infection occurs in most young children and in 5% to 10% of adults, and can lead to persistent hepatitis, active

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

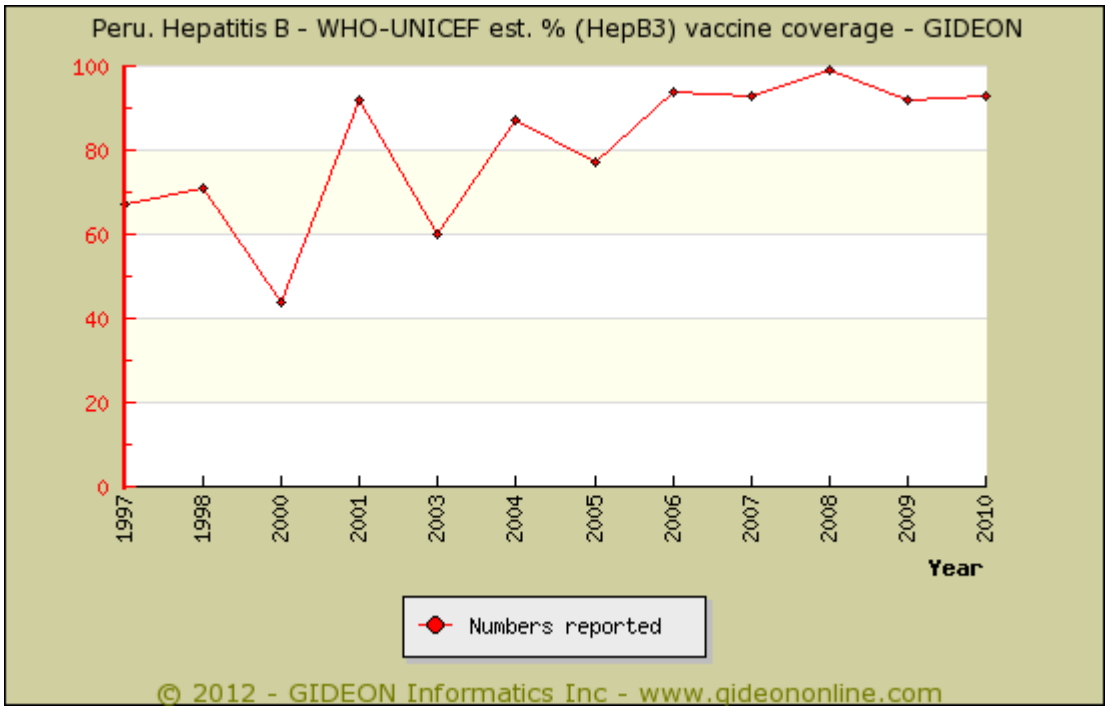
hepatitis, cirrhosis, or hepatocellular carcinoma. [9]
• Acute exacerbation of chronic Hepatitis B may occur. [10]
• Patients with HBV-HDV coinfection appear to have more severe acute disease and a higher risk of fulminant hepatitis (2% to 20%) compared with those infected with HBV alone [11] ; however, chronic HBV infection appears to occur less frequently in persons with HBV-HDV coinfection.
• Concurrent HIV infection increases the incidence of cirrhosis and HCC among Hepatitis B carriers. [12]

One to two million deaths are attributed to hepatitis B annually. 25% of chronic carriers died of primary liver cancer or cirrhosis as adults.
• This infection is responsible for 60% to 80% of the world's primary liver cancer.
• Primary liver cancer is one of the three leading causes of cancer death in East Asia, Southeast Asia, the Pacific Basin and sub-Saharan Africa.
• Hepatitis B predominates among patients with hepatocellular carcinoma in most Asian, African and Latin American countries; while hepatitis C predominates in Japan, Pakistan, Mongolia, Egypt, Europe and the United States. [13]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

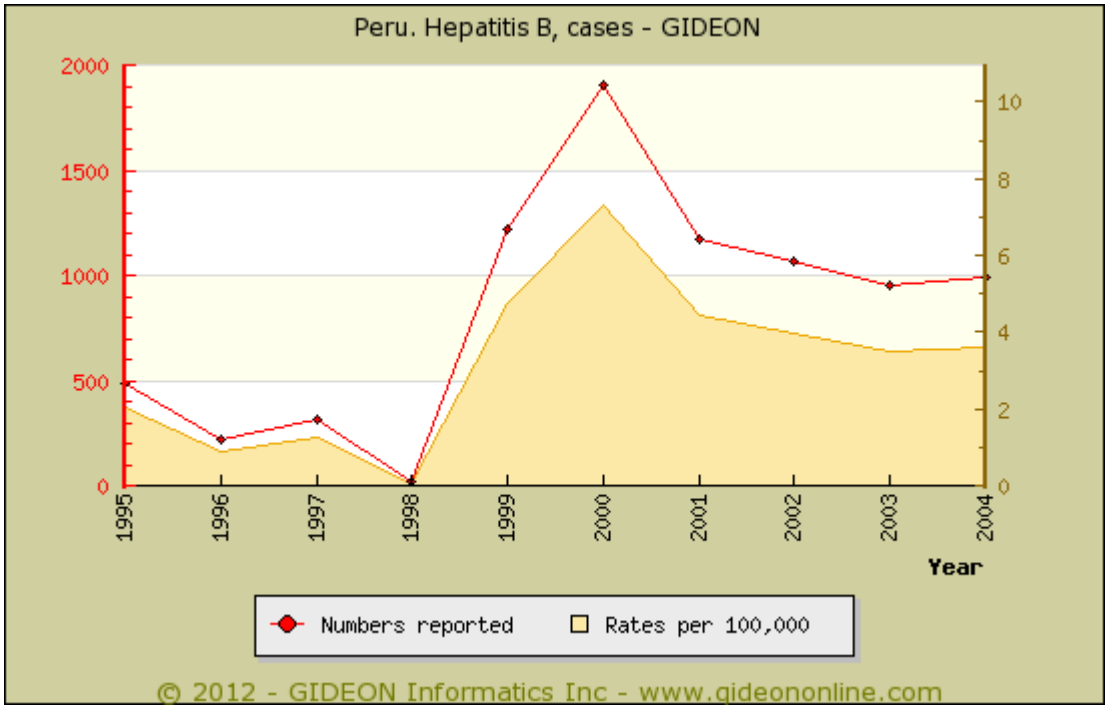
Hepatitis B in Peru

Vaccine Schedule:
BCG - birth
DT - 3,4 months (National ESAVI)
DTwP - 2, 3, 4 months; Part of country
DTwPHibHep - 2, 4 months; Part of country
HepB - birth; 2, 4 months
Hib - 2, 4 months
MMR - 12 months
MR - 15-19 years
OPV - 2, 3, 4 months
Pneumo conj - 3, 5, 12 months
Rotavirus - 2,4 months
TT/Td - 15-49 years (x2)
Yellow fever - 9 months [local population living in endemic areas]

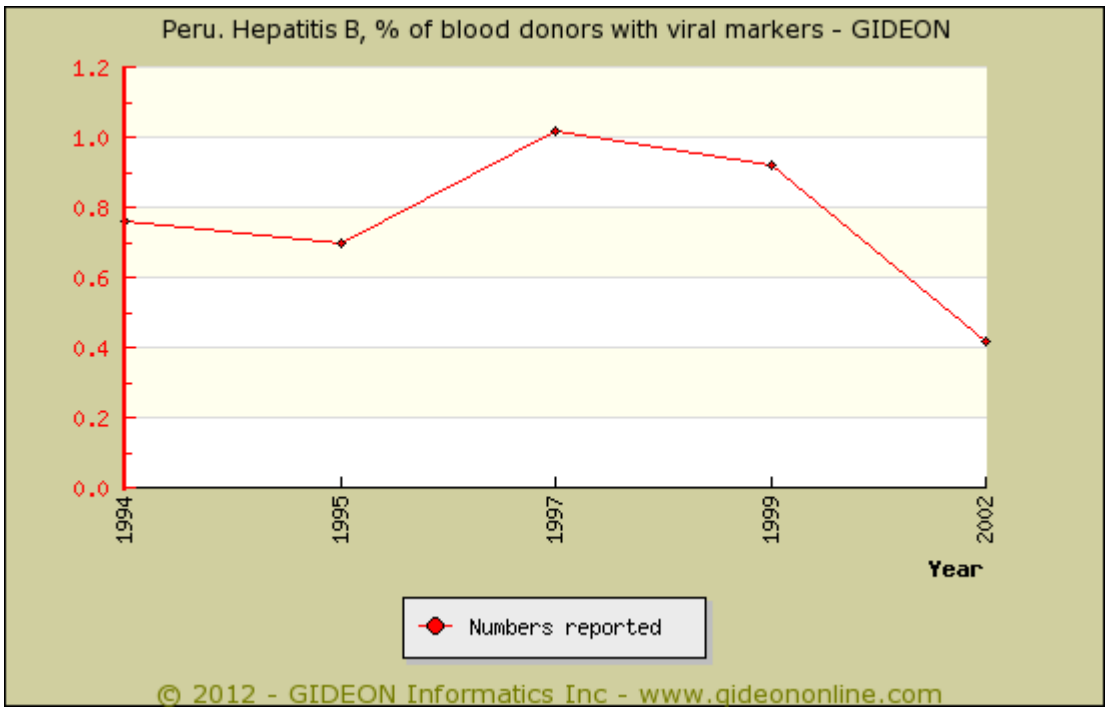


Graph: Peru. Hepatitis B - WHO-UNICEF est. % (HepB3) vaccine coverage

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



Graph: Peru. Hepatitis B, cases



Graph: Peru. Hepatitis B, % of blood donors with viral markers

Notes:
1. 0.95% of blood donors were positive for HBsAg in 2000 [14] ; 0.9% in 2001.

HBsAg-positivity surveys:

9.4% to 13% of Amazon basin residents - 18% of Candoshi natives; 16% of school children in Huanta (1994 publication) [15]

2.5% in Iquitos
1.0 to 5.0% along the coast

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

As high as 54.4% in Huanta and Abancay.
0.38% of pregnant women (Lima, 1996 to 1997)
0.67% of adolescent women visiting a perinatal unit (2003 to 2004) [16]
1.7% of CSW (Lima and Iquitos) (1990 publication) [17]
5% of CSW (Callao, 1990 publication) [18]
2.8% of MSM attending HIV surveillance (2002 to 2003) [19]
63.2% of patients with hepatocellular carcinoma (1998 publication) [20]
38.9% of patients with hepatocellular carcinoma (Lima, 2007 to 2008) [21]
23% of patients with chronic hepatitis
12% of patients with hepatic cirrhosis (1994 publication) [22]
8.8% of patients with hepatic cirrhosis (1998 to 2003) [23]
16.0% of school children in Huanta (1994 publication) [24]
2.5% of university students in Abancay (2010) [25]
0.5% of persons living near Las Bambas mining project, Apurimac region (2011 publication) [26]

It is estimated that four persons were infected through transfusion in 1993.

Notable outbreaks:

1992 to 1993 - Outbreaks of Hepatitis B and Hepatitis D infection were reported among military personnel stationed in the Amazon Basin. [27]

2002 - An outbreak was reported among members of the Candoshi Tribe, Amazon region - resulting in 40 deaths (1.6% of the entire population). [28]

References

1. J Travel Med 2011 May-Jun;18(3):224-5.
2. Nephrol Dial Transplant 2011 Jan ;26(1):371-3.
3. Curr Opin Gastroenterol 2004 May ;20(3):241-7.
4. Clin Liver Dis 2004 May ;8(2):403-18.
5. Postgrad Med J 2010 Aug ;86(1018):486-92.
6. Eur J Intern Med 2011 Apr ;22(2):161-6.
7. Zhonghua Shi Yan He Lin Chuang Bing Du Xue Za Zhi 2010 Dec ;24(6):464-7.
8. Pancreas 2008 May ;36(4):424-7.
9. Clin Liver Dis 2002 May ;6(2):317-34, v.
10. J Gastroenterol Hepatol 2009 Jul ;24(7):1179-86.
11. J Gen Virol 2009 Nov ;90(Pt 11):2638-43.
12. J Antimicrob Chemother 2010 Jan ;65(1):10-7.
13. Br J Cancer 2007 Apr 10;96(7):1127-34.
14. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2003 Jul-Sep;23(3):171-6.
15. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 1994 May-Aug;14(2):123-34.
16. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2006 Jul-Sep;26(3):242-58.
17. J Infect Dis 1990 Aug ;162(2):295-8.
18. AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses 1988 Dec ;4(6):493-9.
19. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2010 Jul ;83(1):194-200.
20. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 1998 Sep-Dec;18(3):199-212.
21. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2009 Jan-Mar;29(1):17-23.
22. J Med Virol 1994 Feb ;42(2):129-32.
23. J Helminthol 2009 Mar ;83(1):23-6.
24. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 1994 May-Aug;14(2):123-34.
25. Rev Peru Med Exp Salud Publica 2011 Sep ;28(3):513-7.
26. Rev Peru Med Exp Salud Publica 2010 Oct-Dec;27(4):512-9.
27. J Infect Dis 1996 Nov ;174(5):920-6.
28. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20030924.2416

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Hepatitis C

Agent	VIRUS - RNA. Flaviviridae, Hepacivirus: Hepatitis C virus
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Blood Sexual contact Transplacental
Incubation Period	5w - 10w (range 3w - 16w)
Diagnostic Tests	Serology. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Needle precautions; supportive. If evidence of hepatocellular disease: Weekly Peginterferon alfa-2a 180 mcg SC or Peginterferon alfa-2b 1.5 mcg SC; and Ribavirin 400 mg in AM & 600 mg in PM daily Duration per viral genotype
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Peginterferon alfa-2b 3 MU/m2 SC x1 weekly + Ribavirin 15mg/kg
Clinical Hints	Vomiting and jaundice; may be history of transfusion within preceding 1 to 4 months; chronic hepatitis and fulminant infections are encountered.
Synonyms	Epatite C, HCV, Hepatite per virus C, Non-A, non-B parenteral hepatitis. ICD9: 070.2,070.3,070.44,070.51,070.54,070.7 ICD10: B17.1

Clinical

WHO Case definition for surveillance of acute viral hepatitis (all types):
Clinical description
• Acute illness typically including acute jaundice, dark urine, anorexia, malaise, extreme fatigue, and right upper quadrant tenderness.
• Biological signs include increased urine urobilinogen and >2.5 times the upper limit of serum alanine aminotransferase.
• Note: Most infections occur in early childhood. A variable proportion of adult infections is asymptomatic.
Laboratory criteria for diagnosis
• Hepatitis A: IgM anti-HAV positive
• Hepatitis B: positive for Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) or IgM anti-HBc positive
• Non-A, non-B: IgM anti-HAV and IgM anti-HBc (or HBsAg) negative
Note 1: The anti-HBc IgM test, specific for acute infection, is not available in most countries.
• HBsAg, often available, cannot distinguish between acute new infections and exacerbations of chronic hepatitis B, although continued HBsAg seropositivity (>6 months) is an indicator of chronic infection.
Note 2: For patients negative for hepatitis A or B, further testing for a diagnosis of acute hepatitis C, D, or E is recommended:
Hepatitis C: anti-HCV positive
Hepatitis D: HBsAg positive or IgM anti-HBc positive plus anti-HDV positive (only as co-infection or super-infection of hepatitis B)
Hepatitis E: IgM anti-HEV positive
Case classification
• Suspected: A case that is compatible with the clinical description.
• Probable: Not applicable.
• Confirmed: A suspected case that is laboratory confirmed or, for hepatitis A only, a case compatible with the clinical description, in a person who has an epidemiological link with a laboratory-confirmed case of hepatitis A (i.e. household or sexual contact with an infected person during the 15-50 days before the onset of symptoms).

Clinical features of Hepatitis C:

Patients with acute infection typically are either asymptomatic or have a mild clinical illness. [1]
• 60% to 70% of patients have no symptoms
• 20% to 30% of patients have jaundice
• 10% to 20% of patients have non-specific symptoms, such as anorexia, malaise, or abdominal pain.

Clinical illness in patients with acute hepatitis C who seek medical care is similar to that of other types of viral hepatitis.
• The average time period from exposure to symptom onset is 6-7 weeks, whereas the average time period from exposure to seroconversion is 8-9 weeks.
• Anti-HCV can be detected in 80% of patients within 15 weeks after exposure, in >90% within 5 months after exposure, and in >97% by 6 months after exposure.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

• Rarely, seroconversion is delayed for as long as 9 months after exposure.
• Rare instances of optic neuritis have been reported. [2]

The clinical course is variable; and fluctuating elevations in serum ALT levels, are the most characteristic feature. [3] [4]
• Fulminant hepatic failure following acute infection is rare.
• 15% to 25% of infections resolve without sequelae.
• Chronic HCV infection develops 75% to 85% of patients who exhibit persistent or fluctuating ALT elevations.
• 75% to 85% of patients with acute hepatitis C infection progress to chronic disease, and 20% to cirrhosis within 20 to 25 years. [5]
• No clinical or epidemiological features among patients with acute infection are predictive of persistent infection or chronic liver disease.
• Chronic liver disease is usually insidious, progressing without symptoms or physical signs in the majority of patients during 20 or more years following acute infection.
• Cirrhosis develops in 10% to 20% of persons with chronic hepatitis C over a period of 20 to 30 years; and hepatic cell carcinoma in 1% to 5%.
• HCV infection appears to have little short-term impact on survival after bone marrow transplantation, but is a risk factor for veno-occlusive disease and graft-versus-host disease. [6]
• Concurrent HIV infection shortens the time to development of chronic liver disease in patients with Hepatitis C. [7]

Hepatitis B predominates among patients with hepatocellular carcinoma in most Asian, African and Latin American countries; while hepatitis C predominates in Japan, Pakistan, Mongolia, Egypt, Europe and the United States. [8]

Additional manifestations seen in patients with chronic hepatitis C infection [9] may include mixed cryoglobulinemia with systemic vasculitis of the skin, erythema induratum [10], renal disease [11-14], CNS vasculitis [15] and other nervous system disorders [16]; thrombocytopenia [17]; non-Hodgkin lymphoma; porphyria cutanea tarda and lichen planus [18]; hypothyroidism [19]; lymphocytic sialoadenitis (similar to that of Sjogren's syndrome) [20]; autoimmune and other rheumatological disorders [21-24], nectolytic acral erythema [25]; scleritis [26]; and orbital plasmacytoma. [27]

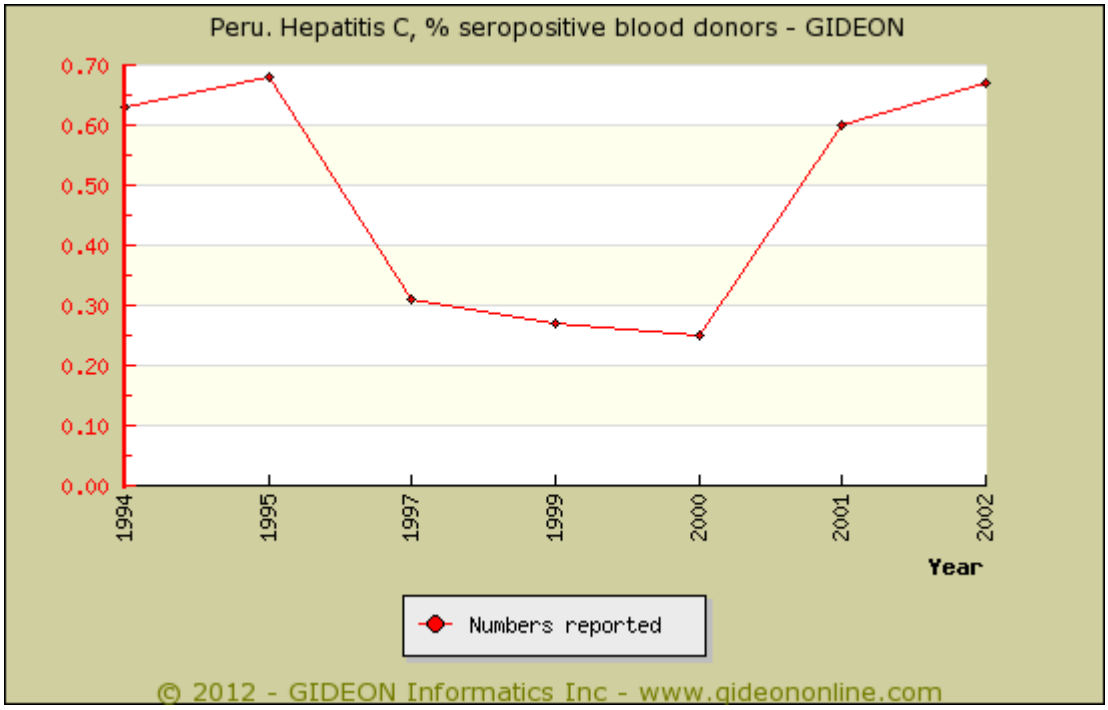
This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Hepatitis C in Peru

Seroprevalence surveys:

15.6% of the general population during 1986 to 1993; 11.7% in 1994.
57% of hemodialysis patients
1.01% of renal disease patients who are not receiving dialysis (2006 publication) [28]
100% of hemophiliacs
44% of chronic hepatitis patients
9.1% of patients with hepatic cirrhosis (1998 to 2003) [29]
1.7% of IDU
0% of CSW (northern Lima, 2003 publication) [30]
0% of HIV-positive MSM (2002 to 2003) [31]
1.16% of health care workers (2004 publication) [32]
0% of persons living near Las Bambas mining project, Apurimac region (2011 publication) [33]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



Graph: Peru. Hepatitis C, % seropositive blood donors

0.63 in 1994; 0.68 in 1995; 0.31 in 1997; 0.27 in 1999; 0.25 in 2000; 0.60 in 2001; 0.67 in 2002
Notes:
1. Additional references: [34] [35]

It is estimated that 147 persons were infected through transfusion in 1993.

References

1. Am J Gastroenterol 2008 May ;103(5):1283-97; quiz 1298.
2. J Neuroophthalmol 2009 Jun ;29(2):128-33.
3. Clin Liver Dis 1997 Nov ;1(3):569-85.
4. Clin Liver Dis 2002 May ;6(2):317-34, v.
5. J Gastroenterol 2007 Jul ;42(7):513-21.
6. Hematology Am Soc Hematol Educ Program 2006 ;:375-80.
7. Lancet Infect Dis 2009 Dec ;9(12):775-83.
8. Br J Cancer 2007 Apr 10;96(7):1127-34.
9. Clin Liver Dis 2008 Aug ;12(3):611-36, ix.
10. J Clin Virol 2009 Apr ;44(4):333-6.
11. Postgrad Med J 2010 Aug ;86(1018):486-92.
12. Hepat Res Treat 2010 ;2010:534327.
13. Hepatol Int 2011 Jun 23;
14. Liver Int 2011 Sep ;31(8):1071-80.
15. World J Gastroenterol 2012 Jan 14;18(2):188-91.
16. Neurologist 2008 May ;14(3):151-6.
17. J Gastrointestin Liver Dis 2010 Dec ;19(4):381-5.
18. Oral Dis 2010 Oct ;16(7):601-12.
19. Presse Med 2012 Jan 15;
20. Rheum Dis Clin North Am 2009 Feb ;35(1):111-23.
21. Autoimmun Rev 2008 Oct ;8(1):48-51.
22. J Gastrointestin Liver Dis 2007 Mar ;16(1):65-73.
23. Rheumatol Int 2010 Feb ;30(4):515-7.
24. Clin Rheumatol 2010 Dec ;29(12):1373-80.
25. J Gastroenterol Hepatol 2006 Jul ;21(7):1200-6.
26. Ann Ophthalmol (Skokie) 2008 Fall-Winter;40(3-4):197-9.
27. Orbit 2009 ;28(1):71-3.
28. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2006 Jul-Sep;26(3):265-70.
29. J Helminthol 2009 Mar ;83(1):23-6.
30. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2003 Oct-Dec;23(4):265-8.
31. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2009 Jul ;81(1):184-6.
32. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2004 Jan-Mar;24(1):13-20.
33. Rev Peru Med Exp Salud Publica 2010 Oct-Dec;27(4):512-9.
34. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2003 Jul-Sep;23(3):171-6.
35. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2009 Oct-Dec;29(4):347-54.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Hepatitis D

Agent	VIRUS - RNA. Deltavirus: Hepatitis D virus - a 'satellite' virus which is encountered as infection with a co-virus (Hepatitis B)
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Infected secretions Blood Sexual contact
Incubation Period	4w - 8w (range 2w - 20w)
Diagnostic Tests	Serology. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Needle precautions; supportive Interferon alfa 2-a has been used.
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Vomiting and jaundice - biphasic course often noted; occurs as a coinfection or superinfection of hepatitis B; may be chronic or fulminant (combined hepatitis B and delta carries a worse prognosis than seen with hepatitis B alone).
Synonyms	Epatite D, Hepatitis delta. ICD9: 070.41,070.52 ICD10: B17.0

Clinical

WHO Case definition for surveillance of acute viral hepatitis (all types):
Clinical description
• Acute illness typically including acute jaundice, dark urine, anorexia, malaise, extreme fatigue, and right upper quadrant tenderness. [1]
• Biological signs include increased urine urobilinogen and >2.5 times the upper limit of serum alanine aminotransferase.
• Note: Most infections occur in early childhood. A variable proportion of adult infections is asymptomatic.
Laboratory criteria for diagnosis
• Hepatitis A: IgM anti-HAV positive
• Hepatitis B: Positive for Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) or IgM anti-HBc positive
• Non-A, non-B: IgM anti-HAV and IgM anti-HBc (or HBsAg) negative
Note 1: The anti-HBc IgM test, specific for acute infection, is not available in most countries.
• HBsAg, often available, cannot distinguish between acute new infections and exacerbations of chronic hepatitis B, although continued HBsAg seropositivity (>6 months) is an indicator of chronic infection.
Note 2: For patients negative for hepatitis A or B, further testing for a diagnosis of acute hepatitis C, D, or E is recommended:
Hepatitis C: anti-HCV positive
Hepatitis D: HBsAg positive or IgM anti-HBc positive plus anti-HDV positive (only as co-infection or super-infection of hepatitis B)
Hepatitis E: IgM anti-HEV positive
Case classification
• Suspected: A case that is compatible with the clinical description.
• Probable: Not applicable.
• Confirmed: A suspected case that is laboratory confirmed or, for hepatitis A only, a case compatible with the clinical description, in a person who has an epidemiological link with a laboratory-confirmed case of hepatitis A (i.e. household or sexual contact with an infected person during the 15-50 days before the onset of symptoms).

Clinical features of Hepatitis D:

Hepatitis D is characterized by gradual onset of abdominal pain and vomiting, followed by development of jaundice.
• A biphasic course often noted.
• When coinfection by hepatitis B is often present, the course may be chronic or fulminant. [2]
• 80% of patients with chronic hepatitis D infection progress to cirrhosis within 5 to 10 years. [3]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Hepatitis D in Peru

Seroprevalence surveys:

12% of HBsAg-positive persons (39% in the Amazon Region)
28.6% of outbreak-associated hepatitis B patients (1989 publication) [4]
25.77% of hemodialysis patients
0.6% of healthy blood donors
17.9% of healthy HBsAg-positive school children (1994 publication) [5]
up to 14% among healthy school children
0% of persons living near Las Bambas mining project, Apurimac region (2011 publication) [6]

Rates of 0% to 2% are reported for Lima, Huanta and Ayacucho.

Notable outbreaks:

1992 to 1993 - Outbreaks of Hepatitis B and Hepatitis D infection were reported among military personnel stationed in the Amazon Basin. [7]

2003 - An outbreak (4 fatal cases) was reported in Villa Rica. [8]

References

1. Lancet 2008 Jul 26;372(9635):321-32.
2. J Gastroenterol Hepatol 1997 Apr ;12(4):289-98.
3. Curr Treat Options Gastroenterol 2007 Dec ;10(6):456-63.
4. Bol Oficina Sanit Panam 1989 Feb ;106(2):127-38.
5. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 1994 May-Aug;14(2):123-34.
6. Rev Peru Med Exp Salud Publica 2010 Oct-Dec;27(4):512-9.
7. J Infect Dis 1996 Nov ;174(5):920-6.
8. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20030712.1718

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Hepatitis E

Agent	VIRUS - RNA. Caliciviridae: Hepatitis E virus
Reservoir	Human Rodent Pig
Vector	None
Vehicle	Fecal-oral Water Shellfish Blood (rare) Meat (rare)
Incubation Period	30d - 40d (range 10d - 70d)
Diagnostic Tests	Identification of virus by immune electron microscopy (stool). Serology. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Stool precautions; supportive
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Clinically similar to hepatitis A - no chronic residua; severe or fatal if acquired during pregnancy (10% to 24% case-fatality rate).
Synonyms	Epatite E, Non-A, non-B enteric hepatitis. ICD9: 070.43,070.53 ICD10: B17.2

Clinical

WHO Case definition for surveillance of acute viral hepatitis (all types):
Clinical description
• Acute illness typically including acute jaundice, dark urine, anorexia, malaise, extreme fatigue, and right upper quadrant tenderness.
• Biological signs include increased urine urobilinogen and >2.5 times the upper limit of serum alanine aminotransferase.
• Note: Most infections occur in early childhood. A variable proportion of adult infections is asymptomatic.
Laboratory criteria for diagnosis
• Hepatitis A: IgM anti-HAV positive
• Hepatitis B: positive for Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) or IgM anti-HBc positive
• Non-A, non-B: IgM anti-HAV and IgM anti-HBc (or HBsAg) negative
Note 1: The anti-HBc IgM test, specific for acute infection, is not available in most countries.
• HBsAg, often available, cannot distinguish between acute new infections and exacerbations of chronic hepatitis B, although continued HBsAg seropositivity (>6 months) is an indicator of chronic infection.
Note 2: For patients negative for hepatitis A or B, further testing for a diagnosis of acute hepatitis C, D, or E is recommended:
Hepatitis C: anti-HCV positive
Hepatitis D: HBsAg positive or IgM anti-HBc positive plus anti-HDV positive (only as co-infection or super-infection of hepatitis B)
Hepatitis E: IgM anti-HEV positive
Case classification
• Suspected: A case that is compatible with the clinical description.
• Probable: Not applicable.
• Confirmed: A suspected case that is laboratory confirmed or, for hepatitis A only, a case compatible with the clinical description, in a person who has an epidemiological link with a laboratory-confirmed case of hepatitis A (i.e. household or sexual contact with an infected person during the 15-50 days before the onset of symptoms).

Clinical features of Hepatitis E:
In contrast to hepatitis A, hepatitis E is characterized by:
• relatively long incubation period
• prolonged clinical course
• severe and often fatal illness among pregnant women [1-3], patients with pre-existing hepatic cirrhosis [4], hemodialysis patients [5] and possibly women taking oral contraceptive medication. [6]
• poor protective value of immune serum globulin. [7]

Rare instances of pancreatitis are reported. [8] [9]

Chronic hepatitis E infection has been reported among liver transplant recipients [10] and other patient groups. [11]
• Rare cases of chronic hepatitis E infection have been reported in immuno-competent individuals. [12] [13]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Clinical disease in western countries and Japan is most common among males and persons above age 60 years. [14]

Clinical signs and symptoms are similar to those of other types of viral hepatitis and include abdominal pain anorexia, dark urine, fever, hepatomegaly, jaundice, malaise, nausea, and vomiting. [15]
• Less common findings include arthralgia, arthritis [16] , diarrhea, pruritus, an urticarial rash, severe thrombocytopenia [17] , photophobia, Guillain-Barre syndrome [18-20] , inflammatory polyradiculopathy [21] , encephalitis [22] and hemophagocytic syndrome. [23]
• A false positive serological reaction toward Epstein-Barr virus has been reported in Hepatitis E virus infection. [24]
• The case fatality rate for young adults is 0.5% to 3%; 15% to 20% for pregnant women. [25]
• A subsequent publication estimated the CFR for all cases at 0.019 among non-pregnant patients vs. 0.198 among pregnant women. [26]

The period of infectivity following acute infection is not known; however, virus excretion in stools has been demonstrated up to 14 days after illness onset.
• The period of viral excretion appears to be prolonged among patients with hematological malignancy. [27]

In most hepatitis E outbreaks, the highest rates of clinically evident disease have been among young to middle-age adults.
• Lower disease rates in younger age groups may be the result of anicteric and/or subclinical HEV infection.

Sporadic cases of chronic Hepatitis E virus infection are reported, notably among immunosuppressed patients. [28-36]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Hepatitis E in Peru

A report of two cases of acute Hepatitis E from Lima was published in 2011. [37]

Seroprevalence surveys:

10.47% of drinking water and sewerage workers in Lima (2000 publication) [38]

References

1. J Hepatol 2011 Jun ;54(6):1107-13.
2. Indian J Med Res 2001 Feb ;113:35-9.
3. Epidemiol Infect 2012 Jan 25;:1-21.
4. J Hepatol 2007 Mar ;46(3):387-94.
5. Am J Nephrol 2010 ;31(5):398-407.
6. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2010 Jan ;82(1):12-5.
7. World J Gastroenterol 2004 Aug 1;10(15):2157-62.
8. Pancreas 2008 May ;36(4):424-7.
9. J Clin Virol 2011 Jul ;51(3):202-4.
10. Liver Transpl 2008 Apr ;14(4):547-53.
11. Med Clin (Barc) 2011 Mar 31;
12. Gastroenterol Hepatol 2011 Jun-Jul;34(6):398-400.
13. Hepatogastroenterology 2011 Mar-Apr;58(106):324-5.
14. Curr Opin Infect Dis 2006 Oct ;19(5):460-6.
15. Infect Dis Clin North Am 2000 Sep ;14(3):669-87.
16. Clin Rheumatol 2007 Nov ;26(11):1973-5.
17. J Clin Microbiol 2008 Jul ;46(7):2450-2.
18. World J Gastroenterol 2009 Apr 7;15(13):1645-7.
19. Infection 2011 Aug 30;
20. J Clin Neurosci 2012 Jan 26;
21. Emerg Infect Dis 2011 Aug ;17(8):1510-2.
22. Emerg Infect Dis 2011 Feb ;17(2):173-9.
23. Nihon Shokakibyo Gakkai Zasshi 2008 Jun ;105(6):841-6.
24. Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol 2009 Dec ;21(12):1433-5.
25. J Med Virol 2008 Apr ;80(4):646-58.
26. Hepatology 2011 Nov 26;
27. J Clin Virol 2010 Oct ;49(2):141-4.
28. Ned Tijdschr Geneeskd 2010 ;154:A1790.
29. Ann Intern Med 2010 Jul 20;153(2):135-6.
30. Minerva Gastroenterol Dietol 2010 Jun ;56(2):121-8.
31. J Viral Hepat 2011 Mar ;18(3):227-8.
32. N Engl J Med 2009 Sep 3;361(10):1025-7.
33. Ann Intern Med 2009 Mar 17;150(6):430-1.
34. J Hepatol 2009 Mar ;50(3):622-4.
35. J Hepatol 2009 Feb ;50(2):435-7.
36. Hepatology 2008 Oct ;48(4):1328-30.
37. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2010 Oct-Dec;30(4):357-62.
38. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2000 Apr-Jun;20(2):111-116.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Hepatitis G

Agent	VIRUS - RNA. Flaviviridae, Hepacivirus: Hepatitis G virus. HGBV-A, B and C appear to be related
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Blood Vertical transmission has also been documented Sexual transmission suspected
Incubation Period	Unknown
Diagnostic Tests	Serology. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Supportive. Alpha interferon has been shown to ? transiently eliminate the carrier state
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Acute or chronic hepatitis acquired from blood (needles, etc); clinically milder than hepatitis C - most cases limited to anicteric elevation of hepatic enzyme levels; viremia documented for as long as 10 years.
Synonyms	Epatite G, Hepatitis GB. ICD9: 070,59 ICD10: B17.8

Clinical

Hepatitis G is characterized by acute or chronic hepatitis acquired from blood (needles, etc). [1]

- The disease is milder than hepatitis C, with most cases limited to anicteric elevation of hepatic enzyme levels. [2]
- Viremia has been documented for as long as 10 years.
- A case of aplastic anemia complicating Hepatitis G infection has been reported. [3]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Hepatitis G in Peru

Prevalence surveys:

13% of chronic liver disease patients and 5% of patients with non A-E hepatitis (1991 to 1994)

References

1. World J Gastroenterol 2008 Aug 14;14(30):4725-34.
2. Curr Opin Infect Dis 2002 Oct ;15(5):529-34.
3. Virol J 2011 ;8:30.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Herpes B infection

Agent	VIRUS - DNA. Herpesviridae, Alphaherpesviridae, Simplexvirus: Cercopithecine herpesvirus 1 (Herpes B virus)
Reservoir	Monkey (usually Macaca species and cynomolgus)
Vector	None
Vehicle	Contact or bite
Incubation Period	10d - 20d (range 2d - 60d)
Diagnostic Tests	Viral culture (skin exudates). Nucleic acid amplification. Biosafety level 4.
Typical Adult Therapy	Therapy: Acyclovir 12 mg/kg IV q8h. OR Ganciclovir 5 mg/kg IV q12h. Follow with prolonged Acyclovir 800 mg PO 5X daily. Postexposure prophylaxis: Valacyclovir 1g PO q8h X 14 days. OR Acyclovir 800 mg PO X 5 X 14 days
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Acyclovir or Ganciclovir as for adult.
Clinical Hints	Vesicles, lymphadenopathy, myalgia, singultus, major neurological signs; usually within one month following contact with monkey; case-fatality rates exceed 80%. permanent neurological residua are common.
Synonyms	Cercopithecine herpesvirus 1, Herpes B, Herpesvirus simiae. ICD9: 078.89 ICD10: B00.4

Clinical

Most human infections have been fatal, consisting of myelitis and hemorrhagic encephalitis with concomitant multiorgan involvement. [1]

The illness begins with fever, malaise, diffuse myalgia, nausea, abdominal pain and headache.
- Lymphadenitis is seen proximal to the site of inoculation.
- Dermal vesicles may be present.
- Abdominal pain and nausea may occur.
- Neurological findings then predominate, with dysesthesia, ataxia, diplopia, seizures, and ascending flaccid paralysis. [2]
- A lymphocytic CSF pleocytosis and elevated protein levels are noted, often with numerous erythrocytes.
- In contrast to herpes simplex infection, the encephalitis is multifocal.
- Rarely, isolated skin infection and even an isolated meningitis may be encountered.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Emerg Infect Dis 2003 Feb ;9(2):246-50.
2. Clin Infect Dis 2002 Nov 15;35(10):1191-203.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Herpes simplex encephalitis

Agent	VIRUS - DNA. Herpesviridae, Alphaherpesvirinae, Simplexvirus: Human herpesvirus (usually type I)
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Infected secretions, including Sexual contact
Incubation Period	Unknown
Diagnostic Tests	Viral culture CSF usually negative. CT brain. Compare CSF/blood antibody levels. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Acyclovir 10 mg/kg IV Q8h
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Acyclovir 10 mg/kg IV Q8h
Clinical Hints	Rapidly-progressive severe encephalitis, usually without exanthem; often unilateral, temporal and parietal lobe predominance; permanent residua and high case-fatality rate in untreated cases.
Synonyms	

Clinical

Although fever, headache, behavioral changes, confusion, focal neurological findings, and abnormal cerebrospinal fluid are suggestive of herpetic encephalitis, signs are not pathognomonic.
• Typical findings include fever, headache, psychiatric symptoms, altered consciousness, dysphagia, seizures and vomiting. [1]
• Focal weakness, ataxia, hemiparesis, and memory loss are common.
• In some cases, patients exhibit memory loss, photophobia, cranial nerve deficits, papilledema, loss of visual fields, olfactory disturbance [2], choreoathetosis [3] or other movement disorders. [4]
• Meningismus and cutaneous herpes simplex are uncommon.
• Infection is usually frontotemporal and unilateral and characterized by severe, often fatal disease. [5]
• Unilateral involvement of the temporoparietal region is typical, and helps distinguish herpetic infection from other forms of viral encephalitis • which tend to be bilateral and symmetrical. [6]
• Cases of overt cerebral hemorrhage [7], acute disseminated encephalomyelitis [8] and symmetric brain stem encephalitis have been reported. [9]
• West Nile viral encephalitis may mimic herpes simplex encephalitis. [10]

Herpes encephalitis is a risk factor for acute retinal necrosis. [11]

Relapse of encephalitis occurs in 12% of treated patients. [12] [13]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Herpes simplex encephalitis in Peru

Prevalence surveys:

0% of non-bacterial central nervous system infection among children ages 1 month to 14 years (Lima, 2008 to 2010). [14]

References

1. J Neurol 2005 Mar ;252(3):268-72.
2. J Neurol 2010 Mar ;257(3):439-43.
3. Indian J Pediatr 2010 Aug ;77(8):901-2.
4. Eur J Neurol 2005 May ;12(5):331-43.
5. Eur J Neurol 2005 May ;12(5):331-43.
6. Pediatr Radiol 2007 Oct ;37(10):949-63.
7. AIDS Read 2009 Apr ;19(4):153-5.
8. Acta Neurol Belg 2010 Dec ;110(4):340-4.
9. J Clin Neurosci 2009 Apr ;16(4):589-90.
10. Pediatr Neurol 2006 Jul ;35(1):62-4.
11. Neurology 2008 Oct 14;71(16):1268-74.
12. J Neurol 2006 Feb ;253(2):163-70.
13. J Child Neurol 2011 Mar ;26(3):369-72.
14. Rev Peru Med Exp Salud Publica 2011 Dec ;28(4):602-9.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Herpes simplex infection

Agent	VIRUS - DNA. Herpesviridae, Alphaherpesvirinae, Simplexvirus: Human herpesvirus I and II
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Infected secretions, including Sexual contact
Incubation Period	1d - 14d
Diagnostic Tests	Viral culture or microscopy of lesions. Serology. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Acyclovir 400 mg PO TID X 7d. OR Famciclovir 250 mg PO TID X 7d. OR Valacyclovir 1 g PO BID X 7d
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Acyclovir 10 mg/kg PO QID X 7 d
Clinical Hints	Recurring localized crops of painful vesicles on a red base; regional adenopathy often present; may follow a prodrome of neuropathy or hyperesthesia.
Synonyms	Herpes gladiatorum, Herpes rugbiorum, Herpes simplex, Scrum pox. ICD9: 054.0,054.1,054.2,054.4,054.5,054.6,054.7,054.8,054.9 ICD10: A60,B00

Clinical

The initial attack of herpes simplex is generally more overt than recurrent episodes; however, primary infections are often asymptomatic. [1]
• Symptoms will also vary depending on the site of infection (eye [2] [3] , esophagus [4] [5] , anal region, etc).

Signs and symptoms:

Following a prodrome of local discomfort, tender papular, vesicular or ulcerative lesions on an erythematous base appear. [6]
• Anorexia, malaise and fever may accompany individual episodes.
• The lesions coalesce, and tender bilateral lymphadenopathy develops.
• Skin lesions usually heal over the next several days to weeks.
• Patients may give a history of occupational exposure (ie, herpetic whitlow, found in medical or dental personnel; herpes gladiatorum among wrestlers).
• Vesicular skin lesions of tularemia may mimic those of herpes simplex [7] ; and herpetic infection may present as folliculitis. [8]

Complications:

Immunosuppressed patients and neonates are at particular risk for disseminated and severe infections. [9-13]
• Lesions of the tongue may present as herpetic geometric glossitis. [14]
• Mucosal herpetic lesions may serve as a portal for bacterial invasion. [15]
• Ocular complications include conjunctivitis, scleritis [16] , severe keratitis and retinal necrosis. [17] [18]
• Corneal infection may present as epithelial keratitis (dendritica/geographica), stromal keratitis (necrotizing vs. non-necrotizing or "interstitial keratitis"), endotheliitis (disciform keratitis), neurotrophic keratopathy (metaherpetic keratitis) or vascularized corneal scars. [19]
• Over 10% of keratouveitis cases are complicated by secondary glaucoma [20] Herpetic keratitis may complicated ocular steroid injection [21]
• Herpes simplex infection has been etiologically linked to facial (Bell's) palsy. [22] [23]
• Pancreatitis [24] , esophagitis [25] , cardiomyopathy [26] and rhabdomyolysis with renal failure have been reported to complicate herpes simplex infection. [27]
• Herpes simplex hepatitis is most common in the setting of pregnancy or immune suppression [28] ; however, rare instances of hepatitis and fulminant hepatic failure due to HSV infection have been reported in immunocompetent persons. [29-33]
• HSV-related erythema multiforme [34] has been reported in stem-cell transplant recipients [35]
• Disseminated infection among patients with eczema (Eczema herpeticum) may resemble smallpox [36] or present as atopic dermo-respiratory syndrome. [37]
• Chronic (>1 month) mucocutaneous infections may occur in HIV-positive patients, in the absence of disseminated disease. [38]
• Herpetic lesions in HIV-positive patients may be vegetative, hypertrophic, condyloma-like, nodular, ulcerative, or tumor-like

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

nodules or plaques. [39] [40]
• Herpes simplex may contribute to the pathology of periodontitis. [41]

Anterior uveitis • differential diagnosis:
Anterior uveitis due to Rubella virus is characterized by younger age at onset and a chronic course, typically was associated with cataract at presentation. [42]
• Rubella virus has been implicated in the etiology of Fuchs heterochromic iridocyclitis. [43]
• Anterior uveitis due to Herpes simplex and Varicella-Zoster viruses is more common in adults, and often follows an acute course.
• Herpes simplex anterior uveitis presents with conjunctival redness, corneal edema, a history of keratitis, and the presence of posterior synechiae. Anterior chamber inflammation is common with Herpes simplex virus, while vitritis is more common with Rubella and Varicella-Zoster virus.
• Rubella, Herpes simplex and Varicella-zoster viruses are associated with intraocular pressure of more than 30 mmHg and development of glaucoma (18%-30%; P = 0.686).
• Focal chorioretinal scars were present in 22% of Rubella cases, 0% of HSV and in 11% of VZV uveitis cases.

Acquisition of Herpes simplex by the newborn at the time of delivery is associated with severe illness and results in death in approximately 50% of cases. [44]
• Neonatal herpes simplex infection is characterized by vesicular rash, hypothermia, lethargy, seizures, respiratory distress, hepatosplenomegaly, thrombocytopenia, hepatic dysfunction and cerebrospinal fluid pleocytosis. [45]

Herpes simplex virus is an important cause of encephalitis (discussed separately in this module) and keratitis. [46]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Herpes simplex infection in Peru

Prevalence surveys:

2.6% of patients with acute respiratory infection in 13 cities (2006 to 2008) [47]
27.4% of viral meningoencephalitis cases (2011 publication)
0% of non-bacterial central nervous system infection among children ages 1 month to 14 years (Lima, 2008 to 2010). [48]

Seroprevalence surveys:

20.5% of women and 7.1% of men in coastal urban Peru (HSV-2)
88.2% of tour guides (HSV-2) (Cuzco, 2007 publication) [49]
100% of CSW (HSV-1 and -2, Callao, 1990 publication) [50]
72.3% of MSM, 42.5% of women, and 20.7% of heterosexual men (underprivileged populations, 2005 publication) [51]
46.3% of MSM (HSV-2, 2006 publication) [52]
79.8% of HIV-positive MSM in Lima (HSV-2, 2008 publication) [53]
16.0% of male sex partners of pregnant women (HSV-2, 2008 publication) [54]
79% of transgender women (HSV-2, 2009) [55]

The rate of HSV-2 infection among MSM is estimated at 10.4 per 100 person-years (Lima, 2009 publication) [56]

References

1. N Engl J Med 2004 May 6;350(19):1970-7.
2. Prog Retin Eye Res 2006 Jul ;25(4):355-80.
3. Medicine (Baltimore) 2008 May ;87(3):167-76.
4. Medicine (Baltimore) 2010 Jul ;89(4):204-10.
5. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2011 Oct ;30(10):911-2.
6. Dent Clin North Am 2005 Jan ;49(1):15-29, vii.
7. Clin Infect Dis 2008 Jul 1;47(1):e4-6.
8. Ned Tijdschr Geneeskd 2009 ;153:A285.
9. Semin Pediatr Infect Dis 2005 Oct ;16(4):271-81.
10. Semin Perinatol 2007 Feb ;31(1):19-25.
11. Curr Opin Infect Dis 2007 Feb ;20(1):73-6.
12. Cancer 2009 Jan 1;115(1):199-206.
13. Infection 2010 Oct ;38(5):423-6.
14. Indian J Pathol Microbiol 2010 Jan-Mar;53(1):133-4.
15. J Periodontol 2008 Feb ;79(2):376-8.
16. Am J Ophthalmol 2009 Nov ;148(5):779-789.e2.
17. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2009 Feb ;28(2):163-4.
18. Arch Ophthalmol 2011 Apr ;129(4):403-8.
19. Ophthalmologe 2011 Apr ;108(4):385-95; quiz 396-7.
20. Int Ophthalmol 2010 Apr ;30(2):191-4.
21. Cornea 2009 May ;28(4):463-4.
22. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2008 May ;27(5):468-9.
23. J Med Virol 2010 Sep ;82(9):1582-5.
24. Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol 2009 Jan ;21(1):114-6.
25. Medicine (Baltimore) 2010 Jul ;89(4):204-10.
26. Wien Klin Wochenschr 2010 Oct ;122(19-20):592-5.
27. South Med J 2008 Dec ;101(12):1271-2.
28. J Gastrointestin Liver Dis 2011 Mar ;20(1):93-6.
29. Transpl Infect Dis 2007 Dec ;9(4):323-6.
30. Liver Transpl 2007 Oct ;13(10):1428-34.
31. Ned Tijdschr Geneeskd 2009 ;153:A55.
32. J Clin Pathol 1969 Jan ;22(1):60-6.
33. Saudi J Kidney Dis Transpl 2011 Jan ;22(1):107-11.
34. Hua Xi Kou Qiang Yi Xue Za Zhi 2008 Aug ;26(4):452-3.
35. Arch Dermatol 2008 Jul ;144(7):902-7.
36. Emerg Infect Dis 2009 Jul ;15(7):1102-4.
37. Allergy 2011 Jul ;66(7):925-33.
38. J Am Acad Dermatol 2010 Nov 4;
39. Int J STD AIDS 2011 Apr ;22(4):181-6.
40. Int J Gynecol Pathol 2011 Nov 24;
41. J Calif Dent Assoc 2011 Jun ;39(6):393-9.
42. Ophthalmology 2011 Oct ;118(10):1905-10.
43. Graefes Arch Clin Exp Ophthalmol 2010 Oct ;248(10):1487-91.
44. Obstet Gynecol Surv 2011 Oct ;66(10):629-38.
45. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2008 May ;27(5):425-30.
46. J Infect Dis 2008 Sep 1;198(5):659-63.
47. PLoS One 2009 ;4(7):e6118.
48. Rev Peru Med Exp Salud Publica 2011 Dec ;28(4):602-9.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

49. J Travel Med 2007 May-Jun;14(3):151-7.
50. AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses 1988 Dec ;4(6):493-9.
51. Sex Transm Dis 2005 Sep ;32(9):534-41.
52. J Infect Dis 2006 Nov 15;194(10):1459-66.
53. Sex Transm Infect 2008 Nov ;84(6):449-54.
54. BMC Public Health 2008 ;8:65.
55. AIDS Behav 2011 Oct 8;
56. J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr 2009 May 1;51 Suppl 1:S47-51.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Herpes zoster

Agent	VIRUS - DNA. Herpesviridae, Alphaherpesvirinae: Varicella-zoster virus
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Air Direct contact
Incubation Period	Unknown
Diagnostic Tests	Viral culture (vesicles). Serology. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Acyclovir 800 mg PO X 5 daily X 7 to 10d. OR Famciclovir 500 PO TID. OR Valacyclovir 1 g PO TID
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Acyclovir 20 mg/kg PO QID X 7 to 10d
Vaccine	Herpes zoster
Clinical Hints	Unilateral dermatomal pain, tenderness and paresthesia followed in 3 to 5 days by macular, erythematous rash evolving to vesicles; trunk and chest most common, but other areas possible; patients usually above age 50.
Synonyms	Fuocodi Saint'Antonio, Shingles, Zona, Zoster. ICD9: 053 ICD10: B02

Clinical

The condition represents reactivation of dormant Varicella-Zoster virus in dorsal root ganglia.

Disease is characterized by grouped vesicular lesions distributed along one to three sensory dermatomes, usually unilateral and on the trunk or face. [1]
• Mild pruritis or excruciating pain may be present, and after the disappearance of the rash.
• In immunocompromised individuals, herpes zoster may become disseminated.
• A chronic verrucous form of herpes zoster seen in HIV-positive patients is associated with antiviral drug-resistance. [2]

Most healthy persons recover without complications; however, individuals above age 50 years are at increased risk of postherpetic neuralgia which may persist for months to years after the rash has healed.
• The possible effect of antiviral drugs in prevention of pos-herpetic neuralgia is controversial. [3]
• Immunocompromised patients are risk for chronic herpes zoster; or infection of the central nervous system [4] , liver, lungs or pancreas.
• Chronic (>1 month) mucocutaneous infections may occur in HIV-positive patients, in the absence of disseminated disease. [5]
• Visual impairment or scleral damage may follow zoster ophthalmia. [6-8] Over 10% of keratouveitis cases are complicated by secondary glaucoma [9] Rare instances of orbital apex syndrome [10] and optic neuritis are also reported. [11]
• VZ virus infection may be associated with facial nerve palsy [12] or Ramsay-Hunt syndrome (Bell palsy unilateral or bilateral, vesicular eruptions on the ears, ear pain, dizziness, preauricular swelling, tingling, tearing, loss of taste sensation, and nystagmus) [13]
• VZ virus infection can be a presenting symptom of hyperparathyroidism and occurs twice as often in persons with hypercalcemia than age-matched controls. [14]
• In some cases, reactivation of VZ virus may present as radiculitis, cranial nerve palsy or other features of herpes zoster • but without rash (zoster sine herpete). [15]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. N Engl J Med 2002 Aug 1;347(5):340-6.
2. Clin Exp Dermatol 1999 Sep ;24(5):346-53.
3. Med Mal Infect 2011 Dec 12;
4. Lancet Neurol 2007 Nov ;6(11):1015-28.
5. J Am Acad Dermatol 2010 Nov 4;
6. Curr Opin Ophthalmol 2004 Dec ;15(6):531-6.
7. Ophthalmologe 2008 May ;105(5):480-4.
8. Curr Treat Options Neurol 2011 Feb ;13(1):79-91.
9. Int Ophthalmol 2010 Apr ;30(2):191-4.
10. Clin Ophthalmol 2011 ;5:1603-8.
11. Int Ophthalmol 2011 Jun ;31(3):233-6.
12. Pediatr Int 2006 Jun ;48(3):245-9.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

13. J Craniofac Surg 2011 Sep ;22(5):1961-3.
14. Clin Infect Dis 2008 May 1;46(9):1452-4.
15. Curr Top Microbiol Immunol 2010 ;342:243-53.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Histoplasmosis

Agent	FUNGUS. Ascomycota, Euascomycetes, Onygenales: Histoplasma capsulatum var. capsulatum A dimorphic fungus
Reservoir	Soil Caves Chicken roosts Bat
Vector	None
Vehicle	Air
Incubation Period	10d - 14d (range 5d - 25d)
Diagnostic Tests	Fungal culture. Serologic tests less helpful. Antigen tests currently under study. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Itraconazole 200 mg daily X 9m For severe or immunocompromized patients: Amphotericin B 0.4 mg/kg/d X 6w, then 0.8 mg/kg qod X 8w
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Itraconazole 2 mg/kg daily X 9 m. For severe or immunocompromized patients: Amphotericin B 0.4 mg/kg/d X 6w, then 0.8 mg/kg qod X 8w
Clinical Hints	Fever, cough, myalgia, pulmonary infiltrates and calcifying hilar lymphadenopathy; chronic multisystem infection often encountered.
Synonyms	Darling's disease, Histoplasma capsulatum, Histoplasmose, Ohio River Valley Fever, Ohio Valley disease, Reticuloendothelial cytomycosis. ICD9: 115.0 ICD10: B39.0,B39.1,B39.2,B39.3,B39.4

Clinical

Asymptomatic infection is common, and may be found as an incidental finding on chest X-ray, or through serological or skin tests. [1]

Pulmonary histoplasmosis:

Acute benign respiratory infection is characterized by weakness, fever, chest pains, and cough. [2]
• The severity of illness is related to the magnitude of the exposure.
Chronic pulmonary infection occurs in persons with pre-existing lung diseases such as emphysema.
• The infection is most common in males over the age of 40.
• Chronic pulmonary lesions are characterized by extensive cavitation, but may resemble those of tuberculosis. [3]

Disseminated histoplasmosis:

Disseminated infection is seen in immunocompromised patients (AIDS [4-6], leukemia, corticosteroid therapy, anti-TNF therapy [7], etc) and may be characterized by fever, anemia, hepatitis, pneumonia, pleuritis, pericarditis [8], acalculous cholecystitis [9], meningitis, atypical skin lesions [10] and ulcers of the mouth [11], tongue [12], nose [13], paranasal sinuses [14], esophagus [15] [16], colon [17-19] and larynx. [20] [21]
• Associated findings include upper lobe cavitation with fibrosis (similar to tuberculosis); sclerosing mediastinitis with obstruction of the superior vena cava, pulmonary arteries and veins; esophagus; and constrictive pericarditis. [22]
• Fungemia is most common in patients with immunosuppression or neutropenia (<3,000 per cu mm). [23]
• Central nervous system infection can present at chronic meningitis, focal parenchymal lesions of the brain or spinal cord, stroke due to infected emboli, and diffuse encephalitis. [24]
• Spinal infection may mimic tuberculosis spondylodiscitis. [25]
• Adrenal masses [26-29] and renal infection are occasionally reported [30] [31] and may mimic carcinoma. [32]
• Peritoneal histoplasmosis has been reported as a complication of peritoneal dialysis. [33]
• Epididymo-orchitis and prostatitis are occasionally reported. [34] [35]
• Gastrointestinal infection may mimic colonic carcinoma [36] [37] or abdominal tuberculosis. [38]
• Dermatological manifestations include erythema nodosum [39], erythema multiforme [40], or the appearance of ulcerating verrucous plaques [41] Primary infection may present as a dermal nodule with regional adenopathy. [42] Skin lesions may mimic secondary syphilis. [43]

"Ocular histoplasmosis syndrome" is characterized by peripapillary atrophy, punched out lesions, a macular disciform lesion or scar in one eye without vitritis.
• The role of *Histoplasma capsulatum* in this condition is unclear. [44] [45]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

• Overt *Histoplasma* keratitis has been reported [46]

Acute disseminated infection is also seen in infants and young children and is marked by fever, cough, exhaustion and hepatosplenomegaly. [47]
• Roentgenographic findings include multiple nodules (3 to 4 mm) changing into punctate calcifications; histoplasmoma (non-calcifying nodules <3 mm); a "target lesion" (ie, central calcification); or hilar/mediastinal adenopathy ("popcorn" calcification).

Primary histoplasmosis of the mouth has been reported. [48]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 93 countries.

Histoplasmosis in Peru

Infection has been reported among spelunkers in Mato Grosso. [49]

Two cases of histoplasmosis imported from Peru were reported from a referral unit in Spain (2009 publication). [50]

References

1. Trends Microbiol 2003 Oct ;11(10):488-94.
2. Am Fam Physician 2002 Dec 15;66(12):2247-52.
3. Mycoses 2006 Jul ;49(4):274-82.
4. AIDS 2008 May 31;22(9):1047-53.
5. Clin Infect Dis 1995 Aug ;21 Suppl 1:S108-10.
6. Clin Infect Dis 2000 Jun ;30(6):877-81.
7. Scand J Rheumatol 2009 ;38(4):311-6.
8. Medicine (Baltimore) 1983 Mar ;62(2):110-9.
9. J Infect Dev Ctries 2011 Mar ;5(3):235-8.
10. Mycopathologia 2007 Dec ;164(6):295-9.
11. Rev Med Chil 2010 May ;138(5):586-9.
12. Indian J Dermatol Venereol Leprol 2009 Mar-Apr;75(2):173-6.
13. Sao Paulo Med J 2010 Jul ;128(4):236-8.
14. Mycopathologia 2011 Jan ;171(1):57-9.
15. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2009 Mar ;80(3):347-50.
16. Ear Nose Throat J 2001 Oct ;80(10):702.
17. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2010 Apr-Jun;30(2):163-6.
18. Tenn Med 2011 May ;104(5):49-50.
19. J Glob Infect Dis 2011 Apr ;3(2):195-8.
20. Semin Respir Infect 2002 Jun ;17(2):158-81.
21. Mycoses 2009 Nov ;52(6):539-40.
22. Clin Microbiol Rev 2007 Jan ;20(1):115-32.
23. Med Mycol 2010 Feb ;48(1):85-9.
24. Curr Treat Options Neurol 2008 May ;10(3):161-7.
25. Acta Reumatol Port 2008 Jul-Sep;33(3):360-3.
26. Diagn Cytopathol 2010 May ;38(5):357-9.
27. Diagn Cytopathol 2011 Apr ;39(4):294-6.
28. Diagn Cytopathol 2011 Mar 8;
29. Southeast Asian J Trop Med Public Health 2011 Jul ;42(4):920-5.
30. Mycopathologia 2009 Jun ;167(6):315-23.
31. Am J Kidney Dis 2011 Oct 4;
32. Virchows Arch 2009 Feb ;454(2):229-32.
33. Nat Rev Nephrol 2010 Jul ;6(7):435-9.
34. Am J Med Sci 2009 Sep ;338(3):238-40.
35. Transpl Infect Dis 2011 Aug 26;
36. Int J STD AIDS 2009 Jun ;20(6):429-30.
37. J Glob Infect Dis 2011 Apr ;3(2):195-8.
38. J Assoc Physicians India 2009 Jan ;57:76-8.
39. Arch Dermatol 1981 Nov ;117(11):709-12.
40. N Engl J Med 1966 Feb 24;274(8):415-20.
41. Dermatol Online J 2008 ;14(2):19.
42. Rev Soc Bras Med Trop 2008 Nov-Dec;41(6):680-2.
43. Dermatol Online J 2011 ;17(11):10.
44. Br J Ophthalmol 1999 May ;83(5):535-9.
45. Med Mycol 2012 Feb ;50(2):202-6.
46. Braz J Infect Dis 2007 Dec ;11(6):595-7.
47. Infect Dis Clin North Am 2003 Mar ;17(1):1-19, vii.
48. Int J Infect Dis 2010 Sep ;14 Suppl 3:e325-8.
49. J Travel Med 1999 Dec ;6(4):258-60.
50. J Travel Med 2009 Jul-Aug;16(4):258-62.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

HIV infection - initial illness

Agent	VIRUS - RNA. Retroviridae, Lentivirinae: Human Immunodeficiency Virus
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Blood Semen Sexual Transplacental Breast-feeding
Incubation Period	1w - 6w
Diagnostic Tests	HIV antibody (ELISA, Western blot). HIV or HIV antigen assays. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Supportive; 'prophylactic' Zidovidine + additional drugs (DDI, 3TC, etc) should be considered - particularly during pregnancy
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Supportive; role for 'prophylactic' Zidovidine + additional drugs (DDI, 3TC, etc) should be considered
Clinical Hints	Fever, diarrhea, sore throat and a mononucleosis-like illness in a 'high risk' patient (eg, men who have sex with men, drug abuser, etc).
Synonyms	HIV, HIV infection. ICD9: 042 ICD10: B20,B21,B22,B23,B24

Clinical

The clinical features of acute HIV infection are protean and often characterized by fever, generalized lymphadenopathy, headache, fatigue, myalgia, rash, nausea, vomiting, night sweats, sore throat, diarrhea or weight loss. [1]
• 40% to 90% of persons have symptoms suggestive of an acute viral infection.
• Symptoms tend to subside within two weeks; however, some patients continue to be ill for as long as ten weeks.
• In most cases, a history of likely acquisition within the past several weeks can be established: unprotected sex, extra-medical injection, transfusion, etc.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

HIV infection - initial illness in Peru

Data and background information regarding HIV infection are included in the note for AIDS

References

1. J Microbiol Immunol Infect 2005 Feb ;38(1):65-8.
2. J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr 2009 May 1;51 Suppl 1:S47-51.
3. AIDS 1996 Sep ;10(10):1141-5.
4. AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses 1988 Dec ;4(6):493-9.
5. Sex Transm Infect 2004 Dec ;80(6):498-504.
6. Clin Infect Dis 2009 Jul 1;49(1):112-7.
7. J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr 2007 Apr 15;44(5):578-85.
8. BMC Public Health 2008 ;8:65.
9. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2007 Apr ;76(4):703-5.
10. Int J Infect Dis 2008 Nov ;12(6):e89-94.
11. J Infect Dis 2007 Sep 1;196(5):684-91.
12. Clin Microbiol Rev 2005 Jul ;18(3):423-45.
13. J Eukaryot Microbiol 2003 ;50 Suppl:591-6.
14. J Infect Dis 2005 May 15;191(10):1658-64.
15. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2006 Jan-Mar;26(1):21-4.
16. Sex Transm Infect 2008 Nov ;84(6):449-54.
17. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2009 Jul ;81(1):184-6.
18. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20070914.3048

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Hookworm

Agent	PARASITE - Nematoda. Phasmidea: Necator americanus, Ancylostoma duodenale, A. ceylonicum (in Calcutta and the Philippines)
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Soil Contact
Incubation Period	7d - 2y
Diagnostic Tests	Examination of stool for ova.
Typical Adult Therapy	Albendazole 400 mg X 1 dose. OR Mebendazole 100 mg BID X 3d. OR Pyrantel pamoate 11 mg/kg (max 3g) X 3d; or
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Pruritic papules (usually of feet) - later cough and wheezing; abdominal pain and progressive iron-deficiency anemia; eosinophilia common; dyspnea and peripheral edema in heavy infections; *Ancylostoma caninum* implicated in eosinophilic enteritis.
Synonyms	Anchilostoma, Ancylostoma ceylanicum, Ancylostoma duodenale, Ancylostomiasis, Anquilostomiasis, Cyclodontostomum, Eosinophilis enteritis, Hakenwurmer-Befall, Miner's anemia, Necator americanus, Necatoriasis, Uncinariasis. ICD9: 126.0,126.1 ICD10: B76.0,B76.1,B76.8

Clinical

Initial manifestations of hookworm consist of pruritus, erythema, and a papular, or vesicular rash at the site of larval penetration ("ground itch"). [1]
• Migration of larvae through the lungs may result in a Loeffler-like syndrome with transitory cough, wheezing, diffuse opacities on x-ray and eosinophilia in sputum and blood. [2] [3]
• Migration of *A. duodenale* larvae to the breast, with infection of nursing infants ('hypobiosis') has been described. [4]
• The major finding in overt infection is iron-deficiency anemia. [5]
• Heavy intestinal infection may also produce local symptoms of abdominal pain, diarrhea, and occasionally malabsorption with weight loss (most commonly in children).
• Rare instances of overt melena have been reported. [6]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Hookworm in Peru

Prevalence surveys:

47.22% of pregnant women (Iquitos, 2003) [7]
46.3% of second-trimester pregnant women (Iquitos, 2011 publication) [8]
72% of natives in Cashibo (Amazon region, 1984 publication) [9]
1.2% of children aged 7 to 14 months in Belen District, Iquitos (2007 to 2008) [10]

References

1. Dermatol Clin 1989 Apr ;7(2):275-90.
2. Gastroenterol Clin North Am 1996 Sep ;25(3):579-97.
3. Semin Respir Infect 1988 Jun ;3(2):172-8.
4. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 1995 Jul-Aug;89(4):379.
5. Lancet 2006 May 6;367(9521):1521-32.
6. Ann Trop Paediatr 2008 Dec ;28(4):293-6.
7. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2005 Oct ;73(4):783-9.
8. Trop Med Int Health 2011 Apr ;16(4):531-7.
9. Bull Soc Pathol Exot Filiales 1984 ;77(5):690-8.
10. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2011 Apr ;105(4):204-8.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Human herpesvirus 6 infection

Agent	VIRUS - DNA. Herpesviridae, Betaherpesvirinae, Roseolovirus: Herpesvirus 6 (Herpesvirus 7 is also implicated)
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Droplet Contact
Incubation Period	10d - 15d
Diagnostic Tests	Viral isolation and serologic tests rarely indicated. Nucleic acid amplification has been used
Typical Adult Therapy	Supportive Gancyclovir has been used in unusual and severe cases.
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	High fever followed by sudden defervescence and fleeting rash; most patients are below the age of 2 years; only 10% to 20% of herpesvirus 6 infections are associated with a rash.
Synonyms	Dreitagefieber, Exanthem criticum, Exanthem subitum, Herpesvirus 6, HHV-6, Pseudorubella, Roseola, Roseola infantilis, Roseola subitum, Sixth disease, Zahorsky's disease. ICD9: 057.8 ICD10: B08.2

Clinical

Roseola typically is characterized by high fever (often to 40 C) lasting from three to seven days, followed by rapid defervescence and a characteristic pink rash. [1] [2]

- The rash is maculopapular or erythematous, beginning on the trunk and spreading to the neck and extremities. [3]
- Skin lesions are discrete, not pruritic, blanch on pressure and fade within 3 to 48 hours.

Diarrhea, cough and irritability are common, and seizures may rarely occur in individual cases. [4]

- HHV-6 infection accounts for 10% to 20% of febrile seizures in children below the age of two years. [5] [6]
- Other findings may include bulging anterior fontanel, Nagayama spots (erythematous papules on the soft palate and uvula), periorbital edema, inflamed tympanic membranes, cervical, post auricular, and post occipital lymphadenopathy, splenomegaly, meningitis with radiculitis [7], encephalopathy or encephalitis [8-16], arthropathy (4.3% of cases) [17], uveitis [18], optic neuritis [19], corneal inflammation [20] and conjunctival injection.
- Rare instances of purpura fulminans have been reported. [21]

Reactivation and severe disease have been encountered in bone-marrow, solid organ transplant and other immune-deficient patients. [22-25]

- HHV-6-associated pleurisy has been reported following stem-cell transplantation (2007 publication) [26]
- Fatal hepatitis and myocarditis has been reported in immunocompetent adults. [27] [28]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. J Med Microbiol 2003 Jan ;52(Pt 1):5-18.
2. Herpes 2006 May ;13(1):20-4.
3. Curr Opin Infect Dis 2001 Jun ;14(3):343-56.
4. N Engl J Med 2005 Feb 24;352(8):768-76.
5. Pediatr Neurol 2010 Jan ;42(1):28-31.
6. Epilepsy Res 2011 Sep ;96(1-2):89-95.
7. J Neurovirol 2009 Jan ;15(1):108-9.
8. Curr Infect Dis Rep 2008 Jul ;10(4):292-9.
9. Arch Pediatr 2007 May ;14(5):472-5.
10. Pediatr Neurol 2006 Feb ;34(2):160-3.
11. Emerg Infect Dis 2004 Sep ;10(9):1700-2.
12. Pediatr Neurol 2009 Nov ;41(5):353-8.
13. Pediatr Neurol 2010 Jan ;42(1):32-9.
14. Curr Infect Dis Rep 2004 Aug ;6(4):316-321.
15. AJR Am J Roentgenol 2010 Mar ;194(3):754-60.
16. Brain Nerve 2010 Aug ;62(8):869-75.
17. Clin Rheumatol 2009 Sep ;28(9):1067-71.
18. J Infect 2007 Apr ;54(4):e237-40.
19. Jpn J Ophthalmol 2011 Sep ;55(5):502-5.
20. Cornea 2011 Feb ;30(2):204-7.
21. Br J Dermatol 2009 Jul ;161(1):181-3.
22. Arch Pediatr 2006 Dec ;13(12):1518-20.
23. Herpes 2007 Sep ;14(2):41-4.
24. Liver Transpl 2009 Oct ;15(10):1242-6.
25. Br J Radiol 2010 Dec ;83(996):e255-8.
26. J Pediatr Hematol Oncol 2007 Oct ;29(10):709-12.
27. Hum Pathol 2009 May ;40(5):740-5.
28. J Clin Virol 2011 Jul 27;

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Hymenolepis diminuta infection

Agent	PARASITE - Platyhelminthes, Cestoda. Cyclophyllidea, Hymenolepididae: Hymenolepis diminuta
Reservoir	Rodent Various insects
Vector	None
Vehicle	Arthropod - ingestion
Incubation Period	2w - 4w
Diagnostic Tests	Identification of ova in stool
Typical Adult Therapy	Praziquantel 25 mg/kg as single dose. OR Niclosamide 2g, then 1g/d X 6d
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Praziquantel 25 mg/kg as single dose. OR Niclosamide 1g, then 0.5g/d X 6d (1.5g, then 1g for weight >34kg)
Clinical Hints	Nausea, abdominal pain and diarrhea; eosinophilia may be present; primarily a pediatric disease, in rodent-infested areas; infestation resolves spontaneously within 2 months.
Synonyms	Hymenolepis diminuta, Mathevotaenia, Rat tapeworm. ICD9: 123.6 ICD10: B71.0

Clinical

Patients, usually children, may develop mild abdominal pain, nausea diarrhea and eosinophilia. [1]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Hymenolepis diminuta infection in Peru

Prevalence surveys:

1.6% of children in Trujillo (2006 publication) [2]

References

1. Pediatr Infect Dis J 1990 Mar ;9(3):216-9.
2. Parasitol Res 2006 May ;98(6):576-81.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Hymenolepis nana infection

Agent	PARASITE - Platyhelminthes, Cestoda. Cyclophyllidea, Hymenolepididae: Hymenolepis (Rodentolepis) nana
Reservoir	Human Rodent (especially hamster)
Vector	None
Vehicle	Food Water Fecal-oral
Incubation Period	2w - 4w
Diagnostic Tests	Identification of ova in stool
Typical Adult Therapy	Praziquantel 25 mg/kg once. OR Nitazoxanide 500 mg daily for 3 days OR Niclosamide 2g/d X 1, then 1g/d X 6d
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Praziquantel 25 mg/kg once. OR Nitazoxanide 100 mg (age 1 to 3 years) to 200 mg (age 4 to 11 years) BID X 3d OR Niclosamide 1g/d X 1, then 0.5g/d X 6d (1.5g, then 1g for weight >34kg)
Clinical Hints	Nausea, abdominal pain, diarrhea, irritability and weight loss; eosinophilia may be present; infection is maintained by autoinfection (worm reproduces within the intestinal lumen).
Synonyms	Dwarf tapeworm, Hymenolepis nana, Rodentolepis (Hymenolepis) microstoma, Rodentolepsiasis, Vampirolepis nana. ICD9: 123.6 ICD10: B71.0

Clinical

Infestation by *Hymenolepis nana* is largely asymptomatic. [1]
- Children are most likely to exhibit symptoms consisting of abdominal pain and diarrhea. [2]
- Pruritis ani and behavioral and sleep disturbances are occasionally encountered. [3]
- Most patients have eosinophilia (5% to 10% of total leucocyte count).

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Hymenolepis nana infection in Peru

Prevalence surveys:

3.52% of asymptomatic persons in Victor Fajardo Province, Ayacuchuo (2000) [4]
6.6% of persons in rural Puno District (highlands region, 2002 publication) [5]
21% of school children in Tarapoto (1991 publication) [6]
5.49% of school children in Lambayeque (2005) [7]
2% of children in Trujillo (2006 publication) [8]
2.2% of children from marginal urban districts (Trujillo, 2008 publication) [9]

References

1. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2007 Feb ;101(2):203-5.
2. J Med Assoc Thai 2000 Sep ;83(9):1035-8.
3. Parasitol Res 2003 Nov ;91(5):412-38.
4. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2005 Apr-Jun;25(2):150-5.
5. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2002 Oct-Dec;22(4):304-9.
6. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 1991 ;11(3):153-60.
7. Rev Inst Med Trop Sao Paulo 2008 Mar-Apr;50(2):101-5.
8. Parasitol Res 2006 May ;98(6):576-81.
9. Parasitol Res 2008 Jul ;103(2):459-65.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Ilheus and Bussuquara

Agent	VIRUS - RNA. Flaviviridae, Flavivirus. Ilheus virus and Bussuquara virus
Reservoir	? Wild bird
Vector	Mosquito (Aedes, Culex, Coquillettidia, Haemagogus, Psorophora, Sabethes, Trichoprosopon and Wyeomyia spp.)
Vehicle	None
Incubation Period	Unknown
Diagnostic Tests	Viral culture (blood). Serology. Biosafety level 4.
Typical Adult Therapy	Supportive
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Fever, headache, arthralgia and myalgia; encephalitis occasionally encountered; no fatalities or complications reported to date.
Synonyms	Bussuquara, Ilheus. ICD9: 062.8 ICD10: A83.8

Clinical

Ilheus is usually self-limited, and characterized by fever, headache, photophobia, myalgia and arthralgia. [1]
• Encephalitis occurs in approximately 15% of patients.
• No fatal cases have been reported.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 9 countries. Although Ilheus and Bussuquara is not endemic to Peru, imported, expatriate or other presentations of the disease have been associated with this country.

Ilheus and Bussuquara in Peru

The virus has been identified in mosquitoes in the Amazon basin region.

References

1. Intervirology 1997 ;40(4):247-52.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Infection of wound, puncture, IV line, etc

Agent	BACTERIUM. Staphylococcus aureus, streptococci, facultative or aerobic gram negative bacilli, anaerobes, et al
Reservoir	Human Soil Water Air (spores) Various animals and plants
Vector	None
Vehicle	Trauma Water Medications Bandages Autoinoculation
Incubation Period	Variable
Diagnostic Tests	Smear and culture of catheter, material from wound.
Typical Adult Therapy	Drainage, remove catheter, debridement and antibiotics appropriate to infecting species
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Source (ie, venous line, postoperative, marine, animal bite) may suggest species; onset less than 24 hrs = group A Strep. or *Cl. perfringens*; 2 to 7 days *S. aureus*; over 7 days gram negative bacilli; foul odor anaerobes.
Synonyms	Intravenous catheter infection, Line infection, Surgical wound infection, Wound infection. ICD9: 686.9,451 ICD10: T79.3,I80.0, Y95

Clinical

Wound infection is a self-defined illness.

The features and severity of infection are largely determined by the health status of the patient, and the nature of the wound and infecting organism.

Signs of infection which develop in a patient with an intravenous catheter should be assumed to be related to the catheter until proven otherwise.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Infectious mononucleosis or EBV infection

Agent	VIRUS - DNA. Herpesviridae. Gammaherpesvirinae, Lymphocryptovirus: Human herpesvirus 4 (Epstein Barr virus)
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Saliva Blood transfusion
Incubation Period	28d - 42d
Diagnostic Tests	Serology. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Supportive
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Exudative pharyngitis, symmetrical cervical lymphadenopathy, splenomegaly and hepatic dysfunction; atypical lymphocytes and positive serology appear after 10 to 14 days; acute illness resolves in 2 to 3 weeks, but malaise and weakness may persist for months.
Synonyms	EBV, EBV, Epstein-Barr, Febbre ghiandolare, Glandular fever, Infectious mononucleosis, Monocytic angina, Mononucleose, Mononucleosi, Mononucleosis - infectious, Mononukleose, Pfeiffer's disease. ICD9: 075 ICD10: B27.0

Clinical

Symptoms of Infectious Mononucleosis (IM) usually consist of fever, pharyngitis, and lymphadenopathy. [1]
• Patients usually do not recall a history of possible exposure.
• A prodrome consisting of 1 to 2 weeks of fatigue, malaise, and myalgia is common; however, abrupt presentations may occur.
• A low-grade fever is usually present and lasts for 1 to 2 weeks, occasionally up to 5 weeks.
• CMV / EBV co-infection may be associated with prolonged illness. [2]

Pharyngitis may be severe, particularly during the first week of illness. [3]
• Tonsillitis may be present, and lymphadenopathy is almost universal, lasting for 1 to 2 weeks.
• Posterior cervical nodes are often affected, and generalized adenopathy may occur.
• Periorbital edema and palatal petechiae are often present.
• Splenomegaly is found in most cases, and hepatomegaly in 25%.
• Asymptomatic pericardial effusions are common. [4]
• Patients often complain of headache.
• A morbilliform or papular erythematous eruption of the upper extremities or trunk is noted in 5% of cases.
• Lemmiere's syndrome has been reported as a complication of infectious mononucleosis. [5]
• Guillain-Barre syndrome and membranous glomerulonephritis have been reported following primary EBV infection. [6]

It is of note that a macular erythematous rash may occur in patients treated with ampicillin, usually appearing 5 to 9 days following the first dose.
• This phenomenon should not be misinterpreted as a penicillin allergy.
• Erythema nodosum and erythema multiforme have been associated with IM, as have petechiae and jaundice.
• The presence of severe abdominal pain may herald splenic rupture.

Other diseases ascribed to Epstein-Barr virus include nasopharyngeal carcinoma, Burkitt's lymphoma (African type) [7], post-transfusion lymphoproliferative disorder (PTLD) [8], hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis [9] and hemolytic anemia. [10]
• Epstein-Barr virus infection, like many other infectious diseases, is occasionally followed by Guillain-Barre syndrome.
• Gianotti-Crosti syndrome may be the only presenting manifestation of Epstein-Barr virus infection. [11]

A false positive serological reaction toward Epstein-Barr virus has been associated with a variety of conditions, including rheumatoid arthritis [12] [13], Hepatitis E [14], Hepatitis A [15] and Parvovirus B19 infection. [16]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

References

1. Postgrad Med 2000 Jun ;107(7):175-9, 183-4, 186.
2. J Med Virol 2009 Aug ;81(8):1399-402.
3. Scand J Infect Dis Suppl 1991 ;80:94-104.
4. Indian Pediatr 2011 Aug 15;
5. Wien Klin Wochenschr 2008 ;120(5-6):181-3.
6. Arch Pediatr 2010 Nov ;17(11):1535-9.
7. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2011 Mar ;84(3):397-401.
8. Crit Rev Oncol Hematol 1989 ;9(2):149-95.
9. J Pediatr Hematol Oncol 2011 Dec 3;
10. Acta Haematol 1992 ;88(2-3):142-6.
11. Turk J Pediatr 2008 May-Jun;50(3):302-4.
12. Ann Rheum Dis 1985 Nov ;44(11):742-6.
13. Clin Exp Immunol 1979 Jun ;36(3):415-22.
14. Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol 2009 Dec ;21(12):1433-5.
15. Pediatr Infect Dis J 1994 May ;13(5):413-4.
16. Clin Vaccine Immunol 2009 Mar ;16(3):372-5.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Influenza

Agent	VIRUS - RNA. Orthomyxoviridae, Orthomyxovirus: Influenza virus
Reservoir	Human Occasionally Ferret Bird Pig
Vector	None
Vehicle	Droplet
Incubation Period	1d - 3d
Diagnostic Tests	Viral culture (respiratory secretions). Serology. Nucleic acid amplification techniques are available.
Typical Adult Therapy	Respiratory precautions. Influenza A or B: Oseltamivir 75 mg PO BID X 5d OR Zanamavir 10 mg BID X 5 days
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Respiratory precautions. Influenza A or B: Oseltamivir 2 mg/kg (max 75 mg) PO BID X 5d OR Zanamavir (age > 5 years) 10 mg BID X 5 days
Vaccines	Influenza - inactivated Influenza - live
Clinical Hints	Myalgia, headache, cough, fever; pharyngitis and conjunctivitis often present; usually encountered in the setting of an outbreak; leucocytosis, chest pain and lobar infiltrate herald bacterial (pneumococcal or staphylococcal) pneumonia.
Synonyms	Asian flu, Aviaire influenza, Avian flu, Avian influenza, Bird flu, Epidemic catarrh, Grippe, H1N1, H2N2, H3N2, H5N1, Hong Kong flu, LPAI, Spanish influenza, Swine flu, Swine influenza. ICD9: 487 ICD10: J09,J10,J11

Clinical

Influenza is characterized by acute onset of fever, headache, myalgia, nonproductive cough, sore throat, and rhinitis. [1]
• The illness usually resolves in 2 to 7 days; however, symptoms often persist for up to two weeks.
• Severe illness or death may complicate the acute infection, notably in pregnant women [2] , the elderly and patients with underlying medical conditions. [3]
• Complications include primary viral pneumonia or bacterial pneumonia (most commonly pneumococcal); myocarditis, myositis, Guillain-Barre syndrome [4] , encephalitis [5] , Gianotti-Crosti syndrome [6] and transverse myelitis. [7-9]

WHO Case definition for surveillance • Influenza:
Clinical case definition
A person with sudden onset of fever of >38°C and cough or sore throat in the absence of other diagnoses.
Laboratory criteria for diagnosis
• Virus isolation: Swab or aspirate from the suspected individual, or
• Direct detection of influenza viral antigen.
• Serology: Fourfold rise in antibody titer between early and late serum.
Case classification
• Suspected: A case that meets the clinical case definition.
• Confirmed: A case that meets the clinical case definition and is laboratory-confirmed (used mainly in epidemiological investigation rather than surveillance).

WHO definition for surveillance • Swine influenza (H1H1):
confirmed case • person with swine influenza A (H1N1) virus infection laboratory confirmed by
• real-time RT-PCR and/or
• viral culture and/or
• 4-fold rise in swine influenza A(H1N1) virus specific neutralizing antibodies
probable case • either
• person with influenza test positive for influenza A, but unsubtypable by reagents used to detect seasonal influenza virus infection , or
• person with clinically compatible illness or who died of unexplained acute respiratory illness who is considered to be epidemiologically linked to probable or confirmed case

CDC definition for surveillance • Swine influenza (H1H1):
confirmed case • person with acute respiratory illness with swine influenza A (H1N1) virus infection laboratory confirmed at CDC by

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

• real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and/or
• viral culture
probable case • person with acute febrile respiratory illness who is
• positive for influenza A, but negative for H1 and H3 by influenza RT-PCR
• positive for influenza A by influenza rapid test or influenza immunofluorescence assay (IFA) plus meets criteria for suspected case
suspected case • person with acute respiratory illness (defined as recent onset of >= 2 of rhinorrhea or nasal congestion, sore throat, or cough) plus
• close contact to confirmed case of swine influenza A (H1N1) virus infection during case's infectious period, or
• close contact defined as within about 6 feet of ill person
• infectious period defined as 1 day prior to illness onset to 7 days after onset
• travel to or residence in area with confirmed cases of swine influenza A (H1N1) virus infection

Avian influenza H5N1 infection:

Avian influenza H5N1 infection is characterized by fever greater than 38 C, shortness of breath and cough. [10] [11]
• The incubation period is 2 to 4 days.
• All patients reported to date have presented with significant lymphopenia and marked chest radiograph abnormalities consisting of diffuse, multifocal or patchy infiltrates.
• Some cases showed segmental or lobular consolidation with air bronchograms.
• Crackles were frequently heard on auscultation.
• Some of the patients reported sore throat, conjunctivitis, myalgia, rash or rhinorrhea.
• Watery diarrhea or loose stools was noted in approximately 50% of the cases.
• Myocardial dysfunction and hepatic dysfunction are also reported.
• Reactive hemophagocytic syndrome is the most characteristic pathological finding and may contribute to the lymphopenia, liver dysfunction, and abnormal clotting profiles observed among patients with severe infection.
• Approximately 90% of patients with H5N1 infection have been below age 40. [12]
• Approximately 60% of patients have died, on an average of 10 days after onset of symptoms.

Influenza virus H1N1 infection

• During the "Spanish flu" H1N1 pandemic of 1918 to 1919, illness was characterized by unusual severity, tendency to affect young healthy adults, rapid progression and overwhelming pneumonia.
• During the outbreak of H1N1 2009 virus infection [13], children [14] [15] and young adults accounted for a large proportion of cases. [16] [17] Severe cases were not necessarily associated with underlying disease. Obesity [18-25], immune-compromise [26] (but not necessarily AIDS [27]), pregnancy [28-46], infection while hospitalized [47], preexisting neurological disorders [48], sickle cell disease [49] and asthma were identified as risk factors for complications. [50-56] Children below age 5 years, particularly those with neuro-developmental disorders, were also found to be at risk. [57-59]
• Most deaths were caused by primary viral pneumonia [60-70], and bacterial co-infection was identified in as many as 29% of fatal cases. [71-76]
• Vomiting and diarrhea were reported in up to 25% of patients [77], and as many as 6% were afebrile. [78] Case-fatality rates were not necessarily higher than those reported for other strains of Influenza virus. [79] [80]
• Additional complications included rhabdomyolysis [81-85], encephalitis or encephalopathy [86-105], aseptic meningitis [106], acute disseminated or hemorrhagic leukoencephalitis [107-115], cerebellitis [116], acute myelopathy [117], Guillain-Barre syndrome [118-120], parkinsonism [121], narcolepsy [122] [123], quadriplegia [124], glomerulonephritis [125] [126] or renal failure [127-135], hemolytic-uremic syndrome [136-140], reactive thrombocytosis [141], hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis [142-147], myopathy [148], cold agglutinin syndrome [149], autoimmune [150] and thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura [151], myocarditis [152-171] or reversible myocardial dysfunction [172-174], pericarditis [175] [176], subacute thyroiditis [177], rash [178], pancreatitis [179], vascular thrombosis [180], plastic bronchitis [181] and Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS). [182-194]
• In some cases, the clinical features of leptospirosis suggested a diagnosis of H1N1 influenza. [195]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Influenza in Peru

GIDEON does not follow routine country reports on human Influenza, since the scope and nature of these data are often diffuse, sporadic or inconsistent. See the "Worldwide" note for material regarding pandemic influenza, influenza vaccine, avian influenza in humans and other relevant subjects.

Notable outbreaks:

2009 to 2010 - An outbreak (238 fatal cases) was reported. [196-200] ***Context :*** A pandemic of H1N1 Influenza virus [A (H1N1) pdm09 [201]] infection occurred. [202-281] Over 600,000 cases had been officially-reported worldwide as of March, 2010. [282-284] 18,449 fatal cases were reported to August 1, 2010. [285-308] Indigenous populations from Australia, Canada, the United States and New Zealand were found to have at least a 3-fold greater death rate than others in their countries. [309-324] Reporting of case-number summaries was suspended by WHO as of July 6 [325]; and on August 10, the pandemic

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

was declared to have ended. [326] [327] The pandemic began in Mexico, spreading rapidly to the United States and Canada. Swine were not implicated in the transmission of disease. [328] [329] Human-to-swine transmission was confirmed in Argentina [330], Vietnam [331] [332] and Canada during the outbreak [333-342]; and infected swine were identified in Argentina [343-345], Australia [346] [347], Cameroon [348] [349], China [350-353], Denmark [354], Finland [355], Germany [356] [357], Iceland [358], India [359], Indonesia [360], Ireland [361], Italy [362] [363], Japan [364], England [365], Mexico [366], Northern Ireland [367], Norway [368] [369], Republic of Korea [370] [371], Russian Federation [372], Scotland [373], Taiwan [374], Thailand [375] [376], the United Kingdom [377] and the United States. [378-385] Infected turkeys were subsequently identified in Canada [386-388], Chile [389-392], France [393] the United Kingdom [394] and the United States. [395] [396] Infection was reported in cats [397-407], ferrets [408-411], a dog [412], a badger (*Taxidea taxus*), a captive Bornean binturong (*Arctictis binturong penicillata*) [413] [414] and a cheetah [415] [416] in the United States [417-423]; skunks in Canada [424]; dogs in Italy [425] and China [426], and in dogs and swine in Hong Kong. [427]

- Reporting dates vary by country. The following updates include incidence data as of December 31, 2010. [428] [429]: Afghanistan (17 fatal) [430] [431], Albania (6 fatal), Algeria (57 fatal cases), American Samoa (94 - 0 fatal), Andorra (1), Angola (37), Anguilla (14), Antigua and Barbuda (0 fatal), Argentina (626 fatal) [432-450], Armenia (3 fatal), Aruba (13), Australia (51,170 - 195 fatal) [451-495], Austria (24 fatal) [496], Azerbaijan (2), Bahamas (4 fatal), Bahrain (7 fatal), Bangladesh (7 fatal) [497], Barbados (157 - 3 fatal) [498], Belarus (20 fatal) [499], Belgium (17 fatal) [500-503], Belize (60), Bermuda (1 fatal), Bhutan (6), Bolivia (59 fatal) [504], Bosnia and Herzegovina (10 fatal), Botswana (23), Brazil (2,125 fatal) [505-510], British Virgin Islands (25), Brunei (850 - 1 fatal), Bulgaria (40 fatal), Burundi (7), Cambodia (6 fatal) [511] [512], Cameroon (4) [513], Canada (429 fatal) [514-539], Cape Verde (118), Cayman Islands (130 - 1 fatal), Chad (1), Chile (156 fatal) [540-554], China (724 fatal - including 56 in Hong Kong [555-574] and 2 in Macao) [575-623], Colombia (254 fatal) [624], Comoros (2 fatal in Mayotte) [625], Congo (21) [626], Cook Islands (106 - 1 fatal), Costa Rica (65 fatal), Croatia (25 fatal), Cuba (1,805 - 83 fatal) [627], Cyprus (6 fatal) [628], Czech Republic (98 fatal), Democratic Republic of Congo (222), Democratic Republic of Korea (9) [629], Denmark (32 fatal) [630-633], Dominica (51), Dominican Republic (464 - 24 fatal), Ecuador (130 fatal) [634], Egypt (281 fatal) [635-638], El Salvador (34 fatal) [639], Estonia (19 fatal), Ethiopia (12), Falkland Islands (7), Fiji (268 - 0 fatal), Finland (43 fatal) [640-642], France (349 fatal) [643-670], French Guiana (29 - 1 fatal) [671], French Polynesia (185 - 7 fatal) [672] [673], Gabon (4), Georgia (20 fatal), Germany (253 fatal) [674-691], Ghana (1 fatal), Gibraltar (16), Greece (141 fatal) [692-701], Grenada (28), Guadeloupe (5 fatal) [702], Guam (341 - 2 fatal) [703], Guatemala (26 fatal) [704] [705], Guyana (30), Haiti (92) [706], Honduras (18 fatal), Hong Kong (56 fatal) [707-726], Hungary (133 fatal) [727], Iceland (2 fatal) [728] [729], India (1,385 fatal) [730-746], Indonesia (691 - 10 fatal) [747] [748], Iran (147 fatal) [749-754], Iraq (42 fatal) [755], Ireland (24 fatal) [756-758], Israel (113 fatal, including 28 in Gaza and the West Bank) [759-771], Italy (256 fatal) [772-783], Ivory Coast (5), Jamaica (7 fatal), Japan (198 fatal) [784-808], Jordan (19 fatal) [809], Kazakhstan (17) [810], Kenya (417) [811] [812], Kiribati (4 - 0 fatal), Kuwait (30 fatal), Laos (156 - 1 fatal) [813] [814], Latvia (34 fatal), Lebanon (5 fatal) [815], Lesotho (65), Libya (1 fatal), Liechtenstein (5), Lithuania (23 fatal) [816], Luxembourg (3 fatal) [817], Macao (2 fatal) [818], Macedonia (23 fatal), Madagascar (3 fatal) [819], Malaysia (1,780 - 77 fatal) [820-827], Malawi (4), Maldives (1 fatal), Mali (12) [828], Malta (5 fatal), Marshall Islands (115 - 1 fatal), Martinique (44 - 1 fatal) [829], Mauritania (15), Mauritius (8 fatal), Mexico (1,316 fatal) [830-867], Micronesia (82 - 0 fatal), Moldova (35 fatal) [868], Monaco (1), Mongolia (29 fatal) [869], Montenegro (7 fatal), Montserrat (21), Morocco (53 fatal) [870], Mozambique (2 fatal), Myanmar (137) [871-873], Namibia (1 fatal), Nauru (8 - 0 fatal), Nepal (172 - 3 fatal) [874-877], The Netherlands (62 fatal) [878-887], Netherlands Antilles (128 cases - 59 in Curacao, including 3 on a cruise ship; 29 in St. Maarten and 38 on Bonaire), New Caledonia (508 - 7 fatal), New Zealand (4,974 - 51 fatal) [888-910], Nicaragua (2,152 cases - 11 fatal) [911], Niger (12), Nigeria (2 fatal) [912], Niue (0), Northern Marianas (6 - 0 fatal), Norway (29 fatal) [913-915], Oman (31 fatal), Pakistan (14 fatal) [916-918], Palau (47 - 0 fatal), Panama (12 fatal) [919] [920], Papua New Guinea (29 - 0 fatal), Paraguay (47 fatal), Peru (238 fatal) [921-925], Philippines (3,207 - 30 fatal), Pitcairn Island (0), Poland (148 fatal) [926], Portugal (83 fatal) [927-929], Puerto Rico (20), Qatar (8 fatal) [930], Republic of Korea (171 fatal) [931-941], Reunion (12 fatal) [942-954], Romania (122 fatal) [955], Russian Federation (19 fatal) [956-965], Rwanda (433) [966], Saint Kitts and Nevis (2 fatal), Saint Lucia (1 fatal), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (19), Samoa (173 - 2 fatal), Sao Tome and Principe (2 fatal), Saudi Arabia (124 fatal) [967-981], Scotland (38 fatal) [982-992], Senegal (184), Serbia (71 fatal) [993], Seychelles (33), Singapore (19 fatal) [994-1012], Slovakia (53 fatal), Slovenia (19 fatal), Solomon Islands (4 - 0 fatal), South Africa (93 fatal) [1013] [1014], Spain (271 fatal) [1015-1046], Sri Lanka (48 fatal), Sudan (5 fatal), Suriname (144 - 2 fatal), Swaziland (2), Sweden (25 fatal) [1047-1049], Switzerland (18 fatal) [1050-1052], Syria (127 fatal), Taiwan (49 fatal) [1053-1064], Tanzania (1 fatal), Thailand (212 fatal) [1065-1078], Tokelau (0), Tonga (20 - 1 fatal), Trinidad and Tobago (5 fatal), Tunisia (21 fatal), Turkey (627 fatal) [1079-1087], Turks and Caicos Islands (45), Tuvalu (23 - 0), Uganda (263), Ukraine (282 fatal) [1088-1097], United Arab Emirates (6 fatal) [1098-1100], United Kingdom (474 fatal: at least 142 in England, 38 in Scotland - including the first fatal case in Europe [1101-1103], 21 in Wales and 13 in Northern Ireland) [1104-1148], United States (2,718 fatal) [1149-1212], Uruguay (20 fatal), Vanuatu (3 - 0 fatal), Venezuela (137 fatal) [1213] [1214], Vietnam (53 fatal) [1215-1221], Virgin Islands, U.S. (49), Wallis and Futuna (55 - 0 fatal) [1222], Yemen (28 fatal), Zambia (90) and Zimbabwe (41). [1223-1280]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

References

1. JAMA 2005 Feb 23;293(8):987-97.
2. Emerg Infect Dis 2008 Jan ;14(1):95-100.
3. Lancet 2003 Nov 22;362(9397):1733-45.
4. Clin Infect Dis 2009 Jan 1;48(1):48-56.
5. Curr Opin Neurol 2010 Jun ;23(3):305-11.
6. Pediatr Dermatol 2011 Mar 31;
7. Travel Med Infect Dis 2008 May ;6(3):114-24.
8. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2008 May ;27(5):384-9.
9. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2008 May ;27(5):390-5.
10. N Engl J Med 2005 Sep 29;353(13):1374-85.
11. Lancet 2008 Apr 26;371(9622):1464-75.
12. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20070211.0522
13. Infect Dis Clin North Am 2010 Mar ;24(1):203-28.
14. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2010 Aug ;29(8):694-8.
15. Clin Pediatr (Phila) 2010 Aug ;49(8):777-81.
16. N Engl J Med 2009 Nov 12;361(20):2000-1.
17. Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol 2010 Jul ;31(7):676-82.
18. Clin Infect Dis 2011 Feb 1;52(3):301-12.
19. Lancet Infect Dis 2011 Jan ;11(1):14-5.
20. PLoS One 2010 ;5(3):e9694.
21. Chest 2011 Feb ;139(2):382-6.
22. Obes Rev 2011 Aug ;12(8):653-9.
23. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090711.2482
24. Clin Infect Dis 2011 Sep ;53(5):413-21.
25. Rev Pneumol Clin 2011 Sep ;67(4):244-9.
26. Crit Care 2010 ;14(2):139.
27. Clin Infect Dis 2011 Jan 15;52(2):219-27.
28. J Obstet Gynaecol 2010 Feb ;30(2):97-100.
29. BMJ 2010 ;340:c1279.
30. BMJ 2010 ;340:c1235.
31. Obstet Gynecol 2010 Apr ;115(4):717-26.
32. Crit Care Med 2010 Apr ;38(4 Suppl):e52-7.
33. Obstet Gynecol 2010 Feb ;115(2 Pt 2):412-4.
34. Obstet Gynecol 2010 Feb ;115(2 Pt 2):409-12.
35. Expert Rev Respir Med 2010 Jun ;4(3):321-8.
36. Int J Obstet Anesth 2010 Oct ;19(4):465-6.
37. Am J Obstet Gynecol 2011 Jun ;204(6 Suppl 1):S13-20.
38. Am J Obstet Gynecol 2011 Feb 21;
39. Am J Obstet Gynecol 2011 Jun ;204(6 Suppl 1):S38-45.
40. Am J Obstet Gynecol 2011 Jun ;204(6 Suppl 1):S1-3.
41. Am J Obstet Gynecol 2011 Jun ;204(6 Suppl 1):S38-45.
42. Am J Obstet Gynecol 2011 Jun ;204(6 Suppl 1):S89-93.
43. Am J Obstet Gynecol 2011 Jun ;204(6 Suppl 1):S13-20.
44. BMJ 2011 ;342:d3237.
45. BMJ 2011 ;342:d3214.
46. Obstet Gynecol 2011 Sep ;118(3):593-600.
47. J Infect Dis 2011 Jun 15;203(12):1739-47.
48. Acta Paediatr 2011 Jul ;100(7):e12-6.
49. Pediatr Blood Cancer 2011 Jan ;56(1):95-8.
50. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 2009 Jul 24;84(30):305-8.
51. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2009 Jul 24;58(28):773-8.
52. Euro Surveill 2009 ;14(33)
53. CMAJ 2010 Jan 12;182(1):39-44.
54. Clin Infect Dis 2010 Mar 1;50(5):686-90.
55. Hosp Pract (Minneap) 2010 Apr ;38(2):74-81.
56. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090619.2260
57. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2009 Sep 4;58(34):941-7.
58. Radiology 2010 Mar ;254(3):934-41.
59. Pediatr Crit Care Med 2010 Mar ;11(2):173-8.
60. N Engl J Med 2010 May 6;362(18):1708-19.
61. BMJ 2009 ;339:b4313.
62. Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2010 Jan 1;181(1):72-9.
63. N Engl J Med 2009 Nov 12;361(20):2001-3.
64. Crit Care Med 2010 Apr ;38(4 Suppl):e91-7.
65. AJR Am J Roentgenol 2009 Dec ;193(6):1494-9.
66. AJR Am J Roentgenol 2009 Dec ;193(6):1488-93.
67. J Clin Virol 2010 Feb ;47(2):199-200.
68. Diagn Interv Radiol 2011 Sep ;17(3):216-22.
69. Eur Respir J 2011 Jul ;38(1):106-11.
70. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091208.4188
71. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2009 Oct 2;58(38):1071-4.
72. PLoS One 2009 ;4(12):e8540.
73. Infection 2010 Jun ;38(3):237-9.
74. Thorax 2011 Mar ;66(3):247-52.
75. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090930.3410
76. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091017.3577
77. Gut 2009 Nov ;58(11):1567-8.
78. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 2009 May 22;84(21):185-9.
79. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090425.1552
80. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090425.1557
81. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2009 Dec ;28(12):1138-9.
82. Gac Med Mex 2009 Nov-Dec;145(6):519-21.
83. Am J Kidney Dis 2010 Mar ;55(3):615.
84. Emerg Infect Dis 2010 Mar ;16(3):565.
85. Neth J Med 2010 Aug ;68(1):317-9.
86. Pediatr Radiol 2010 Feb ;40(2):200-5.
87. Emerg Infect Dis 2010 Nov ;16(11):1811-3.
88. Emerg Infect Dis 2010 Jan ;16(1):139-42.
89. Lancet Neurol 2010 Feb ;9(2):142-3.
90. AJNR Am J Neuroradiol 2010 Mar ;31(3):396-400.
91. Neurology 2010 Mar 30;74(13):1020-1.
92. Curr Opin Neurol 2010 Jun ;23(3):305-11.
93. Neurology 2010 Aug 17;75(7):666-7.
94. Ann Neurol 2010 Nov ;68(5):762-6.
95. J Neurol Sci 2010 Nov 15;298(1-2):110-3.
96. Arch Neurol 2011 Apr ;68(4):455-62.
97. Rev Chilena Infectol 2010 Oct ;27(5):413-6.
98. Eur J Pediatr 2011 Aug ;170(8):1007-15.
99. J Child Neurol 2011 Apr ;26(4):501-6.
100. Acta Neuropathol 2011 Sep ;122(3):371-3.
101. J Neuroophthalmol 2012 Jan 12;
102. Influenza Other Respi Viruses 2010 May 1;4(3):117-20.
103. J Clin Microbiol 2010 Oct ;48(10):3803-5.
104. Neurocrit Care 2010 Dec ;13(3):396-406.
105. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091129.4089
106. Turk J Pediatr 2011 Jan-Feb;53(1):91-3.
107. Arch Neurol 2010 Jun ;67(6):756-8.
108. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2011 Feb ;30(2):165-7.
109. J Neurol 2011 Mar ;258(3):513-4.
110. Biomed Environ Sci 2010 Aug ;23(4):323-6.
111. Eur J Pediatr 2011 Jun ;170(6):779-88.
112. Neurol Sci 2011 Oct ;32(5):907-9.
113. J Pediatr Neurosci 2010 Jul ;5(2):157-9.
114. J Neuropsychiatry Clin Neurosci 2011 ;23(2):E7-8.
115. Rev Clin Esp 2012 Jan 18;
116. PMID 20972135
117. J Neurol 2011 Jan ;258(1):34-6.
118. Neurocrit Care 2010 Aug ;13(1):98-100.
119. Intensive Care Med 2010 Jul ;36(7):1275.
120. Curr Neurol Neurosci Rep 2010 Nov ;10(6):476-83.
121. J Neuroinflammation 2010 ;7:47.
122. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20110823.2561
123. Ann Neurol 2011 Aug 22;
124. Emerg Infect Dis 2010 Mar ;16(3):569-70.
125. Pediatr Nephrol 2011 Jan ;26(1):151-2.
126. Pediatr Nephrol 2011 Jan ;26(1):153-4.
127. Clin Microbiol Infect 2010 Apr ;16(4):330-2.
128. Contrib Nephrol 2010 ;165:310-4.
129. Clin J Am Soc Nephrol 2010 Nov ;5(11):1916-21.
130. Intensive Care Med 2011 May ;37(5):763-7.
131. Intensive Care Med 2011 May ;37(5):768-74.
132. Intensive Care Med 2011 May ;37(5):880-1.
133. Intensive Care Med 2011 May ;37(5):729-31.
134. J Crit Care 2011 Apr 11;
135. J Ren Care 2011 Sep ;37(3):128-33.
136. Pediatr Nephrol 2011 Jan ;26(1):147-8.
137. Pediatr Nephrol 2011 Jan ;26(1):149-50.
138. Pediatr Nephrol 2011 Jan ;26(1):143-4.
139. Pediatr Nephrol 2011 Jan ;26(1):3-5.
140. Clin Exp Nephrol 2011 Aug 10;
141. J Lab Physicians 2011 Jul ;3(2):131-2.
142. J Pediatr Hematol Oncol 2011 Mar ;33(2):135-7.
143. Case Report Med 2011 ;2011:951910.
144. J Med Case Reports 2011 ;5(1):280.
145. Ann Diagn Pathol 2011 Jul 1;
146. Ann Saudi Med 2012 Jan ;32(1):86-9.
147. J Infect Chemother 2012 Jan 31;
148. Trop Doct 2010 Oct ;40(4):242-3.
149. Am J Med 2011 Feb ;124(2):e1-2.
150. J Chin Med Assoc 2011 Sep ;74(9):425-7.
151. J Clin Virol 2011 Jun ;51(2):146-7.
152. J Am Coll Cardiol 2010 Mar 2;55(9):928-9.
153. J Clin Microbiol 2010 Jun ;48(6):2298-300.
154. Cardiol Young 2010 Jun ;20(3):351-2.
155. Clin Microbiol Infect 2011 Apr ;17(4):572-4.
156. Hellenic J Cardiol 2010 Jul-Aug;51(4):379-80.
157. Circ J 2010 Oct ;74(10):2193-9.
158. Virchows Arch 2011 Mar ;458(3):371-6.
159. Rev Assoc Med Bras 2010 Jul-Aug;56(4):394.
160. Heart Lung 2010 Sep-Oct;39(5):453-8.
161. Eur Heart J 2011 Feb ;32(3):283.
162. Circ J 2010 Nov 25;74(12):2758-9.
163. Rev Esp Cardiol 2010 Nov ;63(11):1386-7.
164. J Formos Med Assoc 2010 Nov ;109(11):857-8.
165. Heart Lung 2011 Mar 14;
166. J Chin Med Assoc 2011 Mar ;74(3):130-3.
167. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100215.0526
168. Chest 2011 Jun ;139(6):1545-6; author reply 1546.
169. Can J Cardiol 2011 Jul-Aug;27(4):514-22.
170. Heart 2011 Oct ;97(19):1630.
171. Cardiol J 2011 ;18(5):552-5.
172. Chest 2010 May ;137(5):1195-7.
173. Eur Respir J 2011 Jan ;37(1):112-8.
174. Am J Cardiol 2010 Nov 15;106(10):1517-9.
175. Korean Circ J 2010 Oct ;40(10):539-42.
176. Scand J Infect Dis 2011 Nov 10;
177. Endocrine 2010 Jun ;37(3):440-1.
178. Influenza Other Respi Viruses 2011 Jul ;5(4):223-4.
179. Isr Med Assoc J 2010 Oct ;12(10):640-1.
180. Clin Infect Dis 2011 Jan 15;52(2):e14-7.
181. Chest 2010 Dec ;138(6):1486-8.
182. Curr Opin Crit Care 2011 Feb ;17(1):64-71.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

183. Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2010 Sep 15;182(6):857; author reply 857-8.
184. Int J Obstet Anesth 2010 Oct ;19(4):465-6.
185. Am J Med Sci 2010 Dec ;340(6):499-504.
186. Minerva Anestesiol 2009 Dec ;75(12):741-5.
187. Ann Fr Anesth Reanim 2010 Feb ;29(2):165-6.
188. Am J Med 2010 Mar ;123(3):282-285.e2.
189. Acad Radiol 2010 Jun ;17(6):681-5.
190. J Bras Pneumol 2010 May-Jun;36(3):386-9.
191. South Med J 2010 Aug ;103(8):786-90; quiz 791-2.
192. Ned Tijdschr Geneeskd 2010 ;154:A1640.
193. Eur J Intern Med 2011 Dec ;22(6):e119-24.
194. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091001.3419
195. Emerg Infect Dis 2011 Jun ;17(6):1145-6.
196. Euro Surveill 2009 ;14(32)
197. Euro Surveill 2009 ;14(42)
198. PLoS One 2010 ;5(7):e11719.
199. Influenza Other Respi Viruses 2009 Nov ;3(6):253-6.
200. PLoS One 2011 ;6(6):e21287.
201. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 2011 Oct 21;86(43):480.
202. Ann Thorac Surg 1991 Nov ;52(5):1122-6.
203. BMJ 2009 ;338:b2425.
204. Nature 2009 Aug 20;460(7258):1021-5.
205. Science 2009 Oct 30;326(5953):729-33.
206. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 2009 Aug 21;84(34):341-8.
207. Infection 2009 Oct ;37(5):381-9.
208. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 2009 Sep 4;84(36):361-5.
209. Postgrad Med 2009 Sep ;121(5):43-7.
210. J Infect Dis 2009 Oct 1;200(7):1018-21.
211. Euro Surveill 2009 ;14(42)
212. Lancet Infect Dis 2009 Oct ;9(10):583.
213. Rev Med Virol 2009 Sep ;19(5):253-6.
214. N Engl J Med 2009 Jul 9;361(2):115-9.
215. Nature 2009 May 21;459(7245):324-5.
216. Nature 2009 Apr 30;458(7242):1082-3.
217. Public Health 2009 Jun ;123(6):405-6.
218. Science 2009 Jun 19;324(5934):1496-7.
219. Science 2009 May 29;324(5931):1127.
220. Science 2009 May 22;324(5930):987.
221. Science 2009 May 15;324(5929):871.
222. Science 2009 May 8;324(5928):700-2.
223. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 2009 Nov 13;84(46):481-4.
224. Euro Surveill 2009 ;14(46)
225. Emerg Infect Dis 2009 Dec ;15(12):1963-9.
226. Mayo Clin Proc 2010 Jan ;85(1):64-76.
227. PLoS Curr 2009 ;1:RRN1133.
228. PLoS Curr 2009 ;1:RRN1123.
229. PLoS Curr 2009 ;1:RRN1047.
230. Crit Care Med 2010 Apr ;38(4 Suppl):e1-9.
231. BMJ 2009 ;339:b5681.
232. Mt Sinai J Med 2010 Jan-Feb;77(1):103-13.
233. Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2010 Jul 1;182(1):41-8.
234. Science 2010 Mar 26;327(5973):1563-4.
235. Vaccine 2010 Jul 12;28(31):4895-902.
236. N Engl J Med 2010 Jun 10;362(23):2221-3.
237. N Engl J Med 2010 Jun 10;362(23):2175-84.
238. Curr Opin Infect Dis 2010 Aug ;23(4):293-9.
239. Curr Opin Pediatr 2010 Aug ;22(4):530-5.
240. Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis 2010 Nov ;29(11):1327-47.
241. Influenza Other Respi Viruses 2010 Jul ;4(4):187-97.
242. Curr Opin Infect Dis 2010 Oct ;23(5):415-20.
243. Infect Dis Clin North Am 2010 Sep ;24(3):603-17.
244. Virol J 2010 ;7:196.
245. Am J Med Sci 2010 Sep ;340(3):202-8.
246. Epidemics 2010 Sep ;2(3):132-8.
247. Epidemiol Infect 2011 Jan ;139(1):27-40.
248. PLoS Med 2010 Oct ;7(10)
249. Euro Surveill 2010 Dec 9;15(49)
250. Vaccine 2011 Feb 17;29(9):1836-43.
251. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 2011 Feb 18;86(8):61-5.
252. 2010 ;
253. Influenza Other Respi Viruses 2011 May ;5(3):157-66.
254. Influenza Other Respi Viruses 2011 May ;5(3):148-56.
255. PLoS One 2011 ;6(3):e17823.
256. Public Health 2011 May ;125(5):247-56.
257. PLoS One 2011 ;6(5):e19432.
258. Lancet Infect Dis 2011 Jun ;11(6):423-4.
259. Respirology 2011 Aug ;16(6):876-82.
260. Influenza Other Respi Viruses 2011 Sep ;5(5):306-16.
261. Influenza Other Respi Viruses 2011 Nov ;5(6):e487-98.
262. Influenza Other Respi Viruses 2011 Nov ;5(6):375-9.
263. Euro Surveill 2011 ;16(26)
264. PLoS Med 2011 Jul ;8(7):e1001053.
265. Vaccine 2011 Sep 2;29(38):6472-84.
266. PLoS One 2011 ;6(8):e21828.
267. Semin Respir Crit Care Med 2011 Aug ;32(4):400-8.
268. Semin Respir Crit Care Med 2011 Aug ;32(4):393-9.
269. Semin Respir Crit Care Med 2011 Aug ;32(4):373-92.
270. Vaccine 2011 Jul 22;29 Suppl 2:B56-62.
271. PLoS Pathog 2011 Sep ;7(9):e1002225.
272. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 2011 Oct 21;86(43):480.
273. Curr Opin Virol 2011 Oct ;1(4):254-262.
274. Vaccine 2011 Dec 31;
275. East Mediterr Health J 2011 Apr ;17(4):342-8.
276. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091022.3637
277. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091204.4138
278. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091209.4193
279. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100126.0289
280. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090706.2430
281. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100603.1841
282. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091010.3510
283. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091017.3568
284. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091116.3961
285. Euro Surveill 2009 Jul 2;14(26)
286. Euro Surveill 2009 ;14(33)
287. Eur J Public Health 2011 Dec 21;
288. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100313.0805
289. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100216.0546
290. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091231.4404
291. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091222.4313
292. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090703.2391
293. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091017.3568
294. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100327.0965
295. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091116.3961
296. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100501.1418
297. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100417.1250
298. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100522.1700
299. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100530.1798
300. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100605.1867
301. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100612.1970
302. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100619.2059
303. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100704.2223
304. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100710.2311
305. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100716.2381
306. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100724.2479
307. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100731.2565
308. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100807.2680
309. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2009 Dec 11;58(48):1341-4.
310. Euro Surveill 2009 ;14(50)
311. Int J Tuberc Lung Dis 2010 Feb ;14(2):130.
312. Med J Aust 2010 May 17;192(10):623.
313. J Physiol 1978 Feb ;275:60P-61P.
314. Clin Infect Dis 2011 Jan 1;52 Suppl 1:S189-97.
315. Ann Epidemiol 2011 Aug ;21(8):623-30.
316. Am J Public Health 2011 Sep ;101(9):1776-84.
317. Rural Remote Health 2011 Jul-Sep;11(3):1781.
318. Emerg Infect Dis 2011 Sep ;17(9):1615-23.
319. Commun Dis Intell 2011 Jun ;35(2):172-6.
320. Emerg Infect Dis 2012 Jan ;18(1):71-7.
321. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20101203.4341
322. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091213.4236
323. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100114.0160
324. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091214.4246
325. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090717.2553
326. BMJ 2010 ;341:c4393.
327. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100811.2753
328. Nature 2009 Aug 6;460(7256):683.
329. PLoS One 2009 ;4(12):e8367.
330. Emerg Infect Dis 2010 Feb ;16(2):304-7.
331. Influenza Other Respi Viruses 2011 Dec 30;
332. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20120106.1001398
333. J Virol 2010 Mar ;84(5):2245-56.
334. Emerg Infect Dis 2010 Apr ;16(4):706-8.
335. J Virol 2011 Sep ;85(17):8667-79.
336. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090505.1680
337. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090505.1683
338. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090506.1691
339. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090507.1709
340. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090513.1790
341. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090615.2215
342. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090828.3027
343. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090626.2322
344. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090701.2376
345. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090703.2401
346. Aust Vet J 2011 Nov ;89(11):427-31.
347. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090801.2698
348. Vet Microbiol 2011 Sep 12;
349. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20110924.2897
350. Res Vet Sci 2011 Jun 30;
351. J Virol 2011 Jul 27;
352. Emerg Infect Dis 2011 Sep ;17(9):1757-9.
353. Emerg Infect Dis 2012 Feb ;18(2):357-9.
354. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100111.0128
355. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100901.3114
356. J Gen Virol 2011 May ;92(Pt 5):1184-8.
357. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091211.4220
358. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091028.3737
359. Indian J Med Res 2010 Aug ;132:160-7.
360. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091127.4071
361. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091002.3427
362. Open Virol J 2010 ;4:52-6.
363. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091205.4144
364. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091022.3635
365. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091204.4141
366. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091211.4214
367. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090918.3280
368. Euro Surveill 2009 ;14(45)
369. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091019.3589
370. Vet Rec 2011 Aug 6;169(6):155.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

371. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100422.1296
372. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091226.4353
373. Vet Rec 2010 May 1;166(18):548-51.
374. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091106.3840
375. Emerg Infect Dis 2010 Oct ;16(10):1587-90.
376. Virus Genes 2011 Aug ;43(1):1-5.
377. PLoS Curr 2011 ;3:RRN1209.
378. Science 2010 Jun 18;328(5985):1529.
379. Ecohealth 2011 Sep 13;
380. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091019.3592
381. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091202.4111
382. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091020.3600
383. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091106.3834
384. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091228.4372
385. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091107.3857
386. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091020.3602
387. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091022.3629
388. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091027.3719
389. Emerg Infect Dis 2010 Apr ;16(4):709-11.
390. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090821.2961
391. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090823.2978
392. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090829.3036
393. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100131.0337
394. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20110113.0150
395. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100108.0087
396. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091202.4111
397. Emerg Infect Dis 2010 Mar ;16(3):534-7.
398. Vet Pathol 2010 May ;47(3):378-86.
399. Arch Virol 2011 Jan ;156(1):117-20.
400. J Am Vet Med Assoc 2011 Apr 15;238(8):964.
401. Zoonoses Public Health 2011 Apr 11;
402. J Clin Microbiol 2011 Sep 28;
403. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091105.3816
404. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091121.4008
405. Emerg Infect Dis 2012 Feb ;18(2):315-7.
406. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091211.4213
407. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091209.4192
408. J Infect Dis 2009 Dec 15;200(12):1884-92.
409. PLoS Pathog 2010 ;6(7):e1001022.
410. Virol J 2010 ;7:149.
411. J Vet Diagn Invest 2010 Sep ;22(5):784-8.
412. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091222.4305
413. Emerg Infect Dis 2011 Apr ;17(4):747-9.
414. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20110324.0925
415. Emerg Infect Dis 2012 Feb ;18(2):315-7.
416. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091211.4213
417. Science 2009 Jul 3;325(5936):17.
418. J Infect Dis 2009 Dec 15;200(12):1884-92.
419. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091101.3777
420. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091021.3618
421. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091114.3936
422. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091202.4111
423. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091115.3947
424. Emerg Infect Dis 2010 Jun ;16(6):1043-5.
425. Emerg Infect Dis 2010 Dec ;16(12):2019-21.
426. J Gen Virol 2011 Oct 5;
427. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100101.0014
428. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091104.3813
429. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091118.3981
430. Presse Med 2010 Jun ;39(6):730-4.
431. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091115.3945
432. Medicina (B Aires) 2009 ;69(4):393-423.
433. Medicina (B Aires) 2009 ;69(4):478-82.
434. An Pediatr (Barc) 2010 Jan ;72(1):62-6.
435. Clin Infect Dis 2009 Nov 1;49(9):1458-60.
436. Nature 2009 Jul 16;460(7253):311.
437. Emerg Infect Dis 2009 Dec ;15(12):2060-1.
438. N Engl J Med 2010 Jan 7;362(1):45-55.
439. Emerg Infect Dis 2010 Feb ;16(2):311-3.
440. Intensive Care Med 2010 Jun ;36(6):1015-22.
441. Rev Panam Salud Publica 2010 Mar ;27(3):226-9.
442. Mem Inst Oswaldo Cruz 2010 Mar ;105(2):179-83.
443. Scand J Infect Dis 2011 Jan ;43(1):70-4.
444. J Am Geriatr Soc 2010 Sep ;58(9):1813-5.
445. Medicina (B Aires) 2010 ;70(6):518-23.
446. Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol 2011 Jan ;32(1):87-90.
447. Public Health Rep 2011 Jan-Feb;126(1):9-12.
448. Arch Argent Pediatr 2011 Jun ;109(3):198-203.
449. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091227.4359
450. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090626.2322
451. BMJ 2009 ;339:b2858.
452. Euro Surveill 2009 Aug 6;14(31)
453. Med J Aust 2009 Sep 7;191(5):267-9.
454. Med J Aust 2009 Oct 19;191(8):454-8.
455. Euro Surveill 2009 ;14(42)
456. Euro Surveill 2009 ;14(42)
457. Euro Surveill 2009 ;14(42)
458. Med J Aust 2009 Nov 2;191(9):502-6.
459. Aust Fam Physician 2009 Aug ;38(8):567.
460. Crit Care Resusc 2009 Sep ;11(3):170-2.
461. Med J Aust 2009 Nov 16;191(10):573-4.
462. N Engl J Med 2009 Dec 31;361(27):2591-4.
463. Med J Aust 2010 Jan 4;192(1):33-6.
464. Disaster Med Public Health Prep 2009 Dec ;3 Suppl 2:S154-9.
465. Euro Surveill 2009 ;14(50)
466. Med J Aust 2010 Jan 18;192(2):94-7.
467. Med J Aust 2010 Jan 18;192(2):84-6.
468. Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2010 Feb 15;181(4):300-6.
469. Respirology 2010 Jan ;15(1):51-6.
470. PLoS One 2010 ;5(3):e9880.
471. Med J Aust 2010 Apr 5;192(7):364-5.
472. N S W Public Health Bull 2010 Jan-Feb;21(1-2):1-3.
473. Med J Aust 2010 May 17;192(10):623.
474. J Physiol 1978 Feb ;275:60P-61P.
475. Crit Care Resusc 2010 Jun ;12(2):121-30.
476. PLoS One 2010 ;5(6):e11341.
477. Intensive Crit Care Nurs 2010 Aug ;26(4):207-14.
478. Aust N Z J Public Health 2010 Jun ;34(3):228-31.
479. Emerg Infect Dis 2010 Aug ;16(8):1211-6.
480. Commun Dis Intell 2010 Jun ;34(2):102-9.
481. J Paediatr Child Health 2010 Nov ;46(11):673-9.
482. Euro Surveill 2010 ;15(31)
483. Emerg Infect Dis 2010 Sep ;16(9):1396-402.
484. Emerg Infect Dis 2010 Sep ;16(9):1388-95.
485. PLoS One 2010 ;5(9):e12562.
486. Med J Aust 2010 Oct 4;193(7):401-4.
487. Euro Surveill 2010 ;15(40)
488. Aust Health Rev 2010 Nov ;34(4):477-86.
489. Pediatrics 2011 Jan ;127(1):e156-63.
490. Soc Sci Med 2011 Mar ;72(6):912-8.
491. Med J Aust 2011 Feb 21;194(4):169-74.
492. Crit Care 2011 ;15(3):R143.
493. Anaesth Intensive Care 2011 May ;39(3):384-91.
494. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20101021.3812
495. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090806.2784
496. Infection 2011 Aug ;39(4):341-52.
497. Emerg Infect Dis 2012 Jan ;18(1):146-9.
498. BMC Public Health 2010 ;10 Suppl 1:S10.
499. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091110.3893
500. Euro Surveill 2009 Jul 16;14(28)
501. Euro Surveill 2009 Aug 6;14(31)
502. J Hosp Infect 2011 Feb ;77(2):118-22.
503. Influenza Other Respi Viruses 2011 Sep ;5(5):351-6.
504. Euro Surveill 2009 ;14(35)
505. Clinics (Sao Paulo) 2009 ;64(10):1025-30.
506. Rev Saude Publica 2009 Oct ;43(5):900-4.
507. Mem Inst Oswaldo Cruz 2010 Mar ;105(2):179-83.
508. Euro Surveill 2009 ;14(42)
509. Braz J Infect Dis 2011 Jun ;15(3):220-4.
510. Diagn Microbiol Infect Dis 2011 Jul 22;
511. BMC Public Health 2010 ;10:322.
512. Southeast Asian J Trop Med Public Health 2010 Sep ;41(5):1104-15.
513. BMC Infect Dis 2010 ;10:56.
514. BMJ 2009 ;339:b2746.
515. CMAJ 2009 Aug 4;181(3-4):159-63.
516. CMAJ 2009 Sep 15;181(6-7):E102-5.
517. JAMA 2009 Nov 4;302(17):1872-9.
518. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 2009 Nov 20;84(47):485-91.
519. CMAJ 2010 Feb 9;182(2):131-6.
520. Emerg Infect Dis 2009 Dec ;15(12):2001-3.
521. Can J Public Health 2009 Sep-Oct;100(5):337-9.
522. PLoS Curr 2009 ;1:RRN1137.
523. Int J Tuberc Lung Dis 2010 Feb ;14(2):130.
524. CMAJ 2010 Feb 23;182(3):257-64.
525. Vaccine 2010 Apr 19;28(18):3180-4.
526. Pediatr Crit Care Med 2010 Sep ;11(5):603-9.
527. PLoS Med 2010 Apr ;7(4):e1000258.
528. Vaccine 2010 Aug 31;28(38):6210-20.
529. CMAJ 2010 Nov 23;182(17):1851-6.
530. BMC Res Notes 2010 ;3:283.
531. J Popul Ther Clin Pharmacol 2010 ;17(3):e358-62.
532. CMAJ 2010 Dec 14;182(18):1981-7.
533. Influenza Other Respi Viruses 2011 Mar ;5(2):83-8.
534. BMC Infect Dis 2011 ;11:90.
535. Epidemiol Infect 2011 Sep 16;:1-12.
536. Can J Public Health 2011 Sep-Oct;102(5):345-8.
537. PLoS One 2011 ;6(11):e26427.
538. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091204.4138
539. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091203.4127
540. Rev Chilena Infectol 2009 Aug ;26(4):307-10.
541. Gut 2009 Nov ;58(11):1567-8.
542. Crit Care Med 2010 Apr ;38(4 Suppl):e133-7.
543. Euro Surveill 2010 Jan 7;15(1)
544. Clin Infect Dis 2010 Mar 15;50(6):860-8.
545. Eur Respir J 2010 Oct ;36(4):864-9.
546. Crit Care Med 2010 Apr ;38(4 Suppl):e133-7.
547. Mem Inst Oswaldo Cruz 2010 Mar ;105(2):179-83.
548. Can Assoc Radiol J 2010 Oct ;61(4):233-40.
549. Rev Chilena Infectol 2010 Apr ;27(2):144-7.
550. Rev Med Chil 2010 Sep ;138(9):1186-96.
551. Emerg Infect Dis 2011 Jul ;17(7):1256-8.
552. Rev Med Chil 2011 Mar ;139(3):321-6.
553. Rev Med Chil 2011 Jul ;139(7):833-40.
554. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090618.2253
555. J Clin Microbiol 2009 Jul ;47(7):2344-6.
556. Hong Kong Med J 2009 Oct ;15(5):381-4.
557. BMJ 2009 ;339:b4164.
558. J Clin Virol 2009 Nov ;46(3):298-9.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

559. Emerg Infect Dis 2010 Mar ;16(3):538-41.
560. Vaccine 2010 Jun 23;28(29):4632-7.
561. BMC Infect Dis 2010 ;10:139.
562. Am J Infect Control 2010 Jun ;38(5):374-80.
563. PLoS One 2010 ;5(6):e10911.
564. J Infect Dis 2010 Sep 15;202(6):867-76.
565. Epidemiology 2010 Nov ;21(6):842-6.
566. J Med Virol 2010 Nov ;82(11):1809-15.
567. Clin Infect Dis 2010 Nov 15;51(10):1184-91.
568. PLoS One 2011 ;6(3):e17713.
569. J Hosp Infect 2011 Aug ;78(4):308-11.
570. J Infect 2011 Oct ;63(4):274-80.
571. Clin Infect Dis 2011 Jul 1;53(1):100-1; author reply 101, 103.
572. Influenza Other Respi Viruses 2011 May ;5 Suppl 1:190-4.
573. Epidemiol Infect 2011 Nov 11;:1-9.
574. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090616.2221
575. J Clin Microbiol 2009 Jul ;47(7):2344-6.
576. Science 2009 Sep 18;325(5947):1482-3.
577. Emerg Infect Dis 2009 Sep ;15(9):1418-22.
578. Hong Kong Med J 2009 Oct ;15(5):381-4.
579. Emerg Infect Dis 2009 Nov ;15(11):1849-50.
580. Zhonghua Jie He He Hu Xi Za Zhi 2009 Jul ;32(7):482-4.
581. Zhonghua Liu Xing Bing Xue Za Zhi 2009 Jul ;30(7):684-6.
582. Clin Infect Dis 2010 Feb 15;50(4):622-3.
583. Zhonghua Liu Xing Bing Xue Za Zhi 2009 Jul ;30(7):653-5.
584. N Engl J Med 2009 Dec 24;361(26):2507-17.
585. Biosci Trends 2009 Aug ;3(4):127-30.
586. Zhonghua Yu Fang Yi Xue Za Zhi 2009 Oct ;43(10):856-60.
587. QJM 2010 May ;103(5):311-7.
588. Zhonghua Liu Xing Bing Xue Za Zhi 2009 Nov ;30(11):1121-4.
589. Zhonghua Liu Xing Bing Xue Za Zhi 2009 Nov ;30(11):1106-10.
590. Zhonghua Liu Xing Bing Xue Za Zhi 2009 Nov ;30(11):1102-5.
591. Chin Med J (Engl) 2010 Feb 20;123(4):401-5.
592. Emerg Infect Dis 2010 Apr ;16(4):725-6.
593. Zhonghua Jie He He Hu Xi Za Zhi 2010 Feb ;33(2):81-5.
594. Emerg Infect Dis 2010 Jun ;16(6):1011-3.
595. Clin Infect Dis 2010 Jul 15;51(2):251-2.
596. Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol 2010 Sep ;31(9):961-3.
597. J Infect 2010 Oct ;61(4):277-83.
598. Asia Pac J Public Health 2010 Aug 3;
599. Epidemiol Infect 2011 Jan ;139(1):52-8.
600. Hum Vaccin 2010 Sep 8;6(9)
601. Infect Genet Evol 2011 Jan ;11(1):222-6.
602. Zhonghua Jie He He Hu Xi Za Zhi 2010 Jun ;33(6):403-5.
603. Emerg Infect Dis 2010 Nov ;16(11):1809-11.
604. Intervirology 2011 ;54(3):164-70.
605. Prev Med 2011 Jan ;52(1):71-4.
606. Chin Med J (Engl) 2010 Oct ;123(19):2651-4.
607. N Engl J Med 2010 Dec 16;363(25):2416-23.
608. Zhonghua Liu Xing Bing Xue Za Zhi 2010 May ;31(5):497-499.
609. Zhonghua Liu Xing Bing Xue Za Zhi 2010 May ;31(5):494-496.
610. Zhonghua Liu Xing Bing Xue Za Zhi 2010 May ;31(5):485-488.
611. Zhonghua Er Ke Za Zhi 2010 Oct ;48(10):733-8.
612. Clin Infect Dis 2011 Feb 15;52(4):457-65.
613. Intervirology 2011 Feb 5;
614. PLoS One 2011 ;6(4):e17919.
615. Asia Pac J Public Health 2011 May 5;
616. BMC Infect Dis 2011 ;11:128.
617. PLoS One 2011 ;6(10):e25934.
618. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100303.0702
619. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100115.0180
620. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100105.0040
621. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091203.4116
622. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090616.2221
623. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091103.3787
624. Euro Surveill 2009 Jul 30;14(30):19284.
625. Bull Soc Pathol Exot 2011 May ;104(2):114-8.
626. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091112.3920
627. Emerg Infect Dis 2012 Feb ;18(2):336-7.
628. Euro Surveill 2009 ;14(33)
629. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091231.4403
630. Ugeskr Laeger 2009 Jun 8;171(24):1996.
631. Euro Surveill 2010 Dec 9;15(49)
632. Euro Surveill 2011 Jan 20;16(3)
633. Vaccine 2011 Jul 22;29 Suppl 2:B63-9.
634. Med Intensiva 2010 Jun-Jul;34(5):310-7.
635. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090609.2128
636. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091215.4255
637. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090611.2150
638. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091101.3776
639. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091025.3695
640. Euro Surveill 2010 Feb 4;15(5)
641. Euro Surveill 2010 ;15(45)
642. Euro Surveill 2011 ;16(27)
643. Euro Surveill 2009 May 28;14(21)
644. Euro Surveill 2009 Jul 9;14(27)
645. Med Mal Infect 2010 Jan ;40(1):48-50.
646. Euro Surveill 2009 Jul 23;14(29)
647. Euro Surveill 2010 Jan 14;15(2)
648. Clin Microbiol Infect 2010 Apr ;16(4):322-5.
649. Clin Microbiol Infect 2010 Apr ;16(4):304-8.
650. Clin Microbiol Infect 2010 Apr ;16(4):303.
651. Clin Microbiol Infect 2010 Apr ;16(4):393-6.
652. Euro Surveill 2010 Feb 11;15(6)
653. PLoS One 2010 ;5(2):e9214.
654. Euro Surveill 2009 ;14(39)
655. PLoS One 2010 ;5(4):e10199.
656. BMC Infect Dis 2010 ;10:162.
657. Euro Surveill 2010 Jun 24;15(25)
658. Med Mal Infect 2010 Jul ;40(7):404-11.
659. PLoS Curr 2010 ;2:RRN1188.
660. Bull Soc Pathol Exot 2011 May ;104(2):119-24.
661. Vaccine 2010 Nov 29;28(51):8157-61.
662. Prev Med 2011 Feb 1;52(2):178-81.
663. Arch Pediatr 2011 Mar 31;
664. Vaccine 2011 Jun 20;29(28):4632-7.
665. PLoS One 2011 ;6(5):e19621.
666. Bull Acad Natl Med 2010 Apr-May;194(4-5):719-32; discussion 732.
667. Clin Microbiol Infect 2011 Apr 25;
668. Vaccine 2011 Sep 16;29(40):7075-9.
669. Vaccine 2011 Dec 15;
670. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20110111.0128
671. Bull Soc Pathol Exot 2011 May ;104(2):119-24.
672. Clin Microbiol Infect 2010 Apr ;16(4):303.
673. Clin Microbiol Infect 2010 Apr ;16(4):304-8.
674. Euro Surveill 2009 May 7;14(18)
675. Euro Surveill 2009 Aug 6;14(31)
676. Euro Surveill 2009 ;14(32)
677. Euro Surveill 2009 ;14(34)
678. MMW Fortschr Med 2009 Oct 1;151(40):35-7.
679. Bundesgesundheitsblatt Gesundheitsforschung Gesundheitsschutz 2010 May ;53(5):510-9.
680. Euro Surveill 2010 May 6;15(18)
681. Bundesgesundheitsblatt Gesundheitsforschung Gesundheitsschutz 2010 Dec ;53(12):1277-82.
682. Bundesgesundheitsblatt Gesundheitsforschung Gesundheitsschutz 2010 Dec ;53(12):1257-66.
683. Bundesgesundheitsblatt Gesundheitsforschung Gesundheitsschutz 2010 Dec ;53(12):1223-30.
684. J Clin Virol 2009 Nov ;46(3):295-7.
685. Euro Surveill 2010 Dec 9;15(49)
686. BMC Infect Dis 2010 ;10:155.
687. Vaccine 2011 May 23;29(23):4008-12.
688. PLoS One 2011 ;6(6):e21340.
689. PLoS One 2011 ;6(9):e23955.
690. Gesundheitswesen 2011 Nov ;73(11):722-9.
691. Gesundheitswesen 2012 Jan ;74(1):e9.
692. Euro Surveill 2009 May 28;14(21)
693. Euro Surveill 2010 Feb 11;15(6)
694. Acta Paediatr 2010 Aug ;99(8):1114-5.
695. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2010 Jun 11;59(22):682-6.
696. Euro Surveill 2009 Jul 23;14(29)
697. Int J Adolesc Med Health 2010 Apr-Jun;22(2):339-40.
698. PLoS Curr 2010 ;2:RRN1194.
699. Eur J Public Health 2011 Jun ;21(3):329-32.
700. PLoS One 2011 ;6(6):e20593.
701. Vaccine 2011 Sep 2;29(38):6664-9.
702. Bull Soc Pathol Exot 2011 May ;104(2):119-24.
703. Hawaii Med J 2010 Jun ;69(6 Suppl 3):50-1.
704. Influenza Other Respi Viruses 2010 May 1;4(3):129-40.
705. PLoS One 2010 ;5(12):e15826.
706. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091203.4127
707. J Clin Microbiol 2009 Jul ;47(7):2344-6.
708. Hong Kong Med J 2009 Oct ;15(5):381-4.
709. BMJ 2009 ;339:b4164.
710. J Clin Virol 2009 Nov ;46(3):298-9.
711. Emerg Infect Dis 2010 Mar ;16(3):538-41.
712. Vaccine 2010 Jun 23;28(29):4632-7.
713. BMC Infect Dis 2010 ;10:139.
714. Am J Infect Control 2010 Jun ;38(5):374-80.
715. PLoS One 2010 ;5(6):e10911.
716. J Infect Dis 2010 Sep 15;202(6):867-76.
717. Epidemiology 2010 Nov ;21(6):842-6.
718. J Med Virol 2010 Nov ;82(11):1809-15.
719. Clin Infect Dis 2010 Nov 15;51(10):1184-91.
720. PLoS One 2011 ;6(3):e17713.
721. J Hosp Infect 2011 Aug ;78(4):308-11.
722. J Infect 2011 Oct ;63(4):274-80.
723. Clin Infect Dis 2011 Jul 1;53(1):100-1; author reply 101, 103.
724. Influenza Other Respi Viruses 2011 May ;5 Suppl 1:190-4.
725. Epidemiol Infect 2011 Nov 11;:1-9.
726. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090616.2221
727. Lege Artis Med 2011 Feb ;21(2):89-95.
728. Laeknabladid 2010 Feb ;96(2):83-90.
729. Euro Surveill 2010 Dec 9;15(49)
730. Laeknabladid 2010 Feb ;96(2):83-90.
731. Indian J Med Res 2009 May ;129(5):465-7.
732. Indian J Public Health 2009 Jul-Sep;53(3):190-1.
733. J Infect Dev Ctries 2010 Jan ;4(1):7-14.
734. Indian Pediatr 2010 Jan ;47(1):25-31.
735. Ann Trop Paediatr 2010 ;30(1):51-5.
736. PLoS One 2010 ;5(3):e9693.
737. PLoS One 2010 ;5(5):e10540.
738. Indian J Pediatr 2010 Sep ;77(9):981-5.
739. BMC Infect Dis 2010 ;10:255.
740. Arch Virol 2011 Feb ;156(2):207-17.
741. Bioinformation 2011 ;5(10):416-21.
742. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100726.2506

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

743. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100720.2436
744. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100630.2177
745. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091103.3796
746. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100706.2249
747. BMC Public Health 2010 ;10:322.
748. Microbiol Immunol 2011 Jul ;55(7):514-7.
749. Arch Iran Med 2009 Nov ;12(6):533-41.
750. Arch Iran Med 2010 Mar ;13(2):91-8.
751. Influenza Other Respi Viruses 2010 Jul ;4(4):179-86.
752. Nihon Rinsho 2010 Sep ;68(9):1605-10.
753. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090906.3140
754. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091115.3946
755. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091102.3780
756. Euro Surveill 2009 Sep 24;14(38)
757. Euro Surveill 2009 ;14(44)
758. Ir Med J 2009 Sep ;102(8):267-8.
759. Biosecur Bioterror 2009 Dec ;7(4):399-404.
760. Harefuah 2009 Nov ;148(11):738-42, 795.
761. Harefuah 2009 Sep ;148(9):577-82, 659.
762. Int J Tuberc Lung Dis 2010 Feb ;14(2):130.
763. Harefuah 2009 Dec ;148(12):799-803, 857.
764. Emerg Infect Dis 2010 Apr ;16(4):720-1.
765. J Public Health Policy 2010 Jul ;31(2):256-69.
766. Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med 2010 Nov ;164(11):1015-22.
767. BMC Infect Dis 2011 ;11:92.
768. Infection 2011 Sep 2;
769. Emerg Infect Dis 2011 Sep ;17(9):1740-3.
770. Clin Infect Dis 2011 Oct 21;
771. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091215.4255
772. Euro Surveill 2009 Jun 18;14(24)
773. Euro Surveill 2009 ;14(49)
774. Clin Microbiol Infect 2011 Feb ;17(2):247-50.
775. Risk Anal 2011 Apr ;31(4):645-56.
776. Euro Surveill 2010 Dec 9;15(49)
777. Euro Surveill 2009 Jul 9;14(27)
778. Eur J Epidemiol 2011 Mar ;26(3):211-9.
779. Antiviral Res 2011 Jun ;90(3):205-12.
780. Intensive Care Med 2011 Aug 17;
781. Hum Vaccin 2011 Jan-Feb;7 Suppl:217-25.
782. Int J Immunopathol Pharmacol 2011 Jul-Sep;24(3):651-9.
783. J Med Virol 2011 Dec ;83(12):2057-65.
784. Euro Surveill 2009 Jun 4;14(22)
785. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 2009 Jun 12;84(24):237-44.
786. Euro Surveill 2009 Jun 18;14(24)
787. Euro Surveill 2009 Jul 23;14(29)
788. Euro Surveill 2009 ;14(35)
789. Am J Disaster Med 2009 May-Jun;4(3):133-4.
790. Euro Surveill 2009 ;14(44)
791. J Infect Chemother 2011 Jun ;17(3):401-6.
792. PLoS Curr 2009 ;1:RRN1139.
793. Nihon Koshu Eisei Zasshi 2010 Mar ;57(3):157-64.
794. PLoS One 2010 ;5(6):e11057.
795. Emerg Infect Dis 2009 Oct ;15(10):1685.
796. J Infect Chemother 2011 Aug ;17(4):468-72.
797. Emerg Infect Dis 2011 Mar ;17(3):470-9.
798. Influenza Other Respi Viruses 2010 Jul ;4(4):179-86.
799. Nihon Rinsho 2010 Sep ;68(9):1605-10.
800. Environ Health Prev Med 2011 Sep ;16(5):320-6.
801. Emerg Infect Dis 2011 Apr ;17(4):746-7.
802. PLoS One 2011 ;6(4):e19409.
803. J Infect Chemother 2011 Aug 18;
804. Emerg Infect Dis 2011 Sep ;17(9):1763-5.
805. Emerg Infect Dis 2011 Sep ;17(9):1737-9.
806. Emerg Infect Dis 2011 Nov ;17(11):1993-2000.
807. Jpn J Infect Dis 2011 Nov ;64(6):473-81.
808. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2011 Dec 14;
809. Biosecur Bioterror 2009 Dec ;7(4):399-404.
810. Virol Sin 2011 Oct ;26(5):306-14.
811. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2009 Oct 23;58(41):1143-6.
812. Emerg Infect Dis 2011 Sep ;17(9):1744-6.
813. BMC Public Health 2010 ;10:322.
814. Southeast Asian J Trop Med Public Health 2010 Sep ;41(5):1104-15.
815. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090611.2150
816. Medicina (Kaunas) 2011 ;47(1):11-8.
817. Emerg Infect Dis 2011 Mar ;17(3):403-11.
818. Chin Med J (Engl) 2010 Oct ;123(19):2651-4.
819. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091113.3933
820. Med J Malaysia 2009 Jun ;64(2):105-7.
821. Prev Med 2010 Jul ;51(1):92-3.
822. Vaccine 2010 Jun 17;28(28):4499-505.
823. J Behav Med 2011 Feb ;34(1):23-31.
824. J Community Health 2010 Dec ;35(6):676-82.
825. J Infect 2010 Nov ;61(5):440-2.
826. Int J Behav Med 2011 Jun ;18(2):112-21.
827. Emerg Infect Dis 2011 Apr ;17(4):708-10.
828. Clin Microbiol Infect 2011 Nov 16;
829. Bull Soc Pathol Exot 2011 May ;104(2):119-24.
830. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2009 May 8;58(17):467-70.
831. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2009 Jun 5;58(21):585-9.
832. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 2009 Jun 5;84(23):213-9.
833. Nature 2009 Jun 25;459(7250):1122-5.
834. Nature 2009 Jun 18;459(7249):931-9.
835. N Engl J Med 2009 Aug 13;361(7):674-9.
836. N Engl J Med 2009 Aug 13;361(7):680-9.
837. Euro Surveill 2009 Jul 2;14(26)
838. Influenza Other Respi Viruses 2009 Sep ;3(5):215-22.
839. PLoS One 2009 ;4(9):e6895.
840. J Infect Dev Ctries 2009 ;3(5):327-30.
841. Health Res Policy Syst 2009 ;7:21.
842. JAMA 2009 Nov 4;302(17):1880-7.
843. Lancet 2009 Dec 19;374(9707):2032-3.
844. Lancet 2009 Dec 19;374(9707):2072-9.
845. Salud Publica Mex 2009 Sep-Oct;51(5):361-71.
846. PLoS Curr 2009 ;1:RRN1129.
847. Emerg Infect Dis 2010 Jan ;16(1):27-34.
848. Cell 2009 Dec 24;139(7):1203-5.
849. Arch Med Res 2009 Nov ;40(8):669-72.
850. Arch Med Res 2009 Nov ;40(8):681-6.
851. Arch Med Res 2009 Nov ;40(8):705-11.
852. PLoS One 2010 ;5(5):e10658.
853. Thorax 2010 Jun ;65(6):505-9.
854. Salud Publica Mex 2010 Jul-Aug;52(4):288-9.
855. Emerg Infect Dis 2010 Aug ;16(8):1292-5.
856. PLoS One 2010 ;5(10):e13256.
857. Am J Prev Med 2010 Nov ;39(5):395-402.
858. Rev Invest Clin 2010 Jul-Aug;62(4):289-98.
859. Math Biosci Eng 2011 Jan ;8(1):223-38.
860. Salud Publica Mex 2011 Mar-Apr;53(2):105-6.
861. PLoS Med 2011 May ;8(5):e1000436.
862. Int J Infect Dis 2011 Aug 18;
863. PLoS One 2011 ;6(8):e23853.
864. Clin Infect Dis 2011 Oct 5;
865. Arch Med Res 2011 Oct 27;
866. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090425.1557
867. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090703.2391
868. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091110.3893
869. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100117.0194
870. Int Arch Med 2010 ;3:26.
871. Emerg Infect Dis 2010 Sep ;16(9):1366-72.
872. J Health Popul Nutr 2010 Dec ;28(6):537-44.
873. Jpn J Infect Dis 2011 Sep ;64(5):377-81.
874. Virol J 2011 ;8:133.
875. J Nepal Health Res Counc 2010 Oct ;8(2):75-7.
876. Jpn J Infect Dis 2011 Sep ;64(5):444-5.
877. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091016.3563
878. J Clin Virol 2009 Jul ;45(3):179-84.
879. Euro Surveill 2010 Jan 14;15(2)
880. Eur J Public Health 2010 Dec 22;
881. Euro Surveill 2009 Jul 9;14(27)
882. BMC Public Health 2011 ;11:2.
883. Clin Vaccine Immunol 2011 Mar ;18(3):469-76.
884. Euro Surveill 2011 ;16(7)
885. Eur J Epidemiol 2011 Mar ;26(3):195-201.
886. Influenza Other Respi Viruses 2011 Nov ;5(6):e513-20.
887. BMC Public Health 2011 Oct 4;11(1):758.
888. N Z Med J 2009 Jul 3;122(1298):11-6.
889. Euro Surveill 2009 ;14(34)
890. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2009 Aug 28;58(33):918-21.
891. N Z Med J 2009 Aug 21;122(1301):66-9.
892. Crit Care Resusc 2009 Sep ;11(3):170-2.
893. N Z Med J 2009 Jul 24;122(1299):73-7.
894. Euro Surveill 2009 ;14(44)
895. Emerg Infect Dis 2010 Jan ;16(1):100-2.
896. Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2010 Feb 15;181(4):300-6.
897. N Z Med J 2010 Apr 9;123(1312):45-53.
898. Crit Care Resusc 2010 Jun ;12(2):121-30.
899. Pediatrics 2011 Jan ;127(1):e156-63.
900. Euro Surveill 2010 ;15(24)
901. PLoS One 2010 ;5(10):e13211.
902. Euro Surveill 2011 ;16(6)
903. Crit Care 2011 ;15(3):R143.
904. Anaesth Intensive Care 2011 May ;39(3):384-91.
905. Emerg Infect Dis 2012 Jan ;18(1):71-7.
906. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20101021.3812
907. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100804.2632
908. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100618.2042
909. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090827.3022
910. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090828.3032
911. Clin Infect Dis 2010 Jun 1;50(11):1462-7.
912. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091112.3920
913. Euro Surveill 2010 Mar 4;15(9)
914. Euro Surveill 2010 ;15(31)
915. PLoS One 2012 ;7(1):e30018.
916. J Pak Med Assoc 2010 Apr ;60(4):250-2.
917. J Pak Med Assoc 2010 Apr ;60(4):329-30.
918. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091115.3945
919. J Infect Dev Ctries 2009 ;3(11):811-6.
920. J Infect Dev Ctries 2011 ;5(9):664-8.
921. Euro Surveill 2009 ;14(32)
922. Euro Surveill 2009 ;14(42)
923. PLoS One 2010 ;5(7):e11719.
924. Influenza Other Respi Viruses 2009 Nov ;3(6):253-6.
925. PLoS One 2011 ;6(6):e21287.
926. Przegl Epidemiol 2011 ;65(2):199-203.
927. Rev Port Pneumol 2010 Nov ;16(6):880-6.
928. Rev Port Pneumol 2010 Nov ;16(6):870-9.
929. J Infect Dev Ctries 2011 ;5(9):658-63.
930. Vaccine 2011 Mar 3;29(11):2206-11.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

931. Scand J Infect Dis 2010 Apr ;42(4):311-4.
932. J Prev Med Public Health 2010 Mar ;43(2):109-16.
933. J Prev Med Public Health 2010 May ;43(3):274-8.
934. J Prev Med Public Health 2010 Mar ;43(2):99-104.
935. Pediatr Pulmonol 2010 Oct ;45(10):1014-20.
936. Korean J Radiol 2010 Jul-Aug;11(4):417-24.
937. Vaccine 2011 Feb 4;29(7):1395-8.
938. J Korean Med Sci 2011 Jan ;26(1):22-7.
939. Int J Tuberc Lung Dis 2011 Feb ;15(2):270-5, i.
940. Am J Infect Control 2011 Aug 24;
941. BMC Res Notes 2011 ;4:351.
942. Euro Surveill 2009 ;14(42)
943. Clin Microbiol Infect 2010 Apr ;16(4):303.
944. Clin Microbiol Infect 2010 Apr ;16(4):309-16.
945. Clin Microbiol Infect 2010 Apr ;16(4):304-8.
946. Presse Med 2010 Jul-Aug;39(7-8):e147-57.
947. PLoS One 2010 ;5(5):e10896.
948. Ann Fr Anesth Reanim 2010 Dec ;29(12):902-8.
949. Bull Soc Pathol Exot 2011 May ;104(2):108-13.
950. PLoS Curr 2010 ;2:RRN1145.
951. Bull Soc Pathol Exot 2011 May ;104(2):105-7.
952. Bull Soc Pathol Exot 2011 May ;104(2):125-34.
953. Emerg Infect Dis 2011 Jan ;17(1):140-1.
954. Bull Soc Pathol Exot 2011 May ;104(2):97-104.
955. Vector Borne Zoonotic Dis 2010 Nov ;10(9):935-8.
956. Zh Mikrobiol Epidemiol Immunobiol 2010 Jan-Feb;(1):3-9.
957. Vopr Virusol 2011 Jan-Feb;56(1):44-9.
958. Zh Mikrobiol Epidemiol Immunobiol 2011 Jan-Feb;(1):26-34.
959. Vopr Virusol 2011 Mar-Apr;56(2):4-9.
960. Infect Genet Evol 2011 Dec ;11(8):2107-12.
961. Zh Mikrobiol Epidemiol Immunobiol 2011 May-Jun;(3):14-20.
962. Vestn Ross Akad Med Nauk 2011 ;(7):30-6.
963. Zh Mikrobiol Epidemiol Immunobiol 2011 Jul-Aug;(4):24-7.
964. Virol Sin 2011 Oct ;26(5):306-14.
965. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091110.3893
966. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091112.3920
967. Lancet 2009 Nov 21;374(9703):1724.
968. Lancet 2009 Nov 21;374(9703):1786-91.
969. Saudi Med J 2009 Dec ;30(12):1532-6.
970. Science 2009 Nov 13;326(5955):938-40.
971. Ann Saudi Med 2010 Jan-Feb;30(1):59-62.
972. Ann Saudi Med 2010 Jan-Feb;30(1):11-4.
973. Lancet 2010 Jan 16;375(9710):199-200.
974. BMC Infect Dis 2010 ;10:42.
975. J Travel Med 2010 Mar-Apr;17(2):75-81.
976. J R Soc Med 2010 Oct ;103(10):386.
977. Saudi Med J 2011 Jun ;32(6):598-602.
978. J Travel Med 2012 Jan ;19(1):15-21.
979. Saudi Med J 2012 Jan ;33(1):98.
980. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091120.3997
981. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091122.4013
982. Euro Surveill 2009 Apr 30;14(17)
983. Euro Surveill 2009 May 28;14(21)
984. BMJ 2009 ;338:b2470.
985. Euro Surveill 2010 ;15(24)
986. Rural Remote Health 2010 Jul-Sep;10(3):1413.
987. Euro Surveill 2011 Jan 13;16(2)
988. Euro Surveill 2011 ;16(20):19871.
989. PLoS One 2011 ;6(6):e20358.
990. BMC Infect Dis 2011 ;11:192.
991. J Clin Virol 2011 Sep 14;
992. J Environ Public Health 2011 ;2011:407505.
993. Croat Med J 2011 Apr 15;52(2):141-50.
994. Emerg Infect Dis 2010 Jan ;16(1):21-6.
995. JAMA 2010 Apr 14;303(14):1383-91.
996. Ann Acad Med Singapore 2010 Apr ;39(4):328-5.
997. Ann Acad Med Singapore 2010 Apr ;39(4):325-3.
998. Ann Acad Med Singapore 2010 Apr ;39(4):313-12.
999. Ann Acad Med Singapore 2010 Apr ;39(4):307-6.
1000. Ann Acad Med Singapore 2010 Apr ;39(4):303-4.
1001. Ann Acad Med Singapore 2010 Apr ;39(4):291-4.
1002. Ann Acad Med Singapore 2010 Apr ;39(4):283-8.
1003. Ann Acad Med Singapore 2010 Apr ;39(4):273-10.
1004. Ann Acad Med Singapore 2010 Apr ;39(4):265-2.
1005. Singapore Med J 2009 Jun ;50(6):581-3.
1006. Br J Sports Med 2010 Jun ;44(7):528-32.
1007. Emerg Infect Dis 2010 Oct ;16(10):1554-61.
1008. PLoS One 2011 ;6(3):e17468.
1009. Emerg Infect Dis 2011 Aug ;17(8):1455-62.
1010. Influenza Other Respi Viruses 2011 Aug 31;
1011. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20101021.3812
1012. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100530.1795
1013. Euro Surveill 2009 ;14(42)
1014. QJM 2010 May ;103(5):319-25.
1015. Euro Surveill 2009 Apr 30;14(17)
1016. Euro Surveill 2009 May 14;14(19)
1017. Euro Surveill 2009 ;14(49)
1018. Med Intensiva 2010 Mar ;34(2):87-94.
1019. Euro Surveill 2010 Feb 4;15(5)
1020. Med Clin (Barc) 2010 Jun 5;135(1):21-2.
1021. Med Clin (Barc) 2010 Jun 5;135(1):1-7.
1022. Arch Bronconeumol 2010 Mar ;46 Suppl 2:32-8.
1023. Arch Bronconeumol 2010 Mar ;46 Suppl 2:3-12.
1024. Vaccine 2010 Jul 5;28(30):4751-7.
1025. Med Clin (Barc) 2010 Oct 16;135(12):543-5.
1026. Clin Microbiol Infect 2011 Jun ;17(6):845-50.
1027. Crit Care 2009 ;13(5):196.
1028. AIDS 2010 Oct 23;24(16):2461-7.
1029. Clin Microbiol Infect 2011 May ;17(5):738-46.
1030. Vet Microbiol 2011 Apr 21;149(1-2):56-63.
1031. Chest 2011 Mar ;139(3):555-62.
1032. Vaccine 2011 Feb 1;29(6):1332-8.
1033. Respirology 2011 Jan ;16(1):78-85.
1034. Rev Esp Salud Publica 2010 Sep-Oct;84(5):657-63.
1035. Rev Esp Salud Publica 2010 Sep-Oct;84(5):569-88.
1036. Crit Care Med 2011 May ;39(5):945-51.
1037. Gac Sanit 2011 Jan-Feb;25(1):23-8.
1038. Gac Sanit 2011 Jul-Aug;25(4):296-302.
1039. Rev Esp Salud Publica 2011 Jan-Feb;85(1):73-80.
1040. Rev Esp Salud Publica 2011 Jan-Feb;85(1):1-2.
1041. Influenza Other Respi Viruses 2011 Jul 22;
1042. Medicine (Baltimore) 2011 Aug 20;
1043. Enferm Infecc Microbiol Clin 2011 Sep 12;
1044. J Clin Virol 2011 Nov 7;
1045. Eur J Public Health 2011 Dec 8;
1046. Clin Microbiol Infect 2011 Dec 8;
1047. Euro Surveill 2009 Jun 18;14(24)
1048. Euro Surveill 2009 Sep 17;14(37)
1049. Euro Surveill 2011 ;16(18)
1050. Swiss Med Wkly 2009 Dec 26;139(51-52):730.
1051. Swiss Med Wkly 2011 ;141:w13177.
1052. Eur J Epidemiol 2011 Mar ;26(3):203-10.
1053. J Infect 2010 Feb ;60(2):168-74.
1054. Pediatr Neonatol 2010 Apr ;51(2):83-8.
1055. Euro Surveill 2010 May 27;15(21):19575.
1056. BMC Public Health 2010 ;10:322.
1057. Emerg Infect Dis 2010 Aug ;16(8):1309-11.
1058. Clin Vaccine Immunol 2010 Dec ;17(12):1958-62.
1059. Clin Infect Dis 2010 Dec 15;51(12):1465-7.
1060. Emerg Infect Dis 2011 Jan ;17(1):76-8.
1061. J Chin Med Assoc 2011 Jul ;74(7):298-304.
1062. PLoS One 2011 ;6(9):e24440.
1063. BMC Infect Dis 2011 Dec 2;11(1):332.
1064. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091001.3421
1065. Euro Surveill 2009 Aug 6;14(31)
1066. J Infect 2010 May ;60(5):402-3.
1067. PLoS One 2010 ;5(3):e9717.
1068. BMC Public Health 2010 ;10:322.
1069. Asian Pac J Allergy Immunol 2010 Mar ;28(1):67-75.
1070. Vaccine 2010 Jul 26;28(33):5437-44.
1071. Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol 2010 Aug ;31(8):854-6.
1072. Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol 2009 Dec ;30(12):1236-7.
1073. Jpn J Infect Dis 2010 Jul ;63(4):251-6.
1074. Clin Infect Dis 2010 Aug 1;51(3):368-9.
1075. Emerg Infect Dis 2010 Sep ;16(9):1366-72.
1076. PLoS One 2011 ;6(1):e16164.
1077. J Health Popul Nutr 2010 Dec ;28(6):537-44.
1078. Jpn J Infect Dis 2011 Sep ;64(5):377-81.
1079. Euro Surveill 2009 ;14(32)
1080. Jpn J Infect Dis 2010 Jul ;63(4):239-45.
1081. BMC Infect Dis 2010 ;10:281.
1082. Vaccine 2010 Dec 16;29(2):329-33.
1083. Pediatr Crit Care Med 2011 Jan 21;
1084. BMC Infect Dis 2011 ;11:87.
1085. BJOG 2011 Sep ;118(10):1216-22.
1086. Scand J Infect Dis 2011 Aug 23;
1087. Jpn J Infect Dis 2012 Jan ;65(1):13-8.
1088. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091031.3764
1089. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091101.3771
1090. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091102.3781
1091. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091103.3799
1092. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091105.3827
1093. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091107.3858
1094. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091110.3893
1095. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091113.3931
1096. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091116.3959
1097. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091117.3970
1098. Asia Pac J Public Health 2010 Jul ;22(3 Suppl):19S-24S.
1099. Emerg Infect Dis 2011 Feb ;17(2):292-5.
1100. Med Princ Pract 2011 ;20(1):97-9.
1101. BMJ 2009 ;338:b2470.
1102. Euro Surveill 2009 Apr 30;14(17)
1103. Euro Surveill 2009 May 28;14(21)
1104. Euro Surveill 2009 Jun 4;14(22)
1105. Euro Surveill 2009 Jul 9;14(27)
1106. BMJ 2009 ;338:b2094.
1107. BMJ 2009 ;339:b2829.
1108. Euro Surveill 2009 Jul 9;14(27)
1109. BMJ 2009 ;339:b2897.
1110. Euro Surveill 2009 ;14(33)
1111. BMJ 2009 ;339:b3403.
1112. BMJ 2009 ;339:b2829.
1113. Epidemiol Infect 2010 Feb ;138(2):183-91.
1114. Crit Care 2009 ;13(6):426; author reply 426.
1115. Lancet 2010 Mar 27;375(9720):1100-8.
1116. BMJ 2009 ;339:b5213.
1117. PLoS Curr 2009 ;1:RRN1130.
1118. Clin Med 2009 Dec ;9(6):534-8.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

1119. Euro Surveill 2010 Jan 21;15(3)
1120. Euro Surveill 2010 May 20;15(20)
1121. Epidemiol Infect 2010 Nov ;138(11):1531-41.
1122. Arch Dis Child 2011 Sep ;96(9):857-9.
1123. Epidemiol Infect 2011 Oct ;139(10):1560-9.
1124. J Clin Virol 2011 Feb ;50(2):183.
1125. J Epidemiol Community Health 2011 Oct ;65(10):941-6.
1126. Health Technol Assess 2010 Dec ;14(55):83-114.
1127. Euro Surveill 2011 Jan 13;16(2)
1128. Euro Surveill 2011 ;16(20):19871.
1129. PLoS One 2011 ;6(6):e20358.
1130. BMC Infect Dis 2011 ;11:192.
1131. J Clin Virol 2011 Sep 14;
1132. J Environ Public Health 2011 ;2011:407505.
1133. Euro Surveill 2011 Jan 20;16(3)
1134. Euro Surveill 2011 Jan 20;16(3)
1135. Vaccine 2011 Mar 21;29(14):2613-8.
1136. Euro Surveill 2011 ;16(5)
1137. PLoS One 2011 ;6(2):e17074.
1138. Epidemiol Infect 2011 Sep ;139(9):1431-9.
1139. Emerg Infect Dis 2011 Apr ;17(4):592-8.
1140. Epidemiol Infect 2011 Apr 8;:1-6.
1141. Influenza Other Respi Viruses 2011 Nov ;5(6):e504-12.
1142. PLoS One 2011 ;6(8):e23779.
1143. BMJ 2011 ;343:d5408.
1144. Epidemiol Infect 2011 Nov 1;:1-9.
1145. Vaccine 2011 Dec 15;
1146. Int J Public Health 2012 Feb 2;
1147. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091210.4208
1148. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090806.2784
1149. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2009 May 1;58(16):435-7.
1150. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2009 May 1;58(16):431-3.
1151. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2009 Sep 18;58(36):1009-12.
1152. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2009 Oct 2;58(38):1071-4.
1153. N Engl J Med 2009 Nov 12;361(20):1935-44.
1154. Ann Emerg Med 2009 Nov ;54(5):732-6.
1155. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2009 Nov 13;58(44):1236-41.
1156. Emerg Infect Dis 2009 Dec ;15(12):2004-7.
1157. PLoS Med 2009 Dec ;6(12):e1000207.
1158. PLoS Curr 2009 ;1:RRN1127.
1159. PLoS Curr 2009 ;1:RRN1042.
1160. N Engl J Med 2009 Dec 31;361(27):2619-27.
1161. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2010 Jan 8;58(51):1436-40.
1162. Clin Infect Dis 2010 Feb 15;50(4):528-30.
1163. Clin Infect Dis 2010 Feb 15;50(4):523-7.
1164. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2010 Jan 22;59(2):44-8.
1165. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2010 Jan 22;59(2):38-43.
1166. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2010 Jan 29;59(3):74-7.
1167. PLoS Curr 2010 ;2:RRN1148.
1168. Emerg Infect Dis 2010 Mar ;16(3):504-6.
1169. PLoS Curr 2010 ;:RRN1153.
1170. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2010 Apr 16;59(14):423-30.
1171. Mem Inst Oswaldo Cruz 2010 Mar ;105(2):179-83.
1172. Am J Pathol 2010 Jul ;177(1):166-75.
1173. PLoS One 2010 ;5(5):e10722.
1174. Am J Pathol 2010 Jul ;177(1):166-75.
1175. BMC Infect Dis 2010 ;10:162.
1176. PLoS One 2010 ;5(7):e11601.
1177. PLoS One 2010 ;5(7):e11677.
1178. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2010 Jul 30;59(29):901-8.
1179. Stud Health Technol Inform 2010 ;160(Pt 1):447-51.
1180. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2010 Dec 3;59(47):1541-5.
1181. J Occup Environ Med 2010 Dec ;52(12):1212-6.
1182. Am J Public Health 2011 Feb ;101(2):285-93.
1183. Am J Emerg Med 2011 Jan 3;
1184. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2011 Jan 21;60(2):37-41.
1185. Clin Infect Dis 2011 Jan 1;52 Suppl 1:S90-3.
1186. Clin Infect Dis 2011 Jan 1;52 Suppl 1:S83-9.
1187. Clin Infect Dis 2011 Jan 1;52 Suppl 1:S75-82.
1188. Clin Infect Dis 2011 Jan 1;52 Suppl 1:S69-74.
1189. Clin Infect Dis 2011 Jan 1;52 Suppl 1:S60-8.
1190. Clin Infect Dis 2011 Jan 1;52 Suppl 1:S27-35.
1191. Clin Infect Dis 2011 Jan 1;52 Suppl 1:S198-204.
1192. Clin Infect Dis 2011 Jan 1;52 Suppl 1:S13-26.
1193. Clin Infect Dis 2011 Jan 1;52 Suppl 1:S1-3.
1194. JAMA 2011 Mar 16;305(11):1080, 1082-3.
1195. Am J Obstet Gynecol 2011 Jun ;204(6 Suppl 1):S7-12.
1196. Am J Disaster Med 2011 Jan-Feb;6(1):23-30.
1197. Am J Public Health 2011 Jul ;101(7):1252-5.
1198. Vaccine 2011 Jul 18;29(32):5284-9.
1199. Am J Obstet Gynecol 2011 Jun ;204(6 Suppl 1):S7-12.
1200. Influenza Other Respi Viruses 2011 Sep ;5(5):321-7.
1201. Ann Epidemiol 2011 Aug ;21(8):623-30.
1202. Emerg Infect Dis 2011 Sep ;17(9):1685-91.
1203. Influenza Other Respi Viruses 2011 Nov 16;
1204. J Health Care Poor Underserved 2011 ;22(4 Suppl):39-60.
1205. Value Health 2012 Jan ;15(1):158-66.
1206. Emerg Infect Dis 2012 Feb ;18(2):308-311.
1207. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090501.1646
1208. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090422.1516
1209. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090424.1541
1210. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090425.1552
1211. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090426.1566
1212. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090507.1709
1213. Invest Clin 2009 Sep ;50(3):279-81.
1214. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091105.3820
1215. BMC Med 2009 ;7:43.
1216. PLoS Med 2010 May ;7(5):e1000277.
1217. BMC Public Health 2010 ;10:322.
1218. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2011 Jun 17;60(23):781-5.
1219. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090708.2450
1220. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090809.2819
1221. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090728.2655
1222. Presse Med 2011 Mar ;40(3):e145-51.
1223. Euro Surveill 2009 May 14;14(19)
1224. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2009 May 1;58(16):431-3.
1225. Euro Surveill 2009 May 14;14(19)
1226. Euro Surveill 2009 May 7;14(18)
1227. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2009 May 8;58(17):453-8.
1228. Euro Surveill 2009 May 7;14(18)
1229. N Engl J Med 2009 Jun 18;360(25):2605-15.
1230. Euro Surveill 2009 May 21;14(20)
1231. Ann Intern Med 2009 Jul 7;151(1):59-62.
1232. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 2009 May 15;84(20):173-9.
1233. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 2009 May 15;84(20):173-9.
1234. Euro Surveill 2009 Jun 11;14(23):19238.
1235. J Clin Virol 2009 Jul ;45(3):174-8.
1236. Euro Surveill 2009 Jun 18;14(24)
1237. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 2009 Jun 19;84(25):249-57.
1238. BMJ 2009 ;338:b2470.
1239. Euro Surveill 2009 Jul 23;14(29)
1240. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 2009 Jul 24;84(30):305-8.
1241. BMC Infect Dis 2009 ;9:129.
1242. Virology 2011 Nov 10;
1243. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090426.1577
1244. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090427.1583
1245. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090427.1586
1246. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090428.1609
1247. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090429.1614
1248. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090428.1600
1249. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090429.1622
1250. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090430.1638
1251. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090501.1646
1252. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090502.1654
1253. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090503.1660
1254. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090504.1675
1255. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090505.1681
1256. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090507.1715
1257. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090508.1722
1258. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090520.1895
1259. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090521.1906
1260. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090522.1921
1261. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090523.1931
1262. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090525.1945
1263. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090526.1960
1264. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090527.1972
1265. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090531.2025
1266. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090605.2089
1267. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090608.2117
1268. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090611.2166
1269. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090616.2221
1270. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090619.2261
1271. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090622.2288
1272. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090625.2306
1273. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090627.2338
1274. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090701.2372
1275. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090722.2599
1276. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090820.2955
1277. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090906.3138
1278. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090911.3209
1279. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090918.3272
1280. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100108.0093

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Intestinal spirochetosis

Agent	BACTERIUM. Brachyspira pilosicoli and B. aalborgi Anaerobic gram-negative spirochetes
Reservoir	Human Fowl Pigs
Vector	None
Vehicle	Endogenous
Incubation Period	Unknown
Diagnostic Tests	Spirochetes resemble "brush border' on bowel biopsy; identification of Brachyspira by PCR
Typical Adult Therapy	Metronidazole appears to be effective in some cases.
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult.
Clinical Hints	Chronic diarrhea and abdominal pain in the absence of other identifiable etiology
Synonyms	Human intestinal spirochetosis. ICD9: 009.1 ICD10: A04.8

Clinical

This diagnosis should be suspected in patients with persistent or chronic diarrhea lasting more than several weeks, in whom alternative etiologies are not identified.

- Abdominal pain, hematochezia, flatulence and intermittent constipation are also reported in some cases. [1-3]
- *Brachyspira* has been identified in the blood in some cases [4] , even in the absence of intestinal disease. [5]
- Asymptomatic infection is common. [6]
- Although some patients improve following administration of Metronidazole, other cases resolve without specific therapy. [7]

Roentgenographic studies may reveal colonic mucosal edema and luminal narrowing. [8]

Standard H & E staining of colonic biopsies reveals a 'pseudo-brush border' consisting of tiny spirochetes [9-11] ; or free-floating spirochetes in the intestinal mucus. [12]

- Similar findings are often present in asymptomatic individuals. [13]
- The organism can be identified using specialized culture [14] or molecular methods. [15-17]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Scand J Gastroenterol 2007 Dec ;42(12):1422-7.
2. Rev Soc Bras Med Trop 2005 Jan-Feb;38(1):56-7.
3. Pediatr Dev Pathol 2010 Nov-Dec;13(6):471-5.
4. J Pak Med Assoc 2009 Oct ;59(10):723-4.
5. J Clin Microbiol 2011 Aug 10;
6. J Med Microbiol 2010 Jul ;59(Pt 7):791-6.
7. Ned Tijdschr Geneeskd 2005 Dec 17;149(51):2873-6.
8. J Gastroenterol 2007 Mar ;42(3):253-6.
9. Cesk Patol 2004 Jul ;40(3):117-20.
10. Klin Mikrobiol Infekc Lek 2004 Apr ;10(2):61-7.
11. Colorectal Dis 2002 Mar ;4(2):97-100.
12. Hum Pathol 2010 Feb ;41(2):249-54.
13. Int J Surg Pathol 2010 Apr ;18(2):144-8.
14. J Med Microbiol 2003 Jun ;52(Pt 6):509-13.
15. FEMS Microbiol Lett 2001 Apr 13;197(2):167-70.
16. J Clin Microbiol 2000 Oct ;38(10):3555-60.
17. J Clin Microbiol 1999 Jun ;37(6):2093-8.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Intra-abdominal abscess

Agent	BACTERIUM. Mixed anaerobic / aerobic, staphylococci, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Chlamydia trachomatis, etc
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	None
Incubation Period	Variable
Diagnostic Tests	Various imaging techniques (CT, Gallium scan, ultrasound, etc).
Typical Adult Therapy	Percutaneous or open drainage + antibiotics directed at known or suspected pathogen(s)
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Fever, chills and localizing pain (e.g., chest pain in subphrenic abscess) - setting of prior surgery, biliary or colonic disease, appendicitis, vaginal discharge (PID); FUO, subdiaphragmatic gas or limited diaphragmatic motion may be present.
Synonyms	Abscess - Abdominal, Acute appendicitis, Appendicitis, Intraabdominal abscess, Intraperitoneal abscess, P.I.D., Pancreatic abscess, Pelvic abscess, Pelvic inflammatory disease, Pylephlebitis, Subhepatic abscess, Subphrenic abscess, Suppurative pancreatitis, Tuboovarian abscess. ICD9: 614,577.0 ICD10: K35,N73,K75.1,K85

Clinical

Intraabdominal abscesses often occur in the setting of prior abdominal trauma, surgery or infection.

Signs and symptoms may include fever, pain, tenderness and leucocytosis.
• In many cases, the sole presenting feature is prolonged fever, which may be accompanied by weight loss, lethargy and anemia.
• One or more localized masses may be detectable on palpation or through the use of imaging techniques.

Comprehensive reviews of clinical presentation:
• Pelvic Inflammatory Disease [1-6]
• Splenic Abscess [7] [8]
• Pancreatic Abscess [9] [10]
• Pylephlebitis. [11]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Int J STD AIDS 2005 Nov ;16(11):715-20; quiz 721.
2. Clin Evid 2004 Jun ;(11):2121-7.
3. Rev Infect Dis 1990 Jul-Aug;12 Suppl 6:S656-64.
4. Rev Infect Dis 1986 Jan-Feb;8(1):86-116.
5. Int J STD AIDS 2005 Nov ;16(11):715-20; quiz 721.
6. Expert Rev Anti Infect Ther 2006 Apr ;4(2):235-47.
7. Am J Surg 1987 Jul ;154(1):27-34.
8. Am Surg 2001 Jan ;67(1):80-5.
9. World J Surg 1990 Jul-Aug;14(4):505-11; discussion 511-2.
10. Br J Surg 1984 Feb ;71(2):141-3.
11. Am J Gastroenterol 1996 Jun ;91(6):1251-3.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Intracranial venous thrombosis

Agent	BACTERIUM. Oral anaerobes, streptococci, et al
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Endogenous
Incubation Period	Variable
Diagnostic Tests	Culture (blood, CSF if indicated). Ophthalmoscopy. Roentgenographic studies of skull & sinuses.
Typical Adult Therapy	Antibiotic(s) directed at known or suspected pathogens
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Headache, seizures and fever; cranial nerve dysfunction may be present; usually occurs in the setting of facial, otic or sinus infection.
Synonyms	Cavernous sinus thrombosis, Cerebral sinus thrombosis, Cortical vein thrombosis, Internal cerebral vein thrombosis, Straight sinus thrombosis, Superior sinus thromobosis, Transverse sinus thrombosis. ICD9: 325 ICD10: G08

Clinical

Cortical vein thrombosis may occasionally be clinically silent, or produce only transient neurological findings. [1]
• Septic cortical vein or venous sinus occlusion may progress to subdural empyema, meningitis, brain abscess, systemic infection or pulmonary embolism.
• Severe headache is present in 90% of cases, and cerebral lesions with neurological signs in 50%. [2]
• If collateral flow is compromised, the resulting neurological may mimic brain abscess, with impairment of consciousness, focal or generalized seizures, and increased intracranial pressure.
• Depending on the site of the lesion, one may encounter hemiparesis, which involves the face and hand if veins; unilateral or bilateral leg weakness; aphasia; etc. [3]

Cavernous sinus thrombosis is characterized by diplopia, photophobia, orbital edema, and progressive exophthalmos.
• Involvement of cranial nerves III, IV, V, and VI is reflected by ophthalmoplegia, fixed pupil, a loss of the corneal reflex and diminished upper facial.
• Papilledema, retinal hemorrhages, and visual loss may also occur.

Anterior superior sagittal sinus thrombosis may produce intracranial hypertension without other signs.
• More extensive blockage of this sinus is associated with bilateral leg weakness followed by arm weakness and clouding of consciousness.

Lateral sinus thrombosis causes pain over the ear and mastoid, occasionally with edema over the mastoid itself (Griesinger's sign); or ipsilateral facial pain and lateral rectus weakness (Gradenigo's syndrome).

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Neurol Sci 2005 Feb ;25(6):311-5.
2. N Engl J Med 2005 Apr 28;352(17):1791-8.
3. J Neurol 2004 Jan ;251(1):11-23.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Isosporiasis

Agent	PARASITE - Protozoa. Sporozoa, Coccidea, Eimeriida: Isospora [Cystoisospora] belli
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Food Liquids Fecal-oral Sexual (homosexual) contact
Incubation Period	7d - 10d
Diagnostic Tests	Microscopy of stool or duodenal contents. Advise laboratory when this organism is suspected.
Typical Adult Therapy	Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim 800/160 mg BID X 10 days - Then BID X 3 weeks (may be indefinite in AIDS patient) Increase dosage / duration in immune-suppressed patients Pyrimethamine 50 to 75 mg per day + leucovorin if allergic to sulfa
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim 25/5 mg/kg BID X 10 days - Then BID X 3 weeks
Clinical Hints	Myalgia, watery diarrhea, nausea and leukocytosis; eosinophilia may be present; prolonged and severe in AIDS patients.
Synonyms	Isospora belli. ICD9: 007.2 ICD10: A07.3

Clinical

Isosporiasis is characterized by abdominal cramps, watery diarrhea, headache, weight loss and myalgias. [1]
• Fever and vomiting may also be present.
• A low-grade eosinophilia is present in 50% of patients
• Fecal leucocytes are not seen.

Infection in AIDS patients may cause significant weight loss and dehydration, requiring hospitalization. [2]
• Disease is also more severe among patients with lymphoma and leukemia.
• Chronic and severe infection may occasionally affect immunocompetent patients as well, and infants and young children are most likely to suffer severe disease. [3]
• Paralysis related to severe potassium depletion has been reported in an AIDS patient with isosporiasis. [4]
• Biliary disease similar to primary sclerosing cholangitis has been reported. [5]
• Disseminated extraintestinal infection has rarely been reported.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Isosporiasis in Peru

The first case report of isosporiasis in Peru was published in 1950. [6]

Prevalence surveys:
3% of chronic diarrhea in HIV-positive patients (Lima, 2000 to 2001).
10.6% of diarrhea in patient with HIV-AIDS (Lima, 2002 to 2005) [7]

References

1. Parasitology 1998 ;117 Suppl:S143-59.
2. AIDS Res 1983-1984;1(5):327-38.
3. Semin Gastrointest Dis 1997 Jan ;8(1):33-44.
4. J Emerg Med 2008 Nov 6;
5. Hum Pathol 2009 Sep ;40(9):1342-6.
6. Rev Med Peru 1950 Mar ;23(255):123-31.
7. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2006 Jan-Mar;26(1):21-4.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Kawasaki disease

Agent	UNKNOWN
Reservoir	Unknown
Vector	None
Vehicle	Unknown
Incubation Period	Unknown
Diagnostic Tests	Diagnosis is based on clinical criteria only.
Typical Adult Therapy	Intravenous gamma globulin 2.0 g/kg over 10 to 12h X 1 dose. Plus aspirin 100 mg/kg/day X 14d (or until defervescence) - then 5 to 10 mg/kg/day until normal ESR Infliximab 5 mg/kg has been successful in some studies.
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Fever, conjunctivitis, stomatitis, erythematous rash which desquamates; occasional coronary artery occlusion; the disease is most common among children; case-fatality rates of 1% to 4% are reported.
Synonyms	Kawasaki's disease, Mucocutaneous lymph node syndrome. ICD9: 446.1 ICD10: M30.3

Clinical

Diagnostic criteria are as follows: [1] [2]
Fever for at least five days in addition to at least 4 of the following:
1. Changes in the oral mucosa (erythema, strawberry tongue, etc)
2. Changes in hands and feet (erythema, swelling, periungual desquamation, rarely gangrene [3])
3. Rash, primarily on trunk (maculopapular, scarlatiniform, erythema multiforme).
4. Cervical lymphadenopathy [4]
5. Absence of other etiology.

As many as 23% of patients may present with "incomplete Kawasaki disease" characterized by fever >=5 days and the presence of <4 "classic signs." [5] [6]
• Of 232,263 cases reported in Japan during 2007 to 2008, 80% had classic clinical findings and 20% had "incomplete" Kawasaki disease. [7]
• Occasionally, the initial presentation of Kawasaki disease may be limited to fever with cervical lymphadenopathy. [8]

There is no diagnostic test for Kawasaki disease.

The appearance of redness or crusting at a BCG inoculation site is a valuable predictive sign for Kawasaki disease. [9]

Kawasaki disease is encountered among adults [10] [11] as well as children.
• The incidence of specific diagnostic criteria are roughly similar in both groups
• Cheilitis, meningitis, and thrombocytosis are more common in children. Rare instances of thrombocytopenia are also reported [12]
• Arthralgia is common, and may involve one or multiple joints [13]
• Arthralgia, adenopathy, and liver function abnormality [14] [15] are more common in adults. [16]
• Older children may have a more marked inflammatory response and worse outcome, as compared to young children. [17]
• Absence of fever [18] , acute hepatitis [19] , pleural effusion, disseminated intravascular coagulopathy [20] , pancreatitis [21] [22] and cholestasis have been reported in some cases. [23]

Infants below age 1 year have a relatively high incidence of cardiac involvement. [24]
• Cardiac involvement is present in 13.6% of cases (Japan, 2003 to 2004) [25]
• Coronary arteritis is common, and coronary artery aneurysms may rupture [26] [27] or persist into adulthood. [28-31]
• Meningoencephalitis, often with seizures, has been reported as a presenting feature of Kawasaki disease. [32] [33]
• Additional complications include oculomotor [34] or facial palsy [35] , parotitis [36] , large pleural effusions [37] ,

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

retropharyngeal mass [38] , sensorineural hearing loss [39] [40] and peripheral vascular gangrene [41] and necrotic lesions on the face. [42]

• 7% of affected children develop Kawasaki disease shock syndrome, with decreased systolic blood pressure or evidence of hypoperfusion. The shock syndrome is characterized by an increased rate of echocardiographic abnormalities and is less likely to respond to IVIG therapy [43] [44]

• Neutrophilia, anemia, thrombocytosis, hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis [45] , hepatic dysfunction [46] and sterile pyuria [47] are common. Syndrome of inappropriate ADH secretion has been reported. [48]

Diseases which may mimic Kawasaki disease include Chikungunya [49] , meningococcal septicemia [50] , Takayasu's arteritis [51] , systemic onset juvenile idiopathic arthritis [52] and Q fever. [53]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. J Paediatr Child Health 2005 Mar ;41(3):87-93.
2. Pediatr Int 2005 Apr ;47(2):232-4.
3. J Pediatr 2006 Jul ;149(1):131-3.
4. J Comput Assist Tomogr 2012 Jan ;36(1):138-42.
5. Eur J Pediatr 2011 Dec 3;
6. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2011 Dec 20;
7. Eur J Pediatr 2011 Dec 10;
8. J Pediatr 2010 May ;156(5):786-91.
9. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2010 May ;29(5):430-3.
10. Ann Thorac Surg 2008 Mar ;85(3):1081-3.
11. Ugeskr Laeger 2009 Feb 2;171(6):430-3.
12. Rheumatol Int 2009 Dec ;30(2):245-8.
13. J Pediatr 2006 Jun ;148(6):800-5.
14. Arch Mal Coeur Vaiss 2007 May ;100(5):439-47.
15. Ann Trop Paediatr 2007 Dec ;27(4):303-6.
16. Semin Arthritis Rheum 2005 Jun ;34(6):785-92.
17. J Paediatr Child Health 2006 Jul-Aug;42(7-8):423-7.
18. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2009 Oct ;28(10):927-8.
19. Ann Trop Paediatr 2007 Dec ;27(4):303-6.
20. Clin Pediatr (Phila) 2010 Jun ;49(6):598-600.
21. Pediatr Rheumatol Online J 2010 ;8:8.
22. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2010 Jun ;29(6):571-3.
23. Dig Liver Dis 2008 Jul ;40(7):582-4.
24. J Microbiol Immunol Infect 2006 Oct ;39(5):387-91.
25. Pediatr Int 2008 Jun ;50(3):287-90.
26. Pediatr Cardiol 2008 Nov ;29(6):1115-9.
27. Interact Cardiovasc Thorac Surg 2010 Feb ;10(2):317-8.
28. Obstet Gynecol 2007 Feb ;109(2 Pt2):517-9.
29. J Cardiol 2008 Feb ;51(1):65-9.
30. World J Pediatr 2010 Feb ;6(1):38-42.
31. Cardiol Young 2011 Feb ;21(1):74-82.
32. J Child Neurol 2006 Dec ;21(12):1080-1.
33. No To Hattatsu 2008 Jul ;40(4):289-94.
34. Rheumatol Int 2011 Jan ;31(1):97-9.
35. Acta Paediatr Taiwan 2008 Jan-Feb;49(1):24-7.
36. Korean Circ J 2009 Nov ;39(11):502-4.
37. J Paediatr Child Health 2007 Mar ;43(3):191-2.
38. Yonsei Med J 2010 Sep ;51(5):784-6.
39. J Clin Rheumatol 2010 Oct ;16(7):322-5.
40. Eur J Pediatr 2012 Jan 7;
41. Heart Surg Forum 2007 ;10(1):E70-2.
42. Arch Pediatr 2010 Dec ;17(12):1667-9.
43. Pediatrics 2009 May ;123(5):e783-9.
44. Eur J Pediatr 2011 Jul ;170(7):941-3.
45. Pediatr Hematol Oncol 2011 Apr ;28(3):230-6.
46. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2011 Feb ;30(2):141-4.
47. Pediatr Nephrol 2007 Jul ;22(7):987-91.
48. Pediatr Int 2011 Jun ;53(3):354-7.
49. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2010 Mar ;29(3):275-7.
50. Pediatr Emerg Care 2009 Mar ;25(3):190-2.
51. Rheumatol Int 2010 May 15;
52. Rheumatol Int 2010 Dec 5;
53. Kansenshogaku Zasshi 2009 May ;83(3):245-50.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Kikuchi's disease and Kimura disease

Agent	UNKNOWN
Reservoir	Unknown
Vector	None
Vehicle	Unknown
Incubation Period	Unknown
Diagnostic Tests	Biopsy.
Typical Adult Therapy	Supportive Hydroxychloroquine and corticosteroids have been successful for Kikuchi's disease in some cases.
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Most patients of Asian origin. Kikuchi disease: prolonged (1 to 12 months) cervical lymphadenopathy (rubbery, non-matted - may be tender), fever (40%), weight loss, 'sweats', leukopenia. Salivary gland involvement, glomerulitis, painless subcutaneous masses and eosinophilia suggest Kimura disease.
Synonyms	Angiolymphoid hyperplasia, Angiolymphoid hyperplasia-eosinophia, Eosinophilic follicular lymphadenitis, Histiocytic necrotizing lymphadenitis, Kikuchi and Fujimato's disease, Kikuchi's disease, Kimura disease. ICD9: 289.3 ICD10: I89.8

Clinical

Kikuchi's disease:
Kikuchi's disease (histiocytic necrotizing lymphadenitis) is characterized by histiocytic necrotizing lymphadenitis, usually of the cervical region [1] [2] ; however, other anatomic regions may be involved. [3]
• Generalized lymphadenopathy is occasionally encountered [4]
• The disease is primarily seen in young Japanese women or women of Oriental descent in the third decade of life. [5]
• Pediatric [6] , male and elderly patients are occasionally encountered. [7]
• Leukopenia is present in 50% of cases, and atypical lymphocytes may be seen in the peripheral blood smear.
• Additional features may include aseptic meningitis [8] , maculopapular or urticarial rash [9] , arthralgia, myalgia, hepatosplenomegaly, hepatic dysfunction, neuropathy, orbital pseudotumor [10] ,pericarditis, pulmonary infiltrates with pleural effusion [11] and pulmonary hemorrhage.
• Biopsy material reveals paracortical hyperplasia without granulocytic infiltration and a typical 'starry sky' pattern. [12] [13]
• Clinical features may mimic those of lupus erythematosus [14] or lymphoma. [15-18]
• The prognosis is good, and patients recover after a mean of 3 months.
• Relapse occurs in 20% of cases. [19]
• Hydroxychloroquine and corticosteroids have been advocated by some authorities.

Kimura disease:
Kimura disease (angiolymphoid hyperplasia with eosinophiles (eosinophilic follicular lymphadenitis) is also most common among Oriental males. [20]
• Most present as painless subcutaneous masses and lymphadenopathy of the cervical region.
• Cases of isolated Kimura disease of the earlobe [21] and eyelid have been reported [22] [23]
• In contrast to Kikuchi's disease, salivary gland involvement [24] , glomerulitis, nephrotic syndrome [25] , elevated IgE and eosinophilia are often encountered.
• Hypercoagulability has been reported in some cases [26]

Angiolymphoid hyperplasia with eosinophilia is clinically similar to Kimura disease, but is histologically distinct from the latter. [27-33]
• The condition is characterized by characterized by reddish-brown nodules and plaques in the dermis and the subcutaneous tissues, typically occurring on the neck and head. [34]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

References

1. Pediatrics 2004 Dec ;114(6):e752-6.
2. Am J Hematol 2003 Sep ;74(1):60-3.
3. Intern Med 2011 ;50(6):649-52.
4. Joint Bone Spine 2006 May ;73(3):311-3.
5. Clin Rheumatol 2007 Jan ;26(1):50-4.
6. Ear Nose Throat J 2008 Jun ;87(6):350-3.
7. Hawaii Med J 2006 Nov ;65(11):315-7.
8. Clin Infect Dis 2005 Oct 15;41(8):e80-2.
9. Eur J Pediatr 2004 Apr ;163(4-5):210-3.
10. Zhonghua Yan Ke Za Zhi 2011 May ;47(5):427-30.
11. BMC Pulm Med 2010 ;10:54.
12. Zhonghua Nei Ke Za Zhi 2006 Feb ;45(2):127-9.
13. Hum Pathol 2010 Sep ;41(9):1245-54.
14. Lupus 2006 ;15(6):384-7.
15. Heart Lung 2009 Sep-Oct;38(5):450-6.
16. Breast Cancer 2009 Nov 27;
17. Eur J Radiol 2011 May 3;
18. Exp Oncol 2011 Dec ;33(4):242-4.
19. Int J Infect Dis 2009 May ;13(3):322-6.
20. Eur J Radiol 2011 Nov ;80(2):489-97.
21. Clin Exp Dermatol 2010 Jun ;35(4):e97-9.
22. Ophthal Plast Reconstr Surg 2006 Nov-Dec;22(6):495-8.
23. Nihon Ganka Gakkai Zasshi 2011 Aug ;115(8):699-705.
24. J Craniofac Surg 2011 Jan ;22(1):337-8.
25. Eur J Dermatol 2009 Nov-Dec;19(6):626-8.
26. J Thromb Thrombolysis 2010 Apr ;29(3):354-7.
27. Rev Med Interne 2007 May ;28(5):346-8.
28. Zhonghua Bing Li Xue Za Zhi 2005 Jun ;34(6):353-7.
29. Br J Oral Maxillofac Surg 2005 Jun ;43(3):249-52.
30. Cesk Slov Oftalmol 2003 Sep ;59(5):319-24.
31. J Laryngol Otol 2003 Jul ;117(7):570-3.
32. J Dermatol 2010 Apr ;37(4):355-9.
33. Clin Colorectal Cancer 2010 Jul ;9(3):179-82.
34. Int J Surg Case Rep 2011 ;2(8):258-60.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Kingella infection

Agent	BACTERIUM. Kingella kingae, et al A facultative gram-negative coccobacillus
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Endogenous
Incubation Period	Unknown
Diagnostic Tests	Culture of blood, joint fluid, CSF, etc. Alert laboratory if these organisms are suspected.
Typical Adult Therapy	Penicillin G or Penicillin V usually effective - dosage per severity/site
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	A relatively rare cause of septic arthritis, endocarditis, meningitis and other infections; most infections have been in young children.
Synonyms	

Clinical

Kingella kingae, *K. (Suttonella) indologenes*, *K. denitrificans* and *K. oralis* are found in the normal respiratory tract, and occasionally associated with bacteremia, bone and joint infection (notably in young children) [1] [2] and endocarditis (the 'K' in the HACEK group). [3]
• *Kingella potus* has been isolated from a kinkajou wound in a zookeeper. [4]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Lancet Infect Dis 2004 Jun ;4(6):358-67.
2. Expert Rev Anti Infect Ther 2004 Oct ;2(5):787-94.
3. Clin Microbiol Rev 2001 Jan ;14(1):177-207.
4. J Clin Microbiol 2005 Jul ;43(7):3526-9.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Laryngotracheobronchitis

Agent	VIRUS OR BACTERIUM. Parainfluenza virus, Influenza virus, Mycoplasma, et al
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Droplet
Incubation Period	3d - 8d
Diagnostic Tests	Viral culture (respiratory secretions). Serology. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Supportive
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Usually encountered in the setting of bronchiolitis, laryngitis or croup following a minor upper respiratory infection in young children.
Synonyms	Bronchitis, Croup, Laringitis, Laryngite, Laryngitis, Laryngotracheitis. ICD9: 464,466 ICD10: J04,J05,J20,J21

Clinical

Laryngotracheobronchitis is a self-defined syndrome consisting of hacking cough, often with an 'itching' or 'foreign body' sensation in the airways, and hoarseness. [1]
• Viral croup and epiglottitis are two major inflammatory causes of airway obstruction in children.
• Spasmodic croup and membranous laryngotracheobronchitis may be associated with obstruction. [2]

Bacterial tracheitis is an uncommon (>200 cases reported worldwide) severe condition usually affecting children that manifests as cough, stridor, mucopurulent tracheal secretions and lack of response to therapeutic modalities used for treating viral croup. [3]
• Fever may be low-grade or even absent.
• 75% of patients require intubation and mechanical ventilation.
• The case/fatality rate is approximately 2%.
• Causative pathogens include *Staphylococcus aureus* (50% of cases) and *S. pneumoniae*, *H. influenzae*, *M. catarrhalis* and *S. pyogenes*. Gram-negative bacilli are also reported in some cases.
• Occasionally, co-infection with viral croup agents is found.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Pediatr Clin North Am 1994 Apr ;41(2):265-76.
2. Pediatr Emerg Care 1991 Dec ;7(6):337-42.
3. Scand J Infect Dis 2009 ;41(8):548-57.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Legionellosis

Agent	BACTERIUM. Legionella pneumophila, et al An aerobic gram-negative bacillus
Reservoir	Water
Vector	None
Vehicle	Water Aerosols
Incubation Period	5- 6d (range 2-12d); Pontiac fever = 1-2d
Diagnostic Tests	Serology. Culture. Urine antigen (certain types). Nucleic acid amplification. Alert lab if organism suspected.
Typical Adult Therapy	Fluoroquinolone (Levofloxacin, Trovafloxacin, Pefloxacin, Sparfloxacin or Moxifloxacin). OR Azithromycin. OR Erythromycin + Rifampin
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Azithromycin. OR Erythromycin + Rifampin
Clinical Hints	Respiratory illness with extrapulmonary manifestations (diarrhea, confusion, renal or hepatic dysfunction, relative bradycardia, etc.); most cases reported during summer in temperate areas; case-fatality rates of 5% to 25% are reported.
Synonyms	Doenca dos legionarios, Legionarsjuka, Legionarssjuka, Legionella, Legionellose, Legionellosi, Legionnaire's disease, Pontiac fever. ICD9: 482.84 ICD10: A48.1,A48.2

Clinical

WHO Case definition for surveillance:
Clinical description
An illness characterized by an acute lower respiratory infection with focal signs of pneumonia on clinical examination and/or radiological evidence of pneumonia.
Laboratory criteria for diagnosis
Presumptive: one or more of the following:
• Detection of specific *Legionella* antigen in respiratory secretions or urine
• Direct fluorescent antibody (DFA) staining of the organism in respiratory secretions or lung tissue, using evaluated monoclonal reagents
• A fourfold or greater rise in specific serum antibody titer to *Legionella* species other than *Legionella pneumophila* serogroup 1, using a locally validated serological test
Confirmative: one or more of the following:
• Isolation of *Legionella* from respiratory secretions, lung tissue, pleural fluid, or blood
• A fourfold or greater rise in specific serum antibody titer to *L. pneumophila* serogroup 1 by indirect immunofluorescence antibody test or microagglutination
• Most European countries and others such as the United States now include the detection of *L. pneumophila* serogroup 1 antigen in urine as a confirmatory test.
Case classification
• Suspected: Not applicable.
• Probable: A case compatible with the clinical description, with presumptive laboratory results.
• Confirmed: A case compatible with the clinical description, with confirmative laboratory results.

Pneumonia associated with extrapulmonary findings should suggest the possibility of Legionnaire's disease.
• Q-fever may be mistaken for Legionnaires' disease [1]
• The most common clinical manifestation is pneumonia, ranging from mild • to severe, with respiratory failure and death.
• Risk factors for overt disease include advanced age, smoking, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, immunosuppression, and recent surgery.
• Person-to-person transmission has not been demonstrated.

Legionnaire's disease vs. Pontiac fever:
There are 2 currently recognized distinct clinicoepidemiological manifestations of legionellosis:
• Both forms are characterized initially by anorexia, vomiting, myalgia and headache, followed within a day by rising fevers and chills.
• Legionnaires. disease. (pneumonic form) and
• Pontiac fever (non-pneumonic Legionnaires disease)

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Legionnaires disease [2] [3]

• In the pneumonic form, non-productive cough, abdominal pain / diarrhea, confusion / delirium are common.
• It is not possible, clinically, to distinguish *Legionella* pneumonia from other pneumonias [4] ; suspicion should be raised in any pneumonia connected with epidemiological information (e.g., recent traveling, hospitalization, gatherings, immunosuppression).
• In addition, age (>50), sex (M), smoking, alcohol consumption have been shown to be risk factors.

Pontiac fever:

Pontiac fever is a self-limited, influenza-like illness lasting 2 to 5 days, often in healthy persons following exposure to contaminated whirlpools or spas. [5-7]
• Pontiac fever is not associated with pneumonia. It is thought to represent a reaction to inhaled antigen, rather than to bacteria.
• Proposed case definition for Pontiac fever include occurrence of at least one symptom among headache, myalgia, fever and rigors, beginning 2 to 8 days following exposure. [8]

Complications:

Complications include empyema, pleural effusion, lung abscess, renal failure (in 10% to 50% of cases), endocarditis [9] [10] , peritonitis, cutaneous and visceral abscesses [11] , arteriovenous fistula infection, pericarditis and myocarditis.
• Case-fatality rates may approach 40%, particularly among patients with underlying disease or immunosuppression.
• Additional risk factors for fatal infection include heart disease, malignancy, alcoholism and renal disease. [12]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Heart Lung 2009 Jul-Aug;38(4):354-62.
2. Ann Intern Med 1979 Apr ;90(4):509-17.
3. Ann Intern Med 1979 Apr ;90(4):522-6.
4. J Thorac Imaging 1991 Jul ;6(3):6-13.
5. Am J Epidemiol 1978 Feb ;107(2):149-60.
6. Lancet 1980 Nov 1;2(8201):969.
7. Medicine (Baltimore) 1983 Mar ;62(2):120-8.
8. BMC Public Health 2006 ;6:112.
9. Heart 2003 May ;89(5):e16.
10. Emerg Infect Dis 2012 Jan ;18(1):95-7.
11. Emerg Infect Dis 2011 Jan ;17(1):145-6.
12. Med Mal Infect 2007 Jun ;37(6):325-30.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Leishmaniasis - cutaneous

Agent	PARASITE - Protozoa. Neozoa, Euglenozoa, Kinetoplastea. Flagellate: Leishmania tropica, et al
Reservoir	Human Hyrax Rodent Marsupial Dog Sloth Anteater Armadillo
Vector	Fly (sandfly = Phlebotomus for old world; Lutzomyia or Psychodopygus for new world)
Vehicle	None
Incubation Period	2w - 8w (range 1w - months)
Diagnostic Tests	Identification of organism on smear or specialized culture. Nucleic acid amplification
Typical Adult Therapy	Pentavalent antimonials 20 mg/kg/d IV or IM X 21d & / or topical paromomycin. Alternatives: L. major - Fluconazole or Azithromycin, PO L. mexicana or L. panamensis - Ketoconazole, PO L. braziliensis - Azithromycin, PO
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Chronic ulcerating skin nodule; painless (*Leishmania tropica*) or painful (*L. major*); diffuse infection or regional lymphadenopathy occasionally encountered.
Synonyms	Aleppo button, Antep boil, Baghdad boil, Bay sore, Bejuco, Biskra button, Bolho, Bosjaws, Bush yaws, Busi-yasi, Chiclero ulcer, Cutaneous leishmaniasis, Delhi ulcer, Domal, El-Mohtafura, Forest yaws, Gafsa boil, Granuloma endemicum, Hashara, Jericho boil, Kaal Daana, Kandahar sore, Leishmania major, Leishmania tropica, Leishmaniasis, Leishmaniose: Kutane, Leishmaniosi cutanea, Lepra de montana, Liana, Okhet, One-year boil, Oriental sore, Pendjeh sore, Pian bois, Saldana, Ulcera de Bejuco, Uta, Yatevi. ICD9: 085.1,085.2,085.3,085.4 ICD10: B55.1

Clinical

WHO Case definition for surveillance:
Clinical description
• Appearance of one or more lesions, typically on uncovered parts of the body.
• The face, neck, arms and legs are the most common sites.
• At the site of inoculation a nodule appears, and may enlarge to become an indolent ulcer.
• The sore remains in this stage for a variable time before healing, and typically leaves a depressed scar.
• Other atypical forms may occur.
• In some individuals, certain strains can disseminate and cause mucosal lesions. These sequelae involve nasopharyngeal tissues and can be very disfiguring.
Laboratory criteria for diagnosis
• positive parasitology (stained smear or culture from the lesion)
• mucocutaneous leishmaniasis only: positive serology (IFA, ELISA)
Case classification
WHO operational definition:
• A case of cutaneous leishmaniasis is a person showing clinical signs (skin or mucosal lesions) with parasitological confirmation of the diagnosis (positive smear or culture) and/or, for mucocutaneous leishmaniasis only, serological diagnosis.

Typically, a nodule develops at the site of a sandfly bite following a few days to several months. [1] [2]
• The lesion may be erythematous, or covered by a thin yellow crust.
• The nodule reaches a diameter of 1 to 5 cm over a period of weeks or months, and is not painful. [3]
• The crust may thicken, and even replace the nodule; or may fall away to reveal an ulcer with a raised edge.
• Satellite papules are common.
• The lesion may heal over a period of months or even years, leaving a depressed scar.
• Secondary infection is not prominent, and the major residua are scarring and disability.
• Rare instances of late scar carcinoma have been reported. [4]

Lesions caused by ***Leishmania major*** evolve and heal most rapidly, and are often inflamed or exudative ("wet sore" or "rural sore").
• Lesions caused by *L. tropica* are less inflamed ("dry sore" or "urban sore").
• Lesions due to *L. infantum* appear only after several months, and are small, nodular, and persist for years.

Lesions of ***L. aethiopica*** are typically single, and often involve the face.
• Satellite papules evolve to produce a slowly growing, shiny tumor or plaque that may not crust nor ulcerate.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

• If the site borders an area of mucosa, mucocutaneous leishmaniasis may develop, with swelling of the lips and enlargement of the nose over many years.

Leishmania brasiliensis produces deep, usually single, ulcers with a granulomatous base.
• 15 per cent of patients will relapse after spontaneous recovery or therapeutic improvement.

The lesions of ***L. guyanensis*** are multiple, fleshy and protuberant, and involve the limbs.
• Unlike other *Leishmania* species, ***L. braziliensis*** and ***L. panamensis*** are commonly associated with metastatic lesions along the path of draining lymphatics.
• Nodular lymphadenitis occurs, and may mimic nocardiosis. [5]

The lesions of ***L. mexicana*** ('chiclero ulcer') are commonly located on the side of the face or behind the ears.
• Destruction of the pinna is common.

Skin lesions with regional adenopathy may also occur in visceral leishmaniasis, and suggest a diagnosis of cutaneous leishmaniasis. [6]

Other clinical forms:
Three forms of cutaneous leishmaniasis do not heal spontaneously: **Disseminated cutaneous leishmaniasis**, **Leishmaniasis recidivans** and **American mucosal leishmaniasis**.
• Diffuse cutaneous leishmaniasis is often seen with *L. amazoensis* infections, and also occurs in about 0.01% of *L. aethiopica* infections.
• The nodule spreads locally without ulceration, while secondary hematogenous lesions appear on other body sites.
• These are often symmetrical, and involve the face and extensor surfaces of the limbs.
• The external genitalia may also be affected, but the eye, mucosae and peripheral nerves are not infected (in contrast to lepromatous leprosy).
• The infection evolves gradually over many years.

Cases of erysipeloid, recidiva cutis (LRC), and disseminated leishmaniasis (DL) have been ascribed to *L. panamensis* infection. [7]

Leishmaniasis recidivans (lupoid leishmaniasis) is a rare complication of *L. tropica* infection.
• After initial healing, papules reappear in the edge of the scar and the lesion spreads slowly over many years.
• The condition most commonly involves the face, and may be quite disfiguring.

Sporotrichoid cutaneous leishmaniasis may mimic cutaneous sporotrichosis. [8]
• Lesions of cutaneous leishmaniasis may mimic those of erysipeloid [9] or carcinoma. [10]
• Diffuse cutaneous leishmaniasis may mimic lepromatous leprosy [11]

Atypical, non-ulcerating nodular granulomatous lesions caused by *L. mexicana* and *L. chagasi* have been described in Central America.
• Most cases have involved exposed areas on the body, and most patients have been children.

In rare cases, leishmaniasis of the nose may present as rhinophyma [12] or mimic erysipelas. [13]

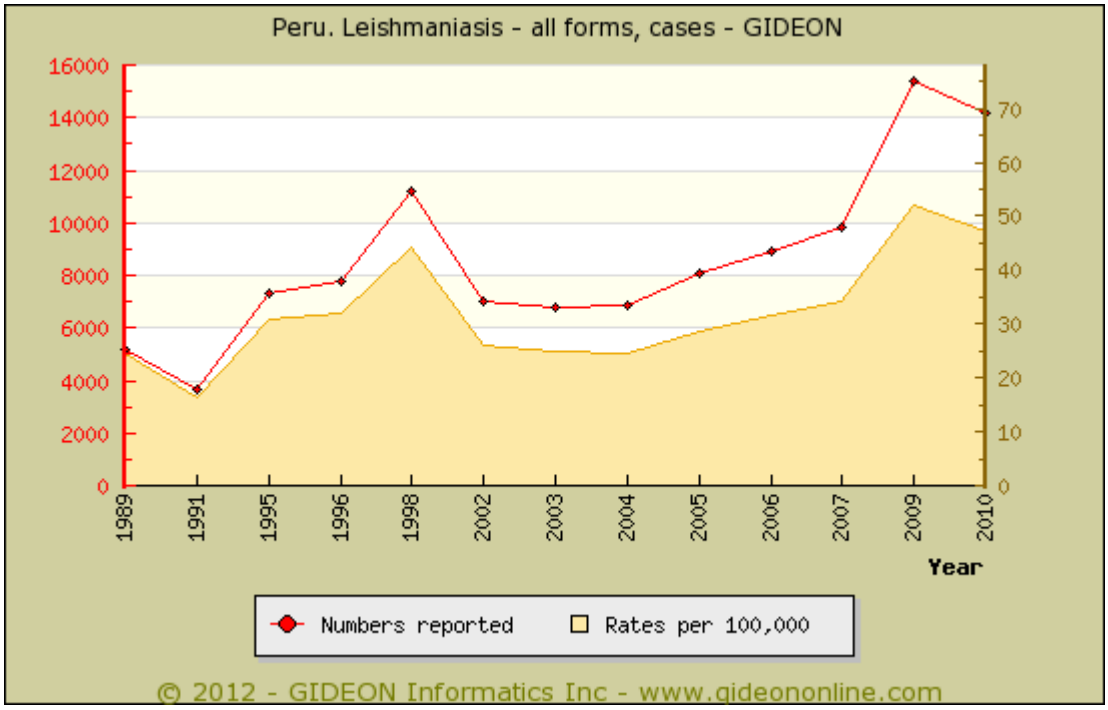
This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 85 countries.

Leishmaniasis - cutaneous in Peru

Time and Place:
Approximately 2,000 cases of 'uta' (Andean cutaneous leishmaniasis) and 700 of classical ulcer are reported yearly.
- Uta is caused by *Leishmania peruviana*, and occurs primarily between latitudes 5 degrees S and 13 degrees S in western Andean valleys (800 to 3,000 meters elevation), inter-Andean valleys (1,900 to 3,200 meters) and some eastern Andean valleys (300 to 1,900 meters). [14]
  25% of new cases for 1989 were reported from the Cuzco Region.

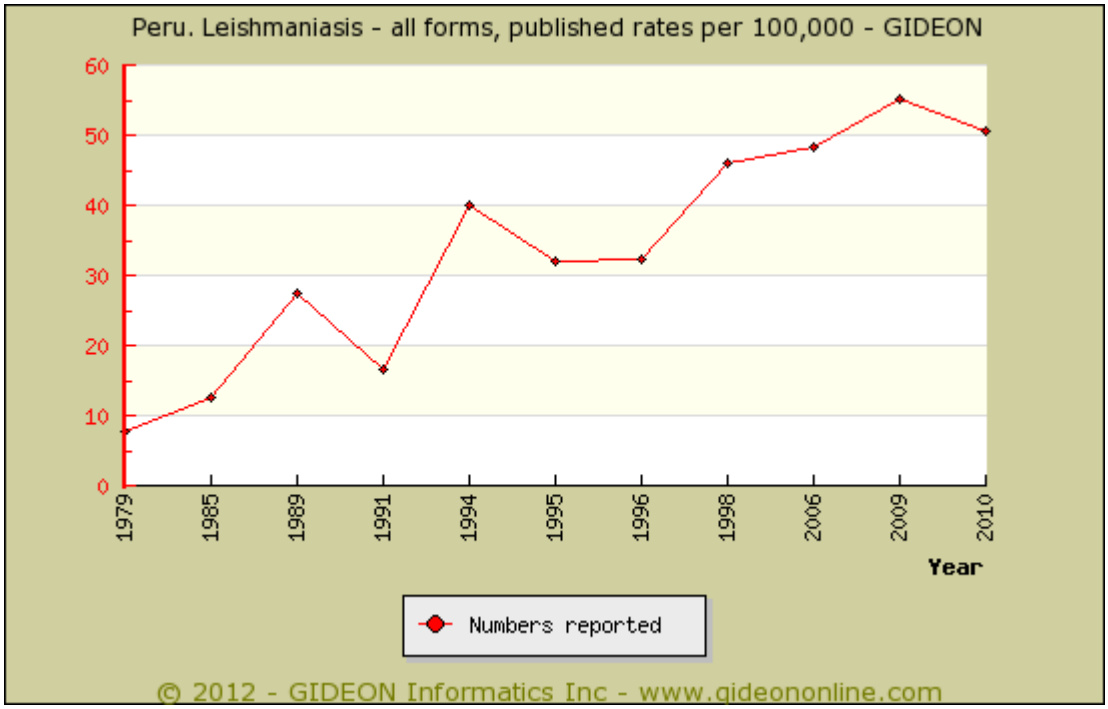
Andean cutaneous leishmaniasis is most common among children below age 15, and is associated with increasing use of child labor for clearing brush. [15]
- Mucocutaneous infection is most common in persons over the age of 15, and is associated with temporary agricultural migration or settlement, gold mining, road building and hunting activities.
- Diffuse cutaneous leishmaniasis due to *Leishmania mexicana amazonensis* has been reported. [16]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



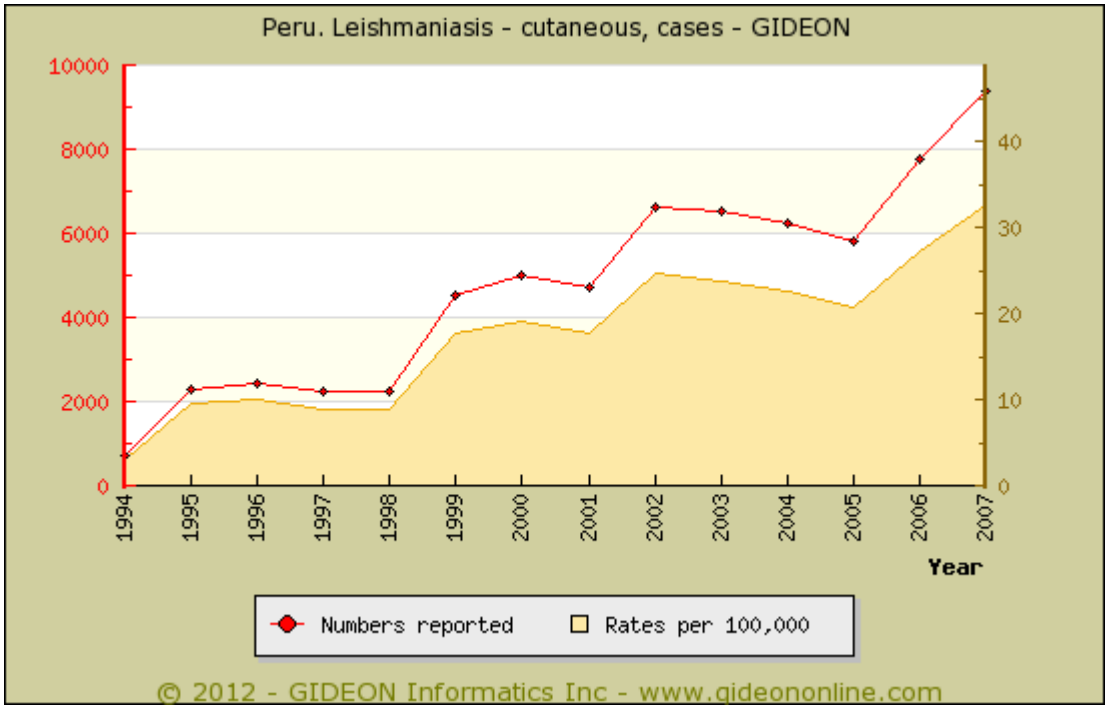
Graph: Peru. Leishmaniasis - all forms, cases

Notes:
1. Cutaneous leishmaniasis accounted for 94.5% of all leishmaniasis cases reported during 2001 to 2007, and mucocutaneous for 5.5%
Individual years:
1996 - 86.7% cutaneous and 13.3% mucocutaneous - including 1,071 cases in Madre de Dios and 659 in Chachapoyas.

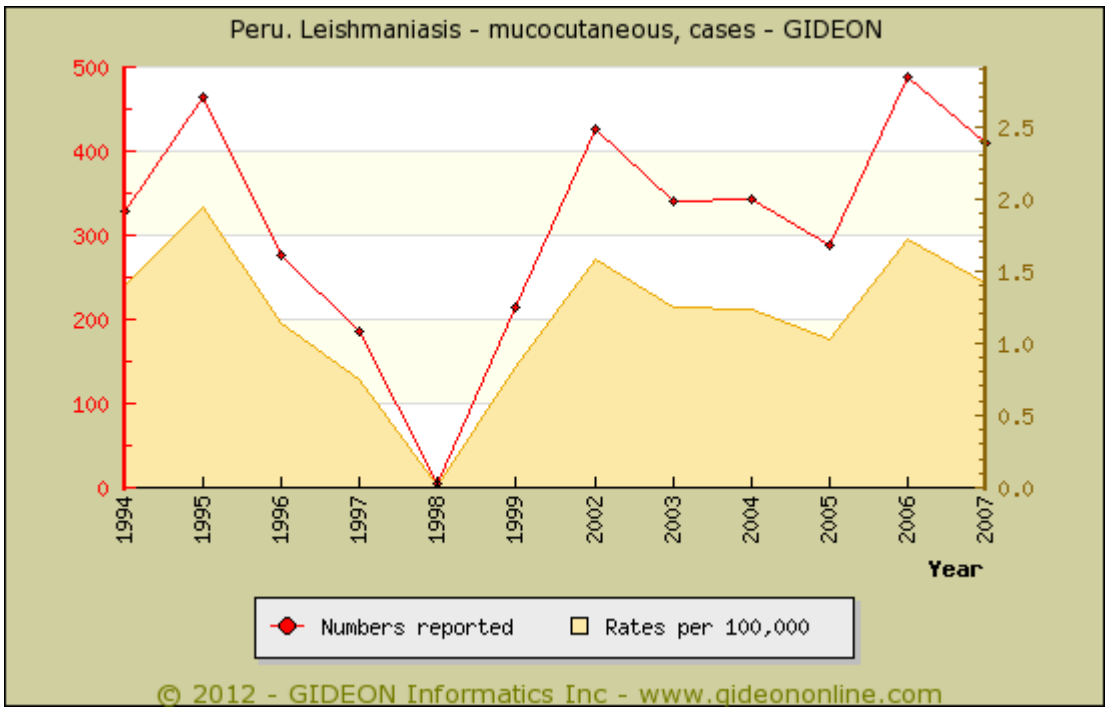


Graph: Peru. Leishmaniasis - all forms, published rates per 100,000

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



Graph: Peru. Leishmaniasis - cutaneous, cases



Graph: Peru. Leishmaniasis - mucocutaneous, cases

Infecting species:
Leishmania braziliensis [17] accounts for 79% of Leishmania infections in Peru.
- *L. lainsoni* (cutaneous infection) is reported from high jungle areas (San Martin, Huanuco, Pasco and Ayacucho). [18]
- *L. peruviana* (cutaneous infection) is endemic to the central highlands, and *L. mexicana* to the northern region. [19]
- *L. guyanensis* (cutaneous infection) and *L. amazonensis* (mucosal or cutaneous) are also encountered. [20] [21]

Reservoirs:

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

- Domestic dogs [22] , the leaf-eared mouse (*Phylotis andinum* - vector *Lu. noguchii*), the white-eared opossum (*Didelphis albiventris*) and the South American field mouse (*Akodon* sp.) are implicated as reservoirs in some areas.
- *Leishmania peruviana* has been isolated from *Didelphis albiventris* and *Phyllotis andinum*. [23]

Vectors:
The local vectors are *Lutzomyia peruensis* and *Lu. Verrucarum*. [24-26]
- *Lu. Ayacuchensis* is also implicated as a vector in the north.
- *Lu. (Helcocyrtomyia) tejadai* is implicated in domestic transmission of *L. braziliensis*.
- The vectors in Bolivar State are possibly *Lu. anduzei*, *Lu. wellcomei* and *Lu. squamiventris* in the South; and *Lu. flaviscutellata* and *Lu. gomezi* in the North.
- *Lutzomyia (Pifanomyia) robusta* has been implicated in transmission in the intra-Andean region of Ecuador and Peru. [27]
- Vectors for Andean cutaneous leishmaniasis (Uta) include *Lu. peruensis* [28] [29] , *Lu. verrucarum*, *Lu. tejadae* and *Lu. ayachchensis*. [30]

Prevalence surveys:
1.4% of *Lutzomyia (Helcocyrtomyia) peruensis* sandflies in Nambuque and Padregual, Department of La Libertad (*Leishmania peruviana* (2010 publication) [31]

References

1. Comp Immunol Microbiol Infect Dis 2004 Sep ;27(5):305-18.
2. Curr Opin Infect Dis 2003 Apr ;16(2):97-101.
3. J Postgrad Med 2003 Jan-Mar;49(1):50-4.
4. J Craniofac Surg 2007 May ;18(3):708-10.
5. Curr Infect Dis Rep 2008 Sep ;10(5):404-10.
6. Clin Exp Dermatol 2009 Jul ;34(5):e196-8.
7. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2005 Aug ;73(2):281-4.
8. Ann Dermatol Venereol 2008 Jan ;135(1):63-7.
9. Bull Soc Pathol Exot 2008 Dec ;101(5):395-7.
10. Am J Otolaryngol 2009 Jul-Aug;30(4):285-7.
11. Dermatol Online J 2009 ;15(4):9.
12. Dermatol Online J 2009 ;15(3):10.
13. Eur Ann Otorhinolaryngol Head Neck Dis 2011 Apr ;128(2):95-7.
14. Am J Trop Med Hyg 1998 Aug ;59(2):312-7.
15. Clin Infect Dis 1997 Aug ;25(2):302-10.
16. Am J Trop Med Hyg 1990 Sep ;43(3):260-2.
17. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 1987 ;81(1):14-24.
18. Am J Trop Med Hyg 1994 Nov ;51(5):533-7.
19. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2008 Nov ;79(5):719-21.
20. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2003 Jan-Feb;97(1):80-7.
21. Rev Peru Med Exp Salud Publica 2011 Sep ;28(3):446-53.
22. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2003 Nov ;69(5):473-80.
23. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 1999 Jan-Feb;93(1):15-20.
24. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 1994 Mar-Apr;88(2):161-4.
25. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 1993 Sep-Oct;87(5):603-6.
26. Am J Trop Med Hyg 1993 Aug ;49(2):260-9.
27. Rev Saude Publica 1995 Apr ;29(2):89-99.
28. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2008 Nov ;79(5):719-21.
29. Rev Peru Med Exp Salud Publica 2011 Sep ;28(3):446-53.
30. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2004 Jun ;70(6):607-12.
31. Vector Borne Zoonotic Dis 2011 May ;11(5):515-21.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Leishmaniasis - mucocutaneous

Agent	PARASITE - Protozoa. Neozoa, Euglenozoa, Kinetoplastea. Flagellate: Leishmania braziliensis, et al
Reservoir	Rodent Human Sloth Marsupial
Vector	Fly (sandfly = Lutzomyia or Psychodopygus)
Vehicle	None
Incubation Period	2w - 8w (range 1w - 6m)
Diagnostic Tests	Microscopy (culture in specialized laboratories). Serology. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Pentavalent antimonials (Stibogluconate) 20 mg/kg/d IV/IM X 28d. OR Amphotericin B 0.5 mg/kg/d X 4 to 8w High dose (8 mg/kg/day) fluconazole has been used against Leishmania braziliensis
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Skin ulceration or nasopharyngitis associated with purulent, mucoid exudate; the process may extend to underlying soft tissues; metastatic lesions often involve the palate and pharynx.
Synonyms	Agla, Espundia, Mucocutaneous leishmaniasis. ICD9: 085.5 ICD10: B55.2

Clinical

As many as 40 per cent of patients with cutaneous ulcers due to *Leishmania brasiliensis* will develop mucosal involvement, 50% of these within two years of the original infection, and 90% within ten years (cases appearing after as many as 35 years have been reported).
• 15% of patients give no history of a previous primary skin lesion.
• In virtually all cases the nasal mucosa is affected, and in 33% a second site is also involved • the pharynx, palate, larynx, or upper lip, in order of frequency.
• Lesions may be subtle, and a thorough otorhinolarygologic examination should be performed in suspect cases. [1]
• Computed tomographic (CT) scans reveal involvement of the paranasal sinuses in most cases. [2]

The initial presentation is typically nasal obstruction associated with a nodule or polyp on the inferior turbinate. [3] [4]
• The process evolves slowly to perforate the nasal septum, and may ultimately destroy the entire mouth and nose.
• Death may result from secondary sepsis, starvation or laryngeal obstruction.
• The clinical features of mucosal leishmaniasis may suggest a misdiagnosis of Wegener's granulomatosis. [5]
• Extensive lesions are less common in infection by *Leishmania panamensis* and *Leishmania guyanensis*.

A form of muco-cutaneous disease (Sudanese mucosal leishmaniasis) has been reported in Africa.
• The disease is not preceded or accompanied by cutaneous lesions.
• Infection presents as either: nasal obstruction, discharge and bleeding; oral 'fullness', loss of teeth and bleeding gums; or perforation of the hard palate.
• The muco-cutaneous form is found almost exclusively in Sudanese adult males. [6]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 17 countries.

Leishmaniasis - mucocutaneous in Peru

See note for Leishmaniasis - cutaneous

References

1. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2009 Sep ;81(3):384-6.
2. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2010 Sep ;83(3):515-8.
3. Lancet 1999 Oct 2;354(9185):1191-9.
4. J Am Acad Dermatol 1996 Feb ;34(2 Pt 1):257-72.
5. J Clin Rheumatol 2010 Apr ;16(3):125-8.
6. Infect Genet Evol 2005 Jan ;5(1):29-33.
7. Am J Trop Med Hyg 1998 Aug ;59(2):312-7.
8. Clin Infect Dis 1997 Aug ;25(2):302-10.
9. Am J Trop Med Hyg 1990 Sep ;43(3):260-2.
10. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 1987 ;81(1):14-24.
11. Am J Trop Med Hyg 1994 Nov ;51(5):533-7.
12. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2008 Nov ;79(5):719-21.
13. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2003 Jan-Feb;97(1):80-7.
14. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2003 Nov ;69(5):473-80.
15. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 1999 Jan-Feb;93(1):15-20.
16. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 1994 Mar-Apr;88(2):161-4.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

17. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 1993 Sep-Oct;87(5):603-6.
18. Am J Trop Med Hyg 1993 Aug ;49(2):260-9.
19. Rev Saude Publica 1995 Apr ;29(2):89-99.
20. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2008 Nov ;79(5):719-21.
21. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2004 Jun ;70(6):607-12.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Leishmaniasis - visceral

Agent	PARASITE - Protozoa. Neozoa, Euglenozoa, Kinetoplastea. Flagellate: Leishmania donovani, L. infantum, L. cruzi; rarely, L. tropica
Reservoir	Human Rodent Dog Fox
Vector	Fly (sandfly = Phlebotomus for old world; Lutzomyia for new world)
Vehicle	Blood
Incubation Period	2m - 6m (10d - 12m)
Diagnostic Tests	Smear / culture of bone marrow, splenic aspirate, lymph nodes. Serology. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Pentavalent antimonials (Stibogluconate) 20 mg/kg/d X 28d. OR Amphotericin B 1 mg/kg/QOD X 8w (or lipid complex 3 mg/kg/d X 5d) OR Paromomycin 11 mg/kg IM QD X 21 days OR Miltefosine 50 to 150 mg PO daily X 4 to 6 weeks.
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Pentavalent antimonials (Stibogluconate) 20 mg/kg/d X 28d. OR Amphotericin B 1 mg/kg/QOD X 8w (or lipid complex 3 mg/kg/d X 5d) OR Paromomycin 11 mg/kg IM QD X 21 days OR Miltefosine 2.5 mg/kg daily (maximum 150 mg) X 28d
Clinical Hints	Chronic fever, weight loss, diaphoresis, hepatosplenomegaly, lymphadenopathy and pancytopenia; grey pigmentation (Kala Azar = 'black disease') may appear late in severe illness; case-fatality rate = 5% (treated) to 90% (untreated).
Synonyms	Burdwan fever, Cachectic fever, Dum Dum fever, Kala azar, Leishmania donovani, Leishmania infantum, Leishmaniose: Viszerale, Leishmaniosi viscerale, Ponos, Visceral leishmaniasis. ICD9: 085.0 ICD10: B55.0

Clinical

WHO Case definition for surveillance:
Clinical description
• An illness with prolonged irregular fever, splenomegaly and weight loss as its main symptoms.
Laboratory criteria for diagnosis
• positive parasitology (stained smears from bone marrow, spleen, liver, lymph node, blood or culture of the organism from a biopsy or aspirated material)
• positive serology (IFA, ELISA)
Case classification
WHO operational definition:
• A case of visceral leishmaniasis is a person showing clinical signs (mainly prolonged irregular fever, splenomegaly and weight loss) with serological (at geographical area level) and/or parasitological confirmation (when feasible at central level) of the diagnosis.
• In endemic malarious areas, visceral leishmaniasis should be suspected when fever lasts for more than two weeks and no response has been achieved with anti-malaria drugs (assuming drug resistant malaria has also been considered).

Following an incubation period of two to eight months, the patient develops chronic fever, abdominal pain (from an enlarged spleen) and swelling, weight loss, cough and occasionally, diarrhea.
• The classical fever rises twice daily, without rigors; however, single 'spikes,' irregular or undulant fevers are common.
• Caucasians may experience an abrupt onset of high fever, with rapid progression of illness, toxemia, weakness, dyspnea, and anemia.
• Visceral leishmaniasis in HIV-positive patients is characterized by short incubation period, high incidence of multi-organ disease, and tendency to relapse. [1]

Physical signs may be limited to splenomegaly; but chronically-ill patients are typically pale and cachetic.
• Hyperpigmentation of face, extremities and abdomen ('Kala azar) may be present in advanced cases.
• The spleen is non-tender, and may be massively enlarged, reaching the left or even right iliac fossa.
• Moderate hepatomegaly is present in one-third of cases.
• Rare instances of granulomatous hepatitis are reported. [2]
• Generalized lymphadenopathy is found in 50% of African patients, and a smaller percentage of Indian and European cases. In some cases, localized lymphadenopathy may be the only sign of infection. [3]
• Jaundice, mucosal and retinal hemorrhage, laryngeal lesions [4] , uveitis, chronic diarrhea with malabsorption [5] , interstitial nephritis [6] ,pericardial effusion [7] are occasionally encountered.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

• Skin lesions with regional adenopathy may suggest a diagnosis of cutaneous leishmaniasis. [8]
• A chronic rash (Post kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis = PKDL) resembling leprosy, and involving primarily the extremities and face often appears months to years following infection. [9]
• Other rare manifestations include the hemophagocytic syndrome [10] , leukemoid changes or myelodysplasia or pyothorax [11]

Laboratory studies reveal pancytopenia, hypoalbuminemia, hyperglobulinemia, and only mild hepatic dysfunction.
• Intercurrent infections are common notably pneumococcal disease (otitis, pneumonia or septicemia), tuberculosis and measles.
• Evidence of primary adrenal insufficiency, hypoparathyoridism and hypothyroidism are common. [12]

The case/fatality rate without treatment is 80% to 90%.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 108 countries.

References

1. Ann Trop Med Parasitol 2003 Oct ;97 Suppl 1:99-105.
2. Turkiye Parazitol Derg 2008 ;32(1):12-5.
3. Vector Borne Zoonotic Dis 2011 Aug ;11(8):1213-5.
4. Indian J Pathol Microbiol 2009 Jan-Mar;52(1):62-4.
5. Indian J Gastroenterol 2006 Nov-Dec;25(6):309-10.
6. Am J Transplant 2010 Jun ;10(6):1486-9.
7. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2007 May ;101(5):429-32.
8. Clin Exp Dermatol 2009 Jul ;34(5):e196-8.
9. Lancet Infect Dis 2003 Feb ;3(2):87-98.
10. Zhonghua Er Ke Za Zhi 2011 Jul ;49(7):550-553.
11. Indian J Pediatr 2009 Aug ;76(8):843-5.
12. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2011 May ;84(5):668-73.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Leprosy

Agent	BACTERIUM. Mycobacterium leprae An acid-fast bacillus
Reservoir	Human ? Armadillo
Vector	None
Vehicle	Patient secretions
Incubation Period	3y - 5y (range 3m - 40y)
Diagnostic Tests	Visualization of organisms in exudate, scrapings or biopsy. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Multibacillary: One year therapy Dapsone 100 mg + Clofazimine 50 mg daily; and, Rifampin 600 mg + Clofazimine 300 mg once monthly Paucibacillary: Six month therapy Dapsone 100 mg daily; and Rifampin 600 mg once monthly
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Multibacillary: One year therapy Dapsone 1 to 2 mg/kg + Clofazimine 1 mg/kg daily; and, Rifampin 10 mg/kg + Clofazimine 1 mg/kg once monthly Paucibacillary: Six month therapy Dapsone 1 to 2 mg/kg daily; and Rifampin 10 mg/kg once monthly
Clinical Hints	Anesthetic, circinate hypopigmented skin lesions and thickened peripheral nerves (tuberculoid leprosy); or diffuse, destructive papulonodular infection (lepromatous leprosy); or combined/ intermediate forms.
Synonyms	Aussatz, Doence de Hansen, Hansen's disease, Lebbra, Lepra, Mycobacterium leprae, Mycobacterium lepromatosis. ICD9: 030 ICD10: A30

Clinical

WHO Case definition for surveillance:
Clinical description
• The clinical manifestations of the disease vary in a continuous spectrum between the two polar forms, lepromatous and tuberculoid leprosy:
• In lepromatous (multibacillary) leprosy, nodules, papules, macules and diffuse infiltrations are bilateral symmetrical and usually numerous and extensive; involvement of the nasal mucosa may lead to crusting, obstructed breathing and epistaxis; ocular involvement leads to iritis and keratitis
• In tuberculoid (paucibacillary) leprosy, skin lesions are single or few, sharply demarcated, anesthetic or hypoesthesic, and bilateral asymmetrical, involvement of peripheral nerves tends to be severe
• Borderline leprosy has features of both polar forms and is more labile
• Indeterminate leprosy is characterized by hypopigmented maculae with ill-defined borders; if untreated, it may progress to tuberculoid, borderline
or lepromatous disease
Laboratory criteria for confirmation
• Alcohol-acid-fast bacilli in skin smears (made by the scrape-incision method).
• In the paucibacillary form the bacilli may be so few that they are not demonstrable.
• In view of the increasing prevalence of HIV and hepatitis B infection in many countries where leprosy remains endemic, the number of skin smear sites and the frequency of smear collection should be limited to the
minimum necessary.

Case classification:
WHO operational definition:
A case of leprosy is defined as a person showing one or more of the following features, and who as yet has to complete a full course of treatment:
• hypopigmented or reddish skin lesions with definite loss of sensation
• involvement of the peripheral nerves, as demonstrated by definite thickening with loss of sensation
• skin smear positive for acid-fast bacilli
Classification (microbiological):
Paucibacillary (PB): includes all smear-negative cases
Multibacillary (MB): includes all smear-positive cases.
Classification (clinical):
Paucibacillary single lesion leprosy: 1 skin lesion.
Paucibacillary leprosy: 2 to 5 patches or lesions on the skin.
Multibacillary leprosy: >5 patches or lesions on the skin.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

The major forms of leprosy are as follows: [1]

Tuberculoid • one or a few well-demarcated, hypopigmented, and anesthetic skin lesions, frequently with active, spreading edges and a clearing center; peripheral nerve swelling or thickening also may occur.

Lepromatous • a number of erythematous papules and nodules or an infiltration of the face (including oral mucosa [2] , hands, and feet with lesions in a bilateral and symmetrical distribution that progress to thickening of the skin.

Borderline (dimorphous) • skin lesions characteristic of both the tuberculoid and lepromatous forms.

Indeterminate • early lesions, usually hypopigmented macules, without developed tuberculoid or lepromatous features.

Relapsing disease may manifest as lymphadenopathy mimicking tuberculosis [3]

• Relapses may follow effective antimicrobial therapy. [4-6]

The skin lesions of paracoccidioidomycosis may mimic those of tuberculoid leprosy. [7]

• Lepromatous leprosy may mimic sarcoidosis. [8] [9]

• Lupus vulgaris may mimic actinomycosis or mycetoma. [10]

• Diffuse cutaneous leishmaniasis may mimic lepromatous leprosy [11]

• Leprosy may be initially misdiagnosed as adult stills disease or an auto-immune disorder. [12]

Leprosy may be associated with endocrine dysfunction including hypogonadism, sterility and osteoporosis [13]

6% of leprosy patients exhibit rheumatological manifestations, most commonly resembling rheumatoid arthritis [14] [15]

• Rare instances of spondylodiscitis have been reported. [16]

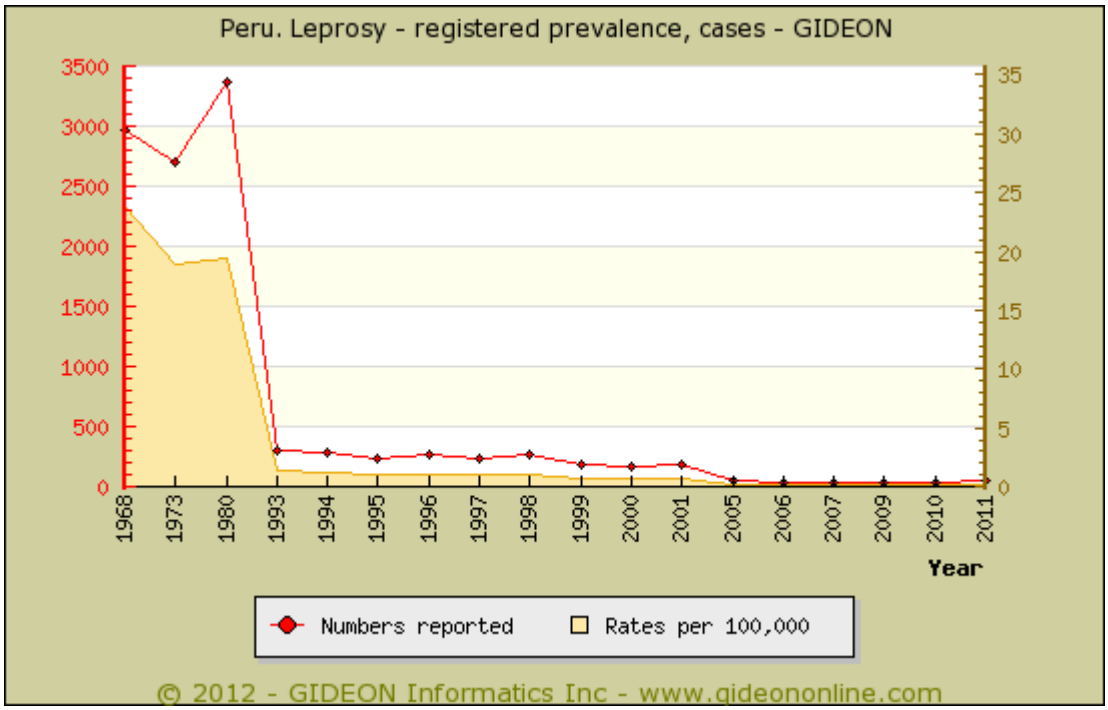
Lucio's phenomenon is a rare and aggressive necrotizing variant of erythema nodosum leprosum that classically occur in patients with undiagnosed, diffuse non-nodular lepromatous leprosy. [17]

Chronic skin lesions may undergo malignant transformation. [18]

Cranial nerve involvement, most often trigeminal and facial, is not uncommon. [19]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Leprosy in Peru

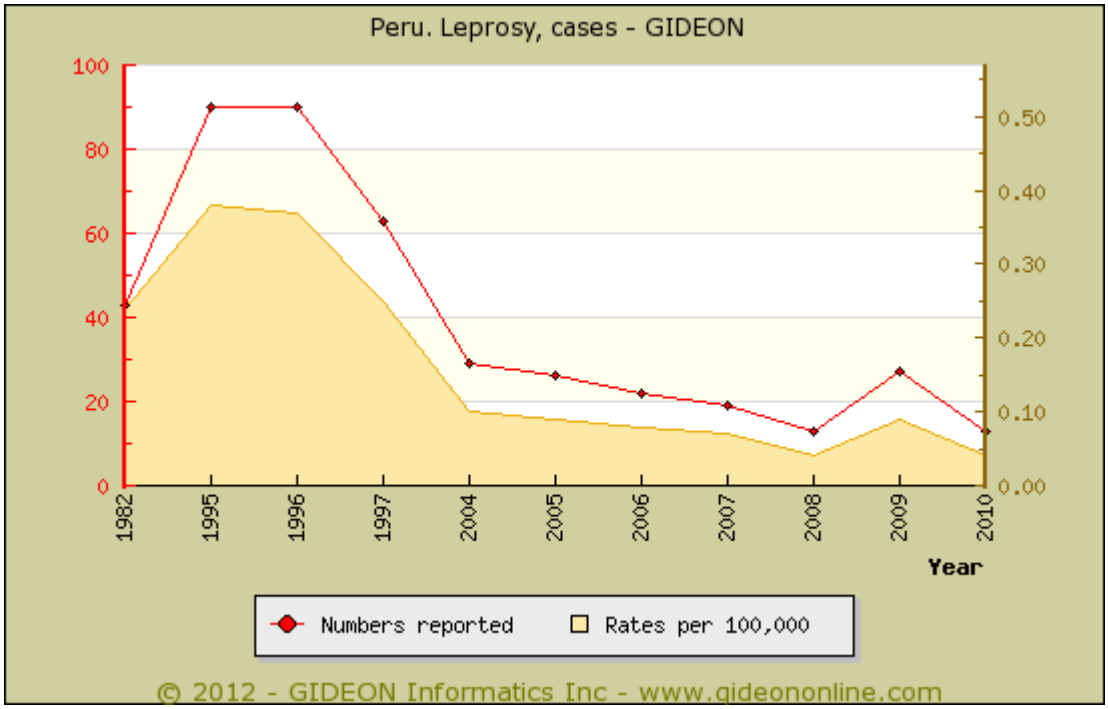


Graph: Peru. Leprosy - registered prevalence, cases

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Notes:
Individual years:
1973 - True number estimated at 5,416 cases.
1980 - True number estimated at 10,077 cases (50 per 100,000).
1988 - True number estimated at 9,200 cases.

Highest prevalence rates are found in Loreto and Ucayali Departments.



Graph: Peru. Leprosy, cases

81.3% of infections are multibacillary (1995).

MDT coverage is 100% (1998).

References

1. Lancet 2004 Apr 10;363(9416):1209-19.
2. Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal 2008 Aug ;13(8):E479-82.
3. Indian J Dermatol Venereol Leprol 2009 Mar-Apr;75(2):177-9.
4. Lepr Rev 2008 Sep ;79(3):331-4.
5. Lepr Rev 2008 Sep ;79(3):320-4.
6. Lepr Rev 2008 Sep ;79(3):303-10.
7. Rev Inst Med Trop Sao Paulo 2008 Jan-Feb;50(1):47-50.
8. J Clin Rheumatol 2011 Nov 15;
9. Minn Med 2008 Nov ;91(11):30-3.
10. Int J Dermatol 2009 Feb ;48(2):150-3.
11. Dermatol Online J 2009 ;15(4):9.
12. J Clin Rheumatol 2011 Nov 15;
13. Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis 2009 Jan ;28(1):1-7.
14. J Indian Med Assoc 2008 Mar ;106(3):165-6.
15. Rheumatology (Oxford) 2010 Dec ;49(12):2237-42.
16. Eur Spine J 2010 Jul ;19 Suppl 2:S211-5.
17. Int J Dermatol 2009 Sep ;48(9):984-8.
18. Bull Soc Pathol Exot 2011 Feb ;104(1):6-9.
19. Indian J Lepr 2011 Apr-Jun;83(2):101-2.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Leptospirosis

Agent	BACTERIUM. Leptospira interrogans An aerobic non-gram staining spirochete
Reservoir	Cattle Dog Horse Deer Rodent Fox Marine mammal Cat Marsupial Frog
Vector	None
Vehicle	Water Soil urine contact
Incubation Period	7d - 12d (range 2d - 26d)
Diagnostic Tests	Culture on specialized media. Dark field microscopy of urine, CSF. Serology.
Typical Adult Therapy	Doxycycline 100 mg BID X 5 to 7d
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Age >= 8y: Doxycycline 2.2 mg/kg BID X 5 to 7d. Age < 8y: IV Penicillin G 50,000u/kg q6h X 5 to 7d
Clinical Hints	"Sterile" meningitis, nephritis, hepatitis, myositis and conjunctivitis; often follows recent skin contact with fresh water in rural or rodent-infested areas; case-fatality rates of 5% to 40% are reported.
Synonyms	Andaman hemorrhagic fever, Canefield fever, Canicola fever, Field fever, Fish handler's disease, Fort Bragg fever, Japanese autumnal fever, Leptospira, Leptospirose, Leptospirosen, Leptospirosi, Mud fever, Pre-tibial fever, Rat fever, Rice field fever, Swamp fever, Swineherd disease, Weil's disease. ICD9: 100 ICD10: A27

Clinical

WHO Case definition for surveillance:
Clinical description
Acute febrile illness with headache, myalgia and prostration associated with any of the following symptoms:
• conjunctival suffusion
• meningeal irritation
• anuria or oliguria and/or proteinuria
• jaundice
• hemorrhages (from the intestines; lung bleeding is notorious in some areas)
• cardiac arrhythmia or failure
• skin rash
and a history of exposure to infected animals or an environment contaminated with animal urine.
Other common symptoms include nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea, arthralgia.
Laboratory criteria for diagnosis
• Isolation (and typing) from blood or other clinical materials through culture of pathogenic leptospires
• Positive serology, preferably Microscopic Agglutination Test (MAT), using a range of *Leptospira* strains for antigens that should be representative of local strains
Case classification
• Suspected: A case that is compatible with the clinical description.
• Probable: Not applicable.
• Confirmed: A suspect case that is confirmed in a competent laboratory.
Note: Leptospirosis is difficult to diagnose clinically in areas where diseases with symptoms similar to those of leptospirosis occur frequently.
SPECIAL ASPECTS
• Serology by Microscopic Agglutination Test (MAT) may provide presumptive information on causative serogroups.
• Attempts should be made to isolate leptospires, and isolates should be typed to assess locally circulating serovars.
• Questioning the patient may provide clues to infection source and transmission conditions.
• Animal serology may give presumptive information on serogroup status of the infection Isolation followed by typing gives definite information on serovar.

Disease due to *Leptospira interrogans* serovar. *icterohaemorrhagiae* is usually overt, and often manifest as hepatitis, meningitis and nephritis. [1]
• Canicola fever is due to serovar. *canicola* (occasionally *L. interrogans* serovar. *pomona*) and characterized by a milder lymphocytic meningitis, without hepatic or renal involvement.
• Serovar. *autumnalis* (occasionally *L. interrogans* serovar. *pomona*) produces Fort Bragg fever, a febrile illness associated with raised, erythematous, and mildly tender pretibial skin lesions.

Acute phase

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Subclinical infection is common.
• Overt leptospirosis (90% of cases) is characterized by a self-limited, systemic illness.
• Patients are at risk for severe and potentially fatal illness which may present with renal failure, liver failure, pneumonia [2] [3] or hemorrhagic diathesis. [4]
• Illness begins abruptly with such symptoms as fever (38 to 40 C), headache (over 95% of cases), rigors, myalgia (over 80%), conjunctivitis (30 to 40%), abdominal pain (30%), vomiting (30 to 60%), diarrhea (15 to 30%), cough, muscular (calf) tenderness, pharyngitis (20%) and a pretibial maculopapular rash (fewer than 10%).
• Additional findings may include lymphadenopathy, splenomegaly, atypical lymphocytosis [5], thrombocytopenia, transitory paraparesis [6], hepatomegaly or pancreatitis. [7]
• During the acute illness, bacteria can be recovered from or seen in blood, CSF, or tissue using specialized techniques.
• Organisms are demonstrated in urine after the 5th to 7th days. Pyuria, hematuria and proteinuria may be evident as well.
• Severe hypomagnesemia has been reported during the acute phase of infection. [8-10]

Latency and relapse:
The acute phase is followed by an asymptomatic period of 4 to 30 days.
• At this point, illness reappears, with conjunctival suffusion, photophobia, eye pain, myalgia, lymphadenopathy and hepatosplenomegaly.
• Additional findings may lymphocytic meningitis (70 to 80% of patients) with normal glucose levels; pretibial purpura, uveitis [11] [12], iridocyclitis or chorioretinitis, facial nerve palsy [13], thrombocytopenia, hypotension and myopericarditis. [14]
• Weil's disease is characterized by hepatic and renal function which may progress to severe and even fatal hepatorenal failure which carries a case-fatality rate of 5 to 40%.
• Renal involvement, principally interstitial nephritis and tubular necrosis [15] may be severe, even in the absence of jaundice. [16]
• Pulmonary infiltrates [17], severe hemorrhagic pneumonia [18] and acute pulmonary distress syndrome may be encountered, even in the absence of hepatic and renal failure. [19] [20]
• Congestive heart failure is rare; however, cardiac arrhythmias may occur and result in sudden deaths.
• Acute disseminated encephalomyelitis has been reported as a complication of leptospirosis. [21]

Persistent, asymptomatic renal colonization by Leptospirae may follow infection in humans. [22]

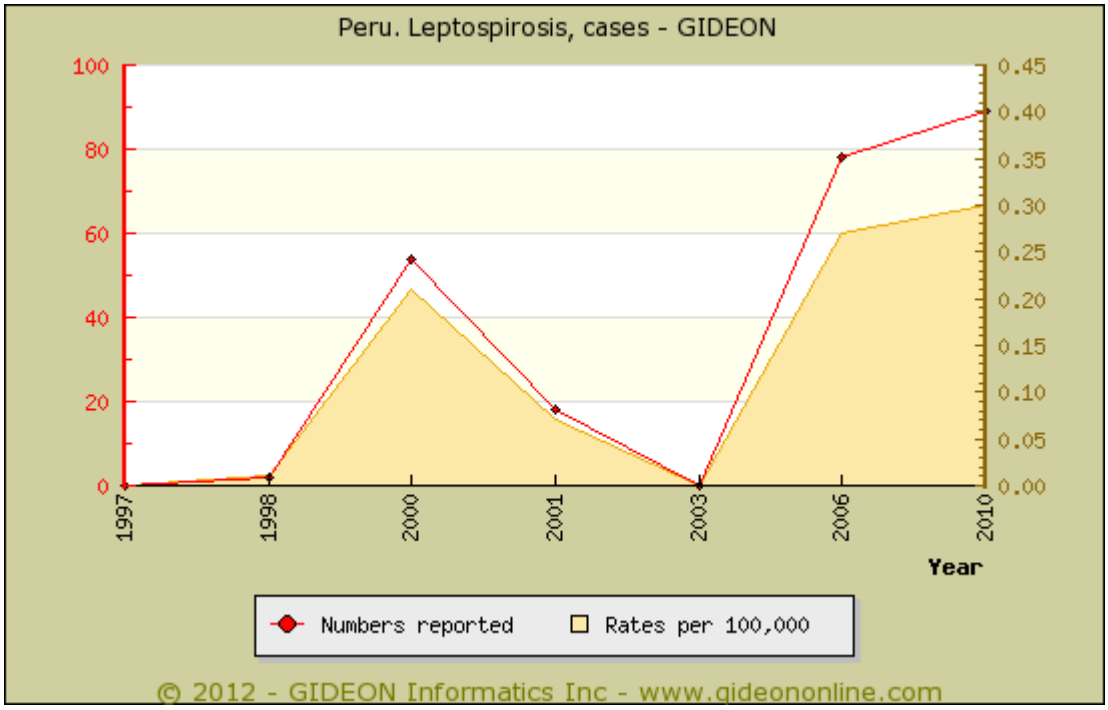
The clinical features of dengue [23], influenza pneumonia [24] and pyomyositis may mimic those of leptospirosis. [25]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Leptospirosis in Peru

Leptospirosis was first identified in Peru in 1917. [26]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



Graph: Peru. Leptospirosis, cases

Prevalence surveys:

29% of wild mammals in the region of Iquitos (1.5% with *Leptospira interrogans*) - 19% of rodents, 39% of marsupials and 35% of chiropters (1997 to 1998) [27]

Seroprevalence surveys:

0.7% of the population of Pampas San Juan, 16.5% in rural communities (San Carlos, Moralillo and Buen Pastor) and 28% in Belen (2001) [28]

1.2% of the population of Puente Piedra, Lima (2006) [29]

26.3% of dogs (RMAT, 1970 to 1973) [30]

64.6% of captive collared peccaries (*Tayassu tajacu*) in the Amazon region (2003) [31]

86.4% of captive collared peccaries (*Tayassu tajacu*) from the Peruvian Amazon (2008 publication) [32]

A novel species, *Leptospira licerasiae*, has been identified among patients in Loreto. [33] [34]

Notable outbreaks:

1991 (publication year) - An outbreak of leptospirosis was reported among pigs in Arequipa. [35]

1999 - An outbreak (72 cases) was reported among military recruits in the Amazon (Junin Department) [36]

References

1. Curr Opin Infect Dis 2001 Oct ;14(5):527-38.
2. Emerg Infect Dis 2002 Sep ;8(9):1004-5.
3. Emerg Infect Dis 2009 May ;15(5):834-5.
4. Lancet Infect Dis 2003 Dec ;3(12):757-71.
5. Rev Soc Bras Med Trop 2011 Aug 19;
6. J Microbiol Immunol Infect 2011 Dec 6;
7. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2007 May ;76(5):886-7.
8. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2008 Dec ;79(6):915-7.
9. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2009 Jun ;80(6):1067.
10. Nat Clin Pract Nephrol 2008 Feb ;4(2):91-101.
11. Medicine (Baltimore) 2008 May ;87(3):167-76.
12. Am J Ophthalmol 1997 Jul ;124(1):71-9.
13. Braz J Infect Dis 2009 Aug ;13(4):319-21.
14. Arch Cardiol Mex 2009 Oct-Dec;79(4):268-73.
15. J Bras Nefrol 2010 Dec ;32(4):400-7.
16. Clin Nephrol 2009 Sep ;72(3):186-92.
17. Br J Radiol 1981 Nov ;54(647):939-43.
18. Emerg Infect Dis 2011 Dec ;17(12):2375-7.
19. Clin Infect Dis 2005 Feb 1;40(3):343-51.
20. W V Med J 2010 Nov-Dec;106(7):20-2.
21. Pediatr Neurol 2009 Jun ;40(6):471-3.
22. PLoS Negl Trop Dis 2010 ;4(2):e612.
23. Trop Doct 2010 Apr ;40(2):92-4.
24. Emerg Infect Dis 2011 Jun ;17(6):1145-6.
25. Trop Doct 2008 Oct ;38(4):254-6.
26. Bull World Health Organ 1960 ;23:113-25.
27. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2000 Nov-Dec;63(5-6):255-8.
28. Emerg Infect Dis 2004 Jun ;10(6):1016-22.
29. Rev Peru Med Exp Salud Publica 2011 Jun ;28(2):273-6.
30. Int J Zoonoses 1976 Jun ;3(1):33-60.
31. Emerg Infect Dis 2007 May ;13(5):793-4.
32. Res Vet Sci 2009 Jun ;86(3):383-7.
33. PLoS Negl Trop Dis 2008 ;2(4):e213.
34. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20080407.1279
35. Trop Anim Health Prod 1991 Nov ;23(4):233-40.
36. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2003 Jul ;69(1):53-7.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Listeriosis

Agent	BACTERIUM. Listeria monocytogenes A facultative gram-positive bacillus
Reservoir	Mammal Human Bird Soil Water
Vector	None
Vehicle	Transplacental Dairy products (eg, soft cheeses), Infected secretions Vegetables Poultry Water
Incubation Period	3d - 21d (-60d post-ingestion)
Diagnostic Tests	Culture of blood or CSF.
Typical Adult Therapy	Ampicillin 2g IV q6h X 2w (higher dosage in meningitis) + Gentamicin. Sulfamethoxazole/ trimethoprim recommended for Penicillin-allergic patients
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Ampicillin 50 mg/kg IV Q6h X 2w (higher dosage in meningitis). Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim recommended for Penicillin-allergic patients
Clinical Hints	Meningitis or sepsis, often immune-suppressed patients (lymphoma, AIDS, etc); gastroenteritis - may follow ingestion of 'over-the-counter' foods; neonatal septicemia occasionally encountered.
Synonyms	Listeria monocytogenes, Listeriose, Listeriosi. ICD9: 027.0 ICD10: A32

Clinical

Major risk factors for invasive Listeriosis reflect T-cell mediated immune compromise, including old age, pregnancy, hematological malignancy, chemotherapy, corticosteroid therapy and anti-TNF-alpha agents

Signs of *Listeria* meningitis are often atypical: [1]
• brain stem and cerebellar involvement (rhombencephalitis) occurs in 11% of cases [2] [3]
• nuchal rigidity in only 80% to 85%
• movement disorders (ataxia, myoclonus) in 15% to 20% [4]
• seizures in 25%. [5]

The blood culture is positive in 75% of meningitis cases; and the cerebrospinal fluid gram stain is positive in only 40%.

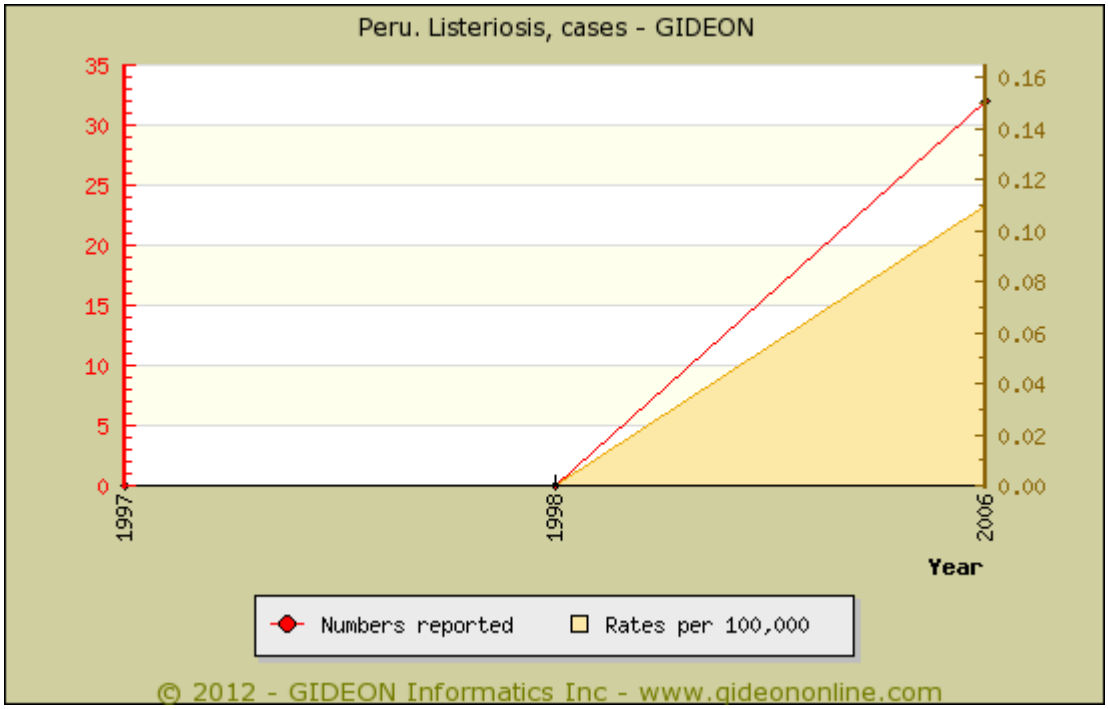
Symptoms of food-borne listeriosis develop between one day and three months after ingestion the bacteria in food. [6]
• Most cases are characterized by diarrhea and fever [7] [8]
• Headache, myalgia and arthralgia are common. [9]
• The bacteria may be excreted in stool for several months.

Other forms of listeriosis:
• Hepatic listeriosis may present as single or multiple abscesses, or diffuse granulomatous hepatitis. [10]
• Numerous cases of *Listeria* endocarditis of both native and prosthetic valves have been reported. [11-25] cardiac pseudotumor [26] , and aortitis with aortic dissection have also been reported. [27]
• Sporadic instances of prosthetic joint infection [28-31] , renal failure, brain abscess [32] , cutaneous infection [33] , mycotic aortic aneurysm [34] [35] , pericarditis [36] , uveitis [37] and rhabdomyolysis have been reported. [38]
• *Listeria* peritonitis has been reported in a patient undergoing peritoneal dialysis [39] and in a patient with biliary cirrhosis. [40] Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis due to *Listeria monocytogenes* [41-43] and infection of a ventriculo-peritoneal shunt have also been reported. [44]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Listeriosis in Peru

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



Graph: Peru. Listeriosis, cases

References

1. Curr Infect Dis Rep 2008 Jul ;10(4):300-6.
2. Scand J Infect Dis 2005 ;37(3):190-4.
3. Medicine (Baltimore) 2011 Jul ;90(4):256-61.
4. Rev Med Chil 2009 Dec ;137(12):1602-6.
5. FEMS Immunol Med Microbiol 2003 Apr 1;35(3):173-5.
6. FEMS Immunol Med Microbiol 2003 Apr 1;35(3):173-5.
7. N Engl J Med 1997 Jan 9;336(2):130-2.
8. N Engl J Med 1997 Jan 9;336(2):100-5.
9. Clin Infect Dis 2005 May 1;40(9):1327-32.
10. Infection 2007 Jun ;35(4):212-8.
11. Eur J Intern Med 2008 Jun ;19(4):295-6.
12. Am J Emerg Med 2007 Nov ;25(9):1086.e3-5.
13. Intern Med 2007 ;46(15):1209-12.
14. Int J Cardiol 2007 Jun 12;118(3):e106-7.
15. Int J Antimicrob Agents 2006 Nov ;28(5):480-1.
16. Nihon Naika Gakkai Zasshi 2005 Dec 10;94(12):2609-12.
17. Scand J Infect Dis 2004 ;36(10):709-11.
18. Echocardiography 2004 Jul ;21(5):423-7.
19. Int J Infect Dis 2004 Mar ;8(2):97-102.
20. Scand J Infect Dis 2002 ;34(5):383-4.
21. Transpl Infect Dis 1999 Dec ;1(4):284-7.
22. Rev Esp Cardiol 2000 Feb ;53(2):300.
23. Acta Clin Belg 1994 ;49(2):95-8.
24. Rev Infect Dis 1988 May-Jun;10(3):616-23.
25. Scand J Infect Dis 1988 ;20(4):359-68.
26. J Infect 2009 Feb ;58(2):161-3.
27. Gen Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2008 Aug ;56(8):417-20.
28. Enferm Infecc Microbiol Clin 2009 Aug-Sep;27(7):389-93.
29. Acta Ortop Mex 2009 Sep-Oct;23(5):302-5.
30. Klin Mikrobiol Infekc Lek 2011 Apr ;17(2):62-6.
31. Clin Infect Dis 2011 Nov 18;
32. Enferm Infecc Microbiol Clin 2010 Feb ;28(2):87-94.
33. Br J Hosp Med (Lond) 2009 Nov ;70(11):659.
34. J Vasc Surg 2010 Aug ;52(2):456-9.
35. Vasc Endovascular Surg 2011 Sep 20;
36. Acta Cardiol 2011 Aug ;66(4):537-8.
37. Case Report Ophthalmol 2010 ;1(2):63-65.
38. Neurocrit Care 2009 ;10(1):70-2.
39. Int Urol Nephrol 2008 ;40(3):815-9.
40. J Clin Pathol 2010 Sep ;63(9):835-6.
41. Case Rep Gastroenterol 2008 ;2(3):321-5.
42. Z Gastroenterol 2011 Jul ;49(7):832-5.
43. J Infect Public Health 2011 Sep ;4(4):211-6.
44. J Clin Microbiol 2011 Sep 14;

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Liver abscess - bacterial

Agent	BACTERIUM. Various species from portal (Bacteroides, mixed aerobe-anaerobe) or biliary (Escherichia coli, etc) source
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Endogenous
Incubation Period	Variable
Diagnostic Tests	Ultrasonography, CT or radionucleotide scan. If amoebic abscess suspected, perform Entamoeba serology
Typical Adult Therapy	Intravenous antibiotic(s) directed at likely or suspected pathogens. Percutaneous or open drainage
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Tender liver, and prolonged fever in a patient with history of diverticulosis, cholecystitis, appendicitis, etc; clinically similar to amoebic abscess, but often multiple.
Synonyms	Ascesso fegato, Bacterial liver abscess, Hepatic abscess - bacterial, Liver abscess. ICD9: 572.0 ICD10: K75.0

Clinical

Symptoms of pyogenic hepatic abscess include fever and rigors of several days' to several weeks' duration.
• Dull right upper quadrant pain may be associated with cough and pleuritic pain with radiation to the right shoulder and an associated pleural rub. [1]
• Tender hepatomegaly is present in 50 to 70% of the patients.
• Jaundice is uncommon, unless the abscess is extensive or associated with ascending.
• In some cases, the sole presentation may be fever of unknown origin.

Serological studies, a history of diarrhea, edema of the right chest wall, and limitation to a single abscess in the posterior, superior right hepatic lobe may be suggestive of amoebic abscess. [2] [3]

Alkaline phosphatase is the most consistently elevated serum enzyme in patients with liver abscess.
• Blood cultures are positive in 50% of cases.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Infect Dis Clin North Am 2000 Sep ;14(3):547-63, vii.
2. Curr Gastroenterol Rep 2004 Aug ;6(4):273-9.
3. Trop Med Int Health 2004 Jun ;9(6):718-23.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Lobomycosis

Agent	FUNGUS. Lacazia (Loboa) loboi
Reservoir	Human Dolphin (Tursiops truncatus and Sotalia guianensis)
Vector	None
Vehicle	? Skin trauma
Incubation Period	1y - 2y
Diagnostic Tests	Biopsy. Note: Organism does not grow under laboratory conditions.
Typical Adult Therapy	Antifungal agents not of proven value; excision as indicated
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Spreading skin nodules and regional lymphadenopathy; may follow animal (dolphin) contact; infestation may persist for decades.
Synonyms	Keloidal blastomycosis, Lacazia loboi, Lacaziasis, Lobo's disease, Loboa loboi. ICD9: 116.2 ICD10: B48.0

Clinical

Small painless nodules develop in the skin, most commonly of the face, legs, arms and ears. [1]
- Lesions slowly spread peripherally, with regional lymphadenopathy.
- Older skin lesions become verrucous and may ulcerate.
- Underlying structures and viscera are not involved.
- Disseminated skin disease lasting for several decades has been reported. [2]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 14 countries.

References

1. Emerg Infect Dis 2004 Apr ;10(4):715-8.
2. Int J Dermatol 2008 Jun ;47(6):582-3.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Lymphocytic choriomeningitis

Agent	VIRUS - RNA. Arenaviridae, Arenavirus: Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus
Reservoir	House mouse Guinea pig Hamster Monkey
Vector	None
Vehicle	Urine Saliva Feces Food Dust
Incubation Period	8d - 12d (range 6d - 14d)
Diagnostic Tests	Viral culture (blood, throat, CSF). Serology. Nucleic acid amplification. Biosafety level 3.
Typical Adult Therapy	Supportive
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Headache, myalgia, meningitis and encephalitis; photophobia or pharyngitis may be present; prior exposure to rodents; infection resolves within 2 weeks, however convalescence may require an additional 2 months.
Synonyms	

Clinical

Acute infection:
35% of infections are asymptomatic and 50% are characterized by a nonspecific flu-like illness.
• Overt infections are characterized by fever, headache, nausea and systemic symptoms, leukopenia and thrombocytopenia. [1] [2]
• Patients may also exhibit lymphadenopathy and a maculopapular rash (12% to 15% of patients have rash and/or meningitis or encephalitis).
• Relapses characterized by a more severe headache with meningitis may occur after initial improvement.
• Papilledema may be noted

The CSF protein concentration ranges from 50 to 300 mg/dl.
• A pleocytosis of several hundred lymphocytes/mm3 is commonly observed.
• Decreases in CSF glucose concentration are documented in over 20% of cases.

Complications:
Complications include encephalitis, psychosis, paraplegia, transitory aqueductal stenosis, and disturbances of cranial, sensory, or autonomic nervous function.
• Occasionally, orchitis, myocarditis, arthritis, or alopecia are encountered.
• Lymphocytic choriomeningitis is increasingly recognized as a cause of hydrocephalus, psychomotor retardation, congenital chorioretinitis and blindness, most often when acquired during the first or second trimesters of pregnancy. [3]
• Congenital infection is also associated with microencephaly, periventricular calcifications, ventriculomegaly, pachygyria, cerebellar hypoplasia, porencephalic and periventricular cysts. [4]

The case-fatality rate for Lymphocytic choriomeningitis is less than one percent; however, patients with sustained viremia lacking an inflammatory response seem to be at risk for fatal outcome. [5]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Semin Pediatr Infect Dis 2003 Apr ;14(2):72-82.
2. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20050804.2273
3. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2005 Jun 3;54(21):537-9.
4. Ann Neurol 2007 Oct ;62(4):347-55.
5. N Engl J Med 2006 May 25;354(21):2208-11.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Lymphogranuloma venereum

Agent	BACTERIUM. Chlamydiaceae, Chlamydiae, Chlamydia trachomatis, types L1, L2, L3
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Sexual contact
Incubation Period	7d - 12d (range 3d - 30d)
Diagnostic Tests	Serology. Culture of pus performed in specialized laboratories.
Typical Adult Therapy	Doxycycline 100 mg PO BID X 3w. OR Erythromycin 500 mg QID X 3w
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Age < 8 years: Erythromycin 10 mg/kg PO QID X 2 to 4w. Age >= 8 years: Doxycycline 2 mg/kg PO BID X 2 to 4w
Clinical Hints	Genital nodule or vesicle with large, suppurating regional nodes; generalized lymphadenopathy or proctitis may be present; late complications include genital edema, rectal strictures and perianal abscesses.
Synonyms	Bubonulus, Durand-Nicolas-Favre disease, Linfogranuloma venereo, Lymphogranuloma inguinale, Lymphopathia venereum, Maladie de Nicolas et Favre, Tropical bubo, Venereal bubo, Venerisk lymfogranulom. ICD9: 099.1 ICD10: A55

Clinical

Acute illness:
The first stage of Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) is characterized by a papule or ulcer on the genital or anal mucosa, or of the adjacent skin. [1-4]
• Occasionally, the lesion is intraurethral or cervical, producing urethritis or cervicitis.
• The secondary stage occurs days to weeks after the primary lesion and is characterized by lymphadenopathy and systemic illness.
• Cervical lymphadenopathy may occur if infection is acquired through oro-genital contact. [5]

Lymphadenitis:
The inguinal lymph nodes are most often affected, and are unilateral in two thirds of patients.
• The obturator and iliac nodes are occasionally affected in women.
• Initially the lymph nodes are discrete and tender with overlying erythema.
• A characteristic "groove" may be evident between the femoral and inguinal lymph nodes.
• In some cases, patients may present with a "bubonulus": penile adenopathy and secondary local acute lymphedema. [6]
• Later, the nodes may suppurate and coalesce, forming a bubo that may rupture spontaneously (30% of cases) to produce fistulae [7] or sinus tracts which may drain for months.

Inguinal lymphadenopathy in cat-scratch disease may suggest a diagnosis of lymphogranuloma venereum. [8]
• Rectal involvement may suggest a diagnosis of inflammatory bowel disease. [9]

Systemic manifestations at this stage include fever, headache, and myalgia.
• Meningitis may also occur.
• LGV is increasingly recognized as a cause of hemorrhagic proctitis in men who have sex. [10]
• Reactive arthritis has been reported following LGV proctitis [11] [12]

Relapse occurs in 20% of untreated patients.

Only 25% of women present with inguinal lymphadenopathy.
• Women and homosexual men may present with proctitis or pain in the lower abdomen and back pain related to involvement of pelvic and lumbar lymph nodes.
• Late complications include esthiomene (chronic hypertrophic and ulceration of the vulva, scrotum or penis), and elephantiasis of the male or female genitalia.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Lymphogranuloma venereum in Peru

Prevalence surveys:

0% of MSM in Lima/Callao (2007) [13]

References

1. Sex Transm Infect 2002 Apr ;78(2):90-2.
2. J Am Acad Dermatol 1999 Oct ;41(4):511-32.
3. Med Clin North Am 1998 Sep ;82(5):1081-104, vi.
4. Sex Transm Infect 2011 Mar ;87(2):123-4.
5. Ear Nose Throat J 2008 Aug ;87(8):478-80.
6. Sex Transm Infect 2007 Jul ;83(4):337-8.
7. Infect Dis Obstet Gynecol 1999 ;7(4):199-201.
8. Int J STD AIDS 2009 Aug ;20(8):585-6.
9. Scand J Gastroenterol 2011 Apr ;46(4):503-10.
10. Curr Infect Dis Rep 2007 Mar ;9(2):143-50.
11. Sex Transm Infect 2009 Jun ;85(3):180-1.
12. Int J STD AIDS 2011 Jan ;22(1):59-60.
13. Int J STD AIDS 2008 Jun ;19(6):427-8.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Malaria

Agent	PARASITE - Protozoa. Sporozoa, Coccidea, Haemosporida: Plasmodium spp.
Reservoir	Human Primate (Plasmodium knowlesi)
Vector	Mosquito (Anopheles)
Vehicle	Blood
Incubation Period	12d -30d
Diagnostic Tests	Examination of blood smear. Serology, antigen & microscopic techniques. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Resistant falcip: Quinine + (Doxycycline or Clindamycin) OR Mefloquine OR Atovaquone/proguanil OR Artemether/Lumefantrine If sens., Chloroquine 1g, then 500 mg at 6, 24 & 48 hrs. If P. ovale or P. vivax - follow with Primaquine
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Resistant falcip: Quinine + (Clindamycin) OR Atovaquone/proguanil OR Artesunate (>age 8) for IV indications OR Artemether/Lumefantrine If sens, Chloroquine 10 mg/kg, then 5 mg/kg at 6, 24, & 48 hrs. If P. ovale or P. vivax - follow with Primaquine
Clinical Hints	Fever, headache, rigors ("shaking chills"), vomiting, myalgia, diaphoresis and hemolytic anemia; fever pattern (every other or every third day) and splenomegaly may be present; clinical disease may relapse after 7 (ovale and vivax) to 40 (malariae) years.
Synonyms	Ague, Bilious remittent fever, Chagres fever, Estiautumnal fever, March fever, Marsh fever, Paludism, Paludismo, Plasmodium falciparum, Plasmodium knowlesi, Plasmodium malariae, Plasmodium ovale, Plasmodium vivax. ICD9: 084 ICD10: B50,B51,B52,B53,B54

Clinical

WHO Case definition for surveillance (For use in endemic areas and people exposed to malaria, e.g., a history of visit to endemic area).
• Malaria must be defined in association with clinical disease symptoms.
• The case definition for malaria cannot be uniform: it will vary according to how malaria is perceived in a given country, local patterns of transmission, and disease consequences.
• The suggested definitions are deliberately broad.
• Each national malaria control program must adapt the definition and introduce additional indicators to make it more applicable to local epidemiology and control targets.
Clinical description
• Signs and symptoms vary; most patients experience fever.
• Splenomegaly and anemia are commonly associated signs.
• Common but non-specific symptoms include otherwise unexplained headache, back pain, chills, sweating, myalgia, nausea, vomiting.
• Untreated *Plasmodium falciparum* infection can lead to coma, generalized convulsions, hyperparasitemia, normocytic anemia, disturbances of fluid, electrolyte, and acid-base balance, renal failure, hypoglycemia, hyperpyrexia, hemoglobinuria, circulatory collapse / shock, spontaneous bleeding (disseminated intravascular coagulation), pulmonary edema, and death.
Laboratory criteria for diagnosis
Demonstration of malaria parasites in blood films (mainly asexual forms).
Case classification
In areas without access to laboratory-based diagnosis.
• Probable uncomplicated malaria: A person with symptoms and/or signs of malaria who receives anti-malarial treatment.
• Probable severe malaria: A patient who requires hospitalization for symptoms and signs of severe malaria and receives anti-malarial treatment.
• Probable malaria death: death of a patient diagnosed with probable severe malaria.
In areas with access to laboratory-based diagnosis.
• Asymptomatic malaria: A person with no recent history of symptoms and/or signs of malaria who shows laboratory confirmation of parasitemia.
• Confirmed uncomplicated malaria: A patient with symptoms and/or signs of malaria who received anti-malarial treatment, with laboratory confirmation of diagnosis.

Acute infection:
Most cases present with non-specific signs suggestive of 'sepsis,' such as fever, rigors, headache and myalgia.
• Clinical findings include cough, fatigue, malaise, arthralgia, myalgia, headache, and diaphoresis.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

• In Africa, tickborne relapsing fever [1] and rabies are often mis-diagnosed as malaria. [2]

The typical malarial paroxysm begins with rigors lasting 1 to 2 hours, followed by high fever.
• This is followed by marked diaphoresis and a fall in temperature.
• Tertian (fever every other day) fever may occur in infection by *P. falciparum*, *P. vivax* and *P. ovale*; quartan (every third day) fever with *P. malariae* infection; and daily fever with *P. knowlesi* infection. [3] [4]
• *P. knowlesi* malaria appears to be more severe than *P. malariae* malaria, with higher rates of parasitemia and fatality. [5-7]
• 'Classical' fever patterns are rarely helpful, and anemia and splenomegaly develop only after several attacks.
• Less common findings include anorexia, vomiting, diarrhea and hypotension.

Complications:
Complications include pulmonary disease (ARDS) [8], encephalopathy [9], nephropathy, retinopathy [10-12], shock ('algid malaria'), purpura fulminans [13], massive diarrhea, myocarditis [14] and dysfunction of other organs. [15]
• Patients with *falciparum* malaria are at increased risk for bacteremia. [16]
• Occasionally, patients experience Post-malaria Neurological Syndrome: acute confusion, cerebellar ataxia, diffuse cerebral demyelination, seizures, hearing loss [17], cognitive dysfunction [18] or other neuropsychiatric findings several days to weeks following successful treatment of falciparum malaria. [19-24]
• *Plasmodium falciparum* infection accounts for most complications and deaths from malaria; however, severe disease may occasionally complicate infection by other species. [25-30]
• The presence of malarial retinopathy is associated with a poor prognosis. [31]
• *P. falciparum* is also responsible for most malarial drug resistance.
• Maternal infection is associated with vertical transmission to the newborn [32], fetal loss and low birth weight in infants. [33-37]
• 5% of African children with severe malaria were found to have concomitant bacteremia [38]
• Severe and even fatal disease associated with *Plasmodium vivax* infection is increasingly reported in recent years. [39-46]
• *Plasmodium malariae* infection is rarely associated with severe illness [47]; and may lead to renal glomerular damage and nephrotic syndrome. [48] [49]
• Rare instances of acute glomerulonephritis [50] [51], acalculous cholecystitis [52], jaundice, thrombocytopenia and acute respiratory distress syndrome have been reported with *Plasmodium vivax* infections. [53] [54]
• Pericarditis [55] and acute respiratory distress syndrome have been reported in *Plasmodium ovale* infection. [56]

Malaria and HIV infection:
HIV infection increases the incidence and severity of clinical malaria; however, in severe malaria the level of parasitemia is similar in HIV-positive and HIV-negative patients. [57-62]
• During pregnancy, HIV infection increases the incidence of clinical malaria, maternal morbidity, and fetal and neonatal morbi-mortality.
• HIV infection increases the risk for malaria treatment failure, and for cerebral malaria in children. [63]
• Some antimalarial drugs may inhibit HIV, while certain anti-retroviral drugs are effective against *Plasmodium* species. [64]

Relapse:
Relapse may occur months to years following the initial episode.
• Relapses of *P. vivax* and *P. ovale* infection result from release of parasites which had remained dormant in the liver.
• As such, treatment of infection by either of these two species should include a drug (eg, primaquine) active against intrahepatic parasites.
• Although infections caused by *P. falciparum* and *P. knowelsi* do not relapse, reinfection may occur. [65]

Plasmodium malariae persists without symptoms in the blood, rather than the liver.
• Relapse has been reported as long as 40 to 50 years following exit from an endemic area. [66]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 113 countries. Chloroquine resistant falciparum malaria endemic to 81 countries. Chloroquine-sensitive malaria endemic to 29 countries.

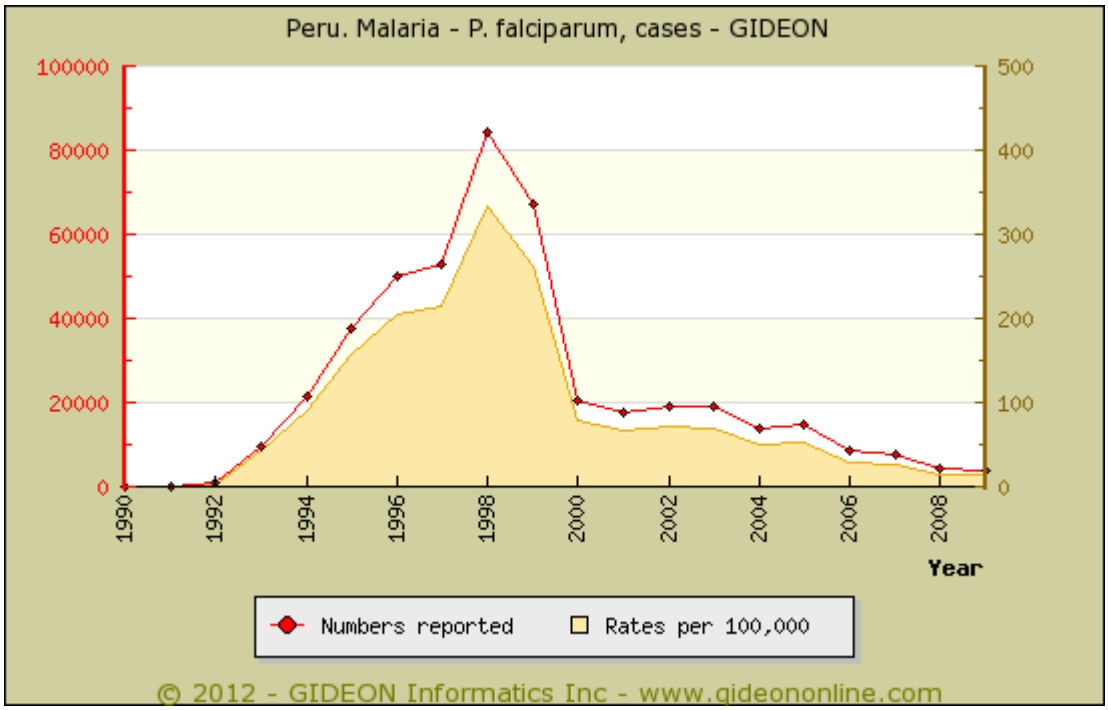
Malaria in Peru

Time and Place:
Risk exists year-round, but is highest during November to May.
- Highest rates are found along the Brasilian border, at elevations below 1,500 meters. [67]
- There is no disease risk in Arequipa, Moquegua, Puno, and Tacna, Lima, Cuzco, Machu Pichu and the Lake Titicaca region.
- Malaria transmission is reported in Puerto Maldonado.
- Most cases are currently reported from Loreto Department, the majority from the Iquitos region. [68] [69]
- 77.9% of cases are reported from Loreto, Jaen, Luciano Castillo, Junin and San Martin (1994).
- Loreto, Jaen and Luciano Castillo account for 88.4% of the country's *P. falciparum* cases.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

2,382,035 persons (9.9% of the population) were living in high-risk areas as of 1996.

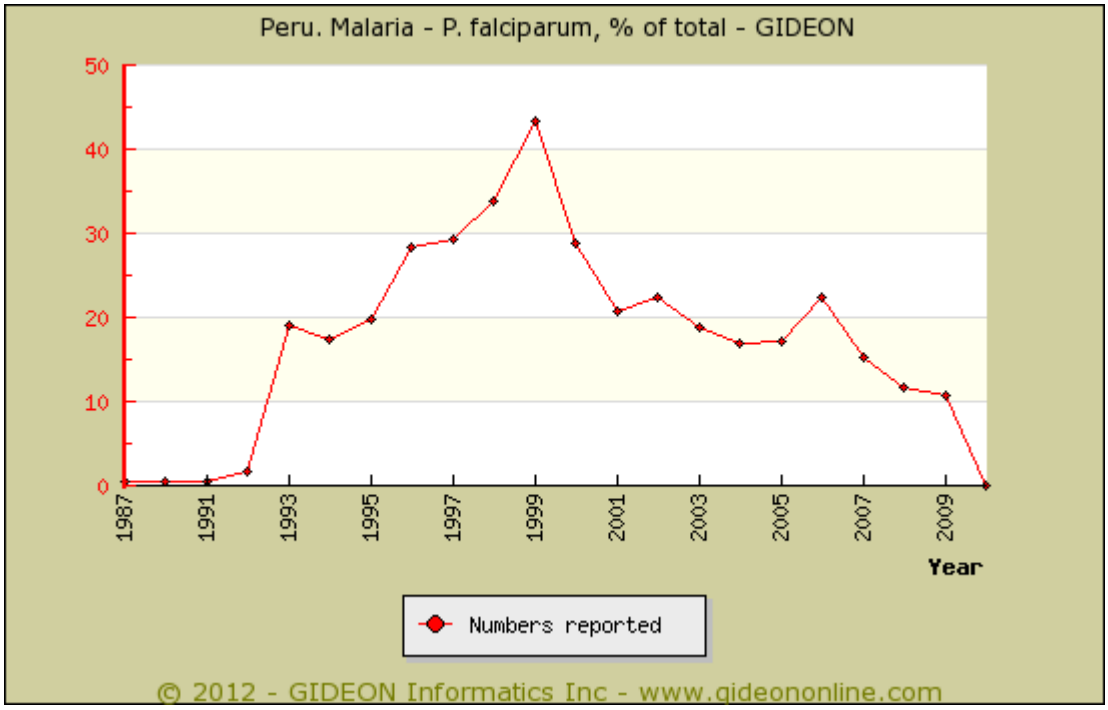
Infecting species:
Chloroquine-resistant *P. falciparum* **IS** reported since 1993.
- 20% to 26% of *P. falciparum* were resistant to chloroquine, and 9.1% to pyrimethamine/sulfadoxine in 1996.
- Fewer than 100 cases of *Plasmodium falciparum* infection were reported yearly during the 1970's and 1980's.
- 80% of *P. falciparum* infections are reported from Piura Province with high disease rates along rivers (Madre de Dios, Yavari, Acre, Putumayo and Napo) and in Zarumilla Province.
- Two cases of chloroquine-resistant *P. vivax* infection were documented in the Amazon region during 1998 to 2001. [70]



Graph: Peru. Malaria - *P. falciparum*, cases

Notes:
Individual years:
2002 - 72 per 100,000.
2003 - 56 per 100,000.

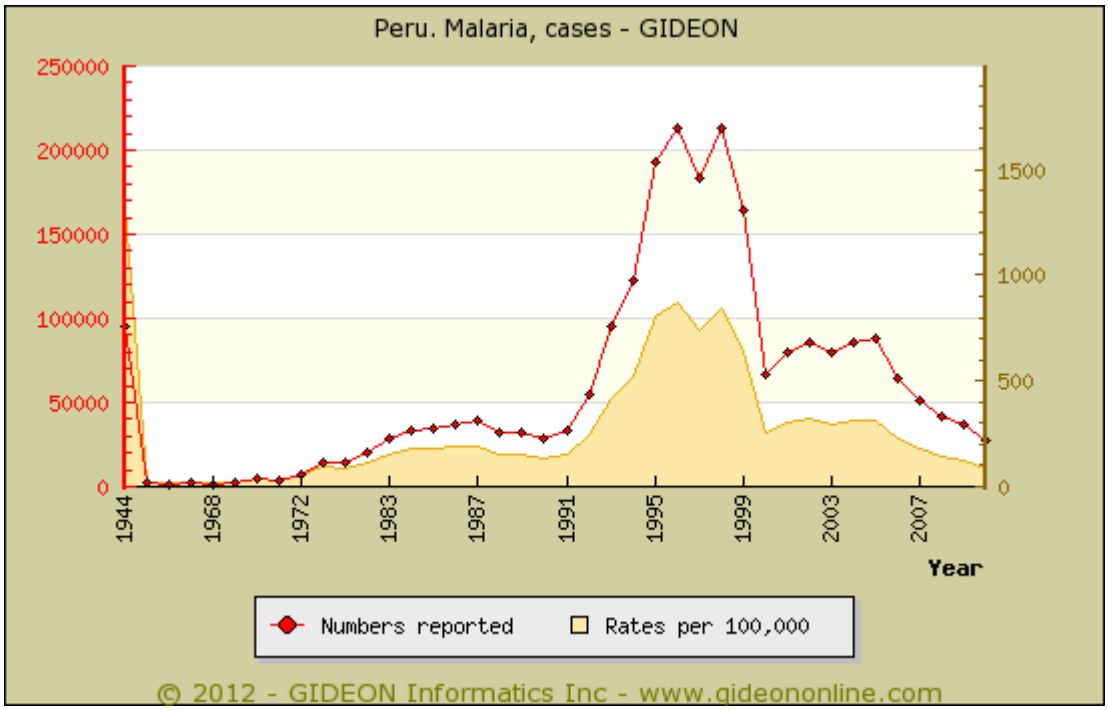
© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



Graph: Peru. Malaria - *P. falciparum*, % of total

Notes:
1. Peru reports the second highest number of malaria cases in South America - following Brazil.
1. 1996 - *P. falciparum* accounted for 48.2% of cases in Jaen.

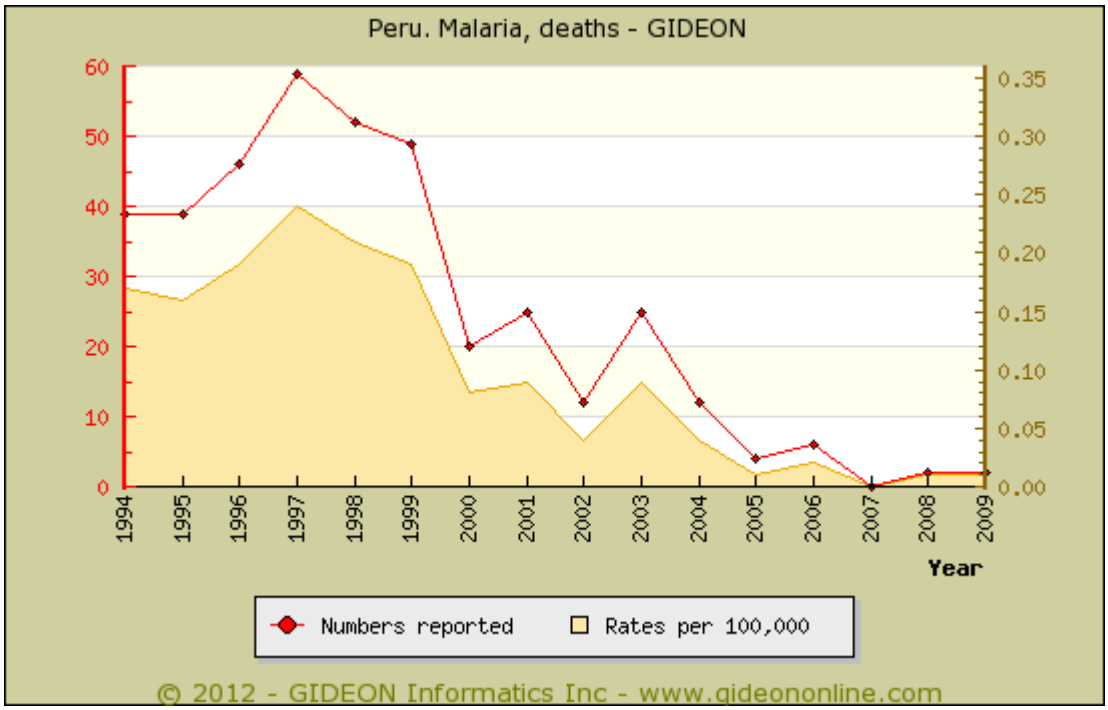
Malaria rates were reduced as a result of eradication campaigns during the 1950's and 1960's, to a low of 1,500 cases in 1965.
- Although nationwide incidence increased four-fold during 1992 to 1996, reports from Loreto increased 50-fold during the same period.
- 140 cases were reported in Loreto in 1991; 158,115 clinical and confirmed cases in 1997 (85 fatal; 54,290 due to *P. falciparum*); 120,000 in 1998.



Graph: Peru. Malaria, cases

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Notes:
Individual years:
1994 - 61% from Piura, Sullana, Loreto and Jaen.
1997 - 66.0% from Loreto Health Department; 14,800 per 100,000 in Loreto.
2003 - 57.8% in Loreto12.9% in San Martin.
2004 - 52.5% in Loreto and 12.9% in San Martin.
2008 - Peru accounted for 7% of all cases reported in the Americas and the Caribbean. [71]



Graph: Peru. Malaria, deaths

Notes:
1. The age-adjusted mortality rate is approximately 0.2 per 100,000 per year.

Vectors:
The principal vectors are: *Anopheles pseudopunctipennis* [72] [73] and *An. aquasalis* (in the northeast).
- *An. darlingi* was introduced into the Amazon area from Brazil during the early 1990's, and is now the most common species biting man in Iquitos [74] , and the principal vector in Loreto. [75]
- *An. benarrochi* is also implicated in transmission. [76]

References

1. Emerg Infect Dis 2007 Jan ;13(1):117-23.
2. Emerg Infect Dis 2007 Jan ;13(1):136-9.
3. Trends Parasitol 2008 Sep ;24(9):406-10.
4. Trends Parasitol 2011 Jul 25;
5. Clin Infect Dis 2008 Jan 15;46(2):165-71.
6. Emerg Infect Dis 2011 Jul ;17(7):1248-55.
7. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20080105.0060
8. J Natl Med Assoc 2011 Jan ;103(1):64-7.
9. Brain 2011 May ;134(Pt 5):1519-28.
10. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2009 Jul ;103(7):661-4.
11. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2009 Jul ;103(7):665-71.
12. Ocul Immunol Inflamm 2008 Sep-Oct;16(5):239-41.
13. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2007 Oct ;101(10):1045-7.
14. Case Report Med 2011 ;2011:202083.
15. Crit Care 2003 Aug ;7(4):315-23.
16. Lancet 2011 Sep 6;
17. Ann Trop Paediatr 2011 ;31(1):1-10.
18. Malar J 2010 ;9:366.
19. J Travel Med 2009 Nov-Dec;16(6):424-30.
20. Lancet 1996 Oct 5;348(9032):917-21.
21. Ann Trop Med Parasitol 2001 Mar ;95(2):215-7.
22. Neurol Sci 2006 Dec ;27(6):442-4.
23. J Vector Borne Dis 2007 Sep ;44(3):227-9.
24. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2008 May ;78(5):699-701.
25. Emerg Infect Dis 2005 Jan ;11(1):132-4.
26. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2007 Jul ;101(7):655-9.
27. J Travel Med 2009 Mar-Apr;16(2):138-40.
28. J Vector Borne Dis 2009 Jun ;46(2):141-4.
29. J Clin Neurol 2010 Jun ;6(2):102-3.
30. Parasitol Res 2011 Dec 29;
31. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2011 Jan ;84(1):141-7.
32. Malar J 2011 Aug 16;10(1):239.
33. Bull World Health Organ 2007 Jan ;85(1):9-18.
34. Infect Dis Obstet Gynecol 2005 Dec ;13(4):229-36.
35. J Infect Dis 2011 Mar 1;203(5):691-9.
36. Trends Parasitol 2011 Apr ;27(4):168-75.
37. Lancet Infect Dis 2011 Dec 12;
38. Trop Med Int Health 2009 Sep ;14(9):1011-9.
39. Curr Opin Infect Dis 2009 Oct ;22(5):430-5.
40. PLoS Negl Trop Dis 2011 Jun ;5(6):e1032.
41. J Infect Public Health 2011 Jun ;4(2):91-5.
42. Trop Doct 2011 Jul ;41(3):168-9.
43. Ann Trop Paediatr 2011 ;31(4):351-6.
44. Lancet Infect Dis 2011 Dec 12;
45. Parasitol Res 2011 Dec 29;
46. Malar J 2012 Jan 9;11(1):12.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

47. Emerg Infect Dis 2009 May ;15(5):832-4.
48. Lancet 1960 Apr 9;1(7128):806-7.
49. J Travel Med 2011 Jul-Aug;18(4):288-91.
50. Ann Trop Paediatr 2011 ;31(2):181-4.
51. Trop Doct 2012 Jan ;42(1):63-4.
52. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2011 Jul ;85(1):42-9.
53. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2009 Nov ;81(5):758-62.
54. Harefuah 2010 Sep ;149(9):580-2, 620.
55. Med Trop (Mars) 2011 Feb ;71(1):79-80.
56. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2008 Sep ;79(3):391-3.
57. Med Mal Infect 2007 Oct ;37(10):629-36.
58. Malar J 2007 ;6:143.
59. Clin Infect Dis 2007 Nov 1;45(9):1208-13.
60. Malar J 2007 ;6:143.
61. Lancet Infect Dis 2011 Jul ;11(7):541-56.
62. Sante 2011 Jul 1;21(3):174-177.
63. BMC Pediatr 2011 ;11:5.
64. Trends Parasitol 2008 Jun ;24(6):264-71.
65. Emerg Infect Dis 2011 Jul ;17(7):1314-5.
66. Clin Microbiol Rev 2007 Oct ;20(4):579-92.
67. Emerg Infect Dis 1999 Mar-Apr;5(2):209-15.
68. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2003 Jul ;69(1):45-52.
69. Emerg Infect Dis 1999 Mar-Apr;5(2):209-15.
70. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2003 Nov ;69(5):548-52.
71. Acta Trop 2011 Oct 12;
72. Am J Trop Med Hyg 1993 Dec ;49(6):735-45.
73. Am J Trop Med Hyg 1995 Oct ;53(4):362-77.
74. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2006 Aug ;75(2):238-45.
75. J Am Mosq Control Assoc 2003 Dec ;19(4):286-96.
76. J Med Entomol 2004 May ;41(3):489-94.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Malignant otitis externa

Agent	BACTERIUM. Pseudomonas aeruginosa: aerobic gram-negative bacillus (virtually all cases)
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Endogenous
Incubation Period	Variable
Diagnostic Tests	Culture of otic exudate and biopsy material. Careful roentgenographic and neurological examinations.
Typical Adult Therapy	Early debridement complemented by at least 2 parenteral antibiotics active against Pseudomonas aeruginosa
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Otic pain, swelling and discharge; infection of bony and cartilaginous ear canal; over 80% of patients are diabetics over age 50; cranial nerve (usually VII) signs in 50%. case-fatality rate > 55%.
Synonyms	

Clinical

The case definition of Malignant Otitis Externa consists of pain, edema, exudate, granulations, microabscesses (when explored), positive bone scan or failure of local treatment often more than 1 week. [1]
• Additional criteria may include cranial nerve involvement, positive radiograph, debilitating condition and old age.

Severe pain and tenderness in the mastoid area are accompanied by drainage of pus from the external canal. [2]
• Involvement of the temporal bone, meninges, venous sinuses, cranial nerves (IX, X, XII) and brain may follow.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. J Laryngol Otol 1987 Mar ;101(3):216-21.
2. Lancet Infect Dis 2004 Jan ;4(1):34-9.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Mammomonogamiasis

Agent	PARASITE - Nematoda. Phasmidea: Mammomonogamus (Syngamus) laryngeus
Reservoir	Mammal Bird Coyote Cat Cattle Orangutan
Vector	None
Vehicle	Uncooked Vegetables Water
Incubation Period	6d - 11d
Diagnostic Tests	Identification of ova in feces, or of adults from respiratory tract.
Typical Adult Therapy	Extraction or expulsion of parasite
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Cough and hemoptysis associated with a laryngeal 'foreign body'; may persist for months.
Synonyms	Gapeworm, Mammomonogamus, Syngamus laryngeus. ICD9: 128.8 ICD10: B83.3

Clinical

Symptoms suggest a foreign body in the upper respiratory tract, with cough, wheezing and occasionally hemoptysis. [1]
• The condition is usually diagnosed following expulsion of characteristic red, Y-shaped adult worms (male 4 to 5 mm, and female 15 to 20 mm in length). [2]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 17 countries.

References

1. J Clin Microbiol 1995 Apr ;33(4):998-1000.
2. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2006 Apr ;100(4):387-91.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Mansonelliasis - M. ozzardi

Agent	PARASITE - Nematoda. Phasmidea, Filariae: Mansonella ozzardi
Reservoir	Human
Vector	Fly (black fly = Simulium) or midge (Culicoides)
Vehicle	None
Incubation Period	5m - 18m (range 1m - 2y)
Diagnostic Tests	Identification of microfilariae in skin snips or blood. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Ivermectin 150 ug/kg PO as single dose
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Arthralgia, pruritus, urticaria, rash, bronchospasm, headache, lymphadenopathy and eosinophilia.
Synonyms	Filaria ozzardi, Mansonella ozzardi, Microfilaria bolivarensis, Ozzardiasis, Tetrapetalonema ozzardi. ICD9: 125.5 ICD10: B74.4

Clinical

Clinical features are mild, and limited to any combination of pruritus, bronchospasm, rash, headache, arthralgias, fever, eosinophilia and lymphadenopathy.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 23 countries.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Mayaro

Agent	VIRUS - RNA. Togaviridae, Alphavirus: Mayaro virus
Reservoir	? Non-human primate ? Bird
Vector	Mosquito (Haemagogus janthinomys)
Vehicle	None
Incubation Period	3d - 12d
Diagnostic Tests	Viral culture (blood). Serology. Nucleic acid amplification. Biosafety level 3.
Typical Adult Therapy	Supportive
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Consider in a forest worker with headache, myalgia, arthralgia, lymphadenopathy and a maculopapular rash; although acute illness resolves within 5 days, joint pains may persist for months.
Synonyms	Una. ICD9: 066.3 ICD10: A92.8

Clinical

Mayaro is characterized by abrupt onset of fever, chills, myalgia and headache. [1]
• Gastrointestinal symptoms may also be present.
• Lymphadenopathy is found in 50% of patients.
• Arthralgias of the small joints of hands and feet are present.
• A maculopapular rash of the trunk and extremities appears on the second to fifth days of illness in two-thirds of patients.

There are no sequelae; however, joint pain may persist for several months.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 11 countries.

Mayaro in Peru

27 cases were identified through active case finding during April 1995 to April 1998.

Two visitors from the United States developed Mayaro virus disease during visits to eastern Peru (1999 publication). [2]

The virus has been identified in mosquitoes in the Amazon basin region.

References

1. Clin Infect Dis 1999 Jan ;28(1):67-73.
2. Clin Infect Dis 1999 Jan ;28(1):67-73.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Measles

Agent	VIRUS - RNA. Paramyxoviridae, Paramyxovirinae, Morbillivirus: Measles virus
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Droplet
Incubation Period	8d - 14d
Diagnostic Tests	Viral culture (difficult and rarely indicated). Serology. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Respiratory isolation; supportive. Ribavirin 20 to 35 mg/kg/day X 7 days has been used for severe adult infection
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Vaccines	Measles Measles-Mumps-Rubella Measles-Rubella
Clinical Hints	Coryza, fever, headache, conjunctivitis, photophobia and a maculopapular rash after 3 to 5 days; Koplik's spots (bluish-grey lesions on buccal mucosa, opposite second molars) often precede rash; encephalitis or viral pneumonia occasionally encountered.
Synonyms	Masern, Massling, Mazelen, Meslinger, Morbilli, Morbillo, Rubeola, Rugeole, Sarampion, Sarampo. ICD9: 055 ICD10: B05

Clinical

WHO Case definition for surveillance:
Any person with:
• fever, and
• maculopapular (i.e. non-vesicular) rash, and
• cough, coryza (i.e. runny nose) or conjunctivitis (i.e. red eyes).
or
Any person in whom a clinician suspects measles infection.
Laboratory criteria for diagnosis
• At least a fourfold increase in antibody titer or
• Isolation of measles virus or
• Presence of measles-specific IgM antibodies
Case classification
• Clinically confirmed: A case that meets the clinical case definition.
• Probable: Not applicable.
• Laboratory-confirmed: only for outbreak confirmation and during elimination phase A case that meets the clinical case definition and that is laboratory-confirmed or linked epidemiologically to a laboratory-confirmed case.

Acute illness:
Symptoms begin to appear about 10 to 12 days after exposure to the virus, with fever followed by cough, rhinorrhea, and/or conjunctivitis. [1]
• The rash appears approximately 14 days after exposure and lasts 5 to 6 days.
• The rash begins at the hairline, spreading to the face and neck.
• Over the next three days, the rash gradually extends, eventually reaching the hands and feet. [2]

Complications:
Complications of measles include diarrhea, otitis media (10%), pneumonia (5%), encephalitis (0.1%) [3], arthropathy (28%) [4], seizures, and death. [5]
• Twenty percent of patients experience one or more complications, most often children below five years of age and adults over 20.
• Measles in pregnancy is characterized by abortion, low birth weight [6] [7] or congenital infection of the newborn. [8]
• In developing countries, measles has been known to kill as many as one out of four people.
• Measles is the leading cause of blindness among African children, as a result of concomitant vitamin A deficiency.

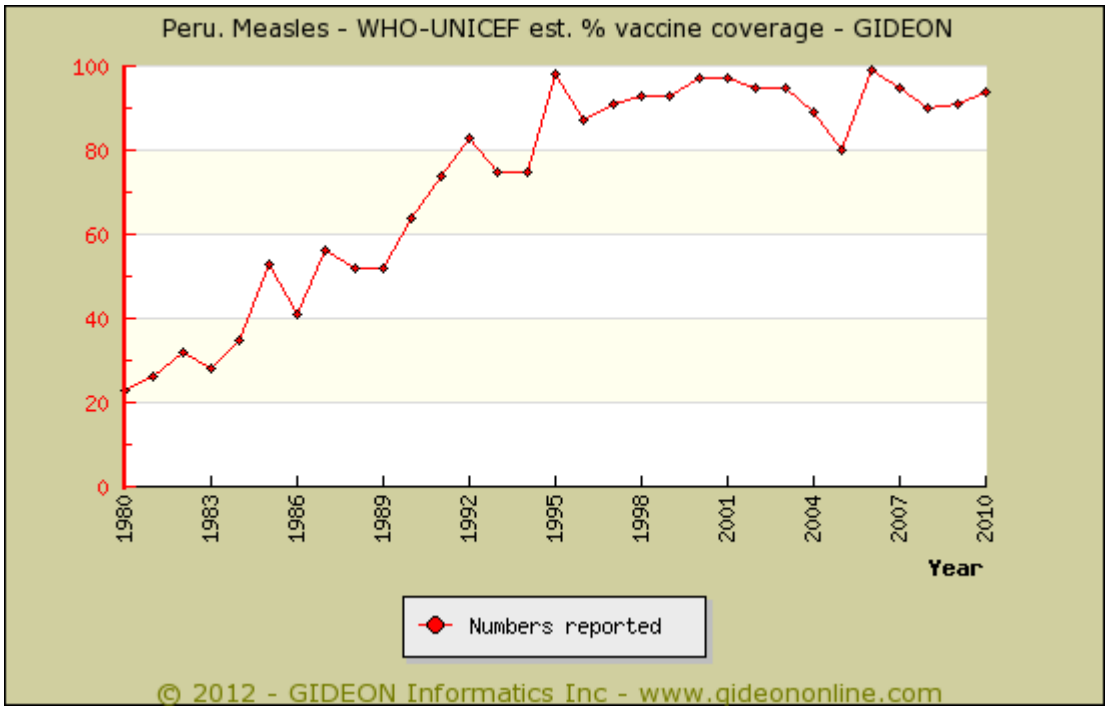
© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

- Measles pneumonia accounts for approximately 17% of bronchiolitis obliterans in children (Beijing, 2001 to 2007) [9]
- Rare instances of thyroiditis, pancreatitis and sialoadenitis have been reported. [10]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

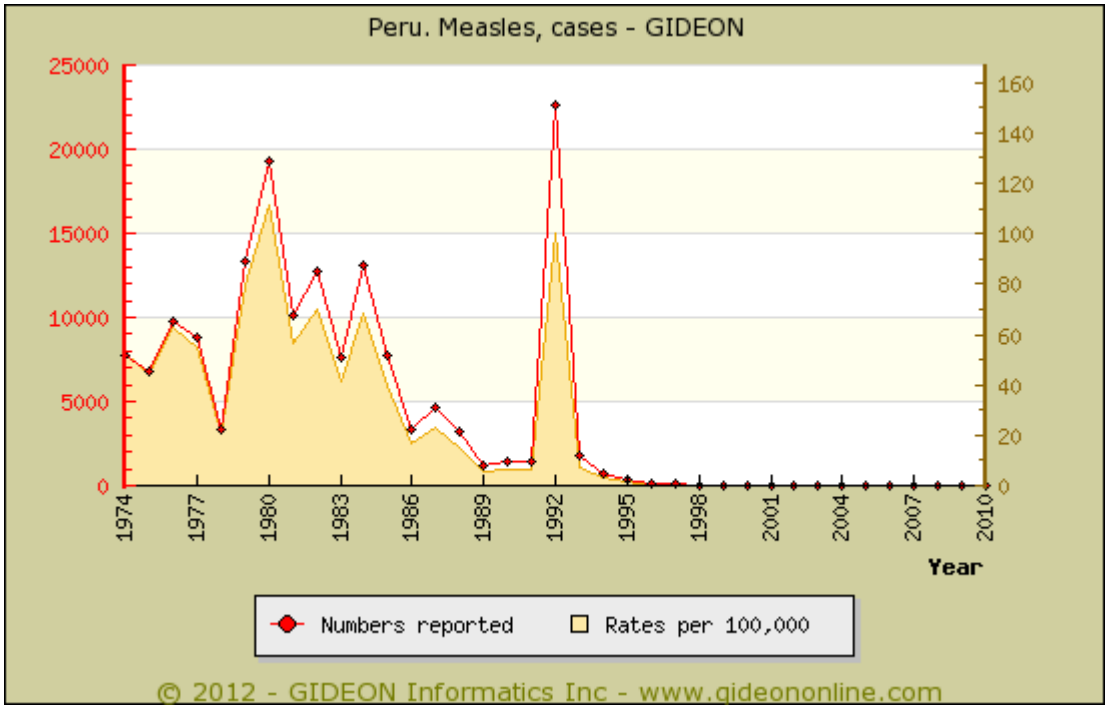
Measles in Peru

Vaccine Schedule:
BCG - birth
DT - 3,4 months (National ESAVI)
DTwP - 2, 3, 4 months; Part of country
DTwPHibHep - 2, 4 months; Part of country
HepB - birth; 2, 4 months
Hib - 2, 4 months
MMR - 12 months
MR - 15-19 years
OPV - 2, 3, 4 months
Pneumo conj - 3, 5, 12 months
Rotavirus - 2,4 months
TT/Td - 15-49 years (x2)
Yellow fever - 9 months [local population living in endemic areas]



Graph: Peru. Measles - WHO-UNICEF est. % vaccine coverage

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



Graph: Peru. Measles, cases

Notes:
Individual years
1992 - Included 263 fatal cases.
1995 - Included 224 confirmed cases.
2008 - A case imported from India. [11]

Notable outbreaks:

1999 (publication year) - An outbreak (150 cases) of measles was reported in Espindola, northern Peru. [12]

References

1. J Infect Dis 2004 May 1;189 Suppl 1:S4-16.
2. Dermatol Clin 2002 Apr ;20(2):209-15, v.
3. Pediatr Neurol 2003 Apr ;28(4):281-4.
4. Clin Rheumatol 2009 Sep ;28(9):1067-71.
5. Lancet 2003 Mar 1;361(9359):763-73.
6. N Engl J Med 1966 Apr 7;274(14):768-71.
7. J Infect 2003 Jul ;47(1):40-4.
8. Ann Trop Paediatr 2011 ;31(2):185-8.
9. Zhonghua Er Ke Za Zhi 2008 Oct ;46(10):732-8.
10. Histopathology 2000 Aug ;37(2):141-6.
11. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20080505.1539
12. Bull World Health Organ 1999 ;77(7):545-52.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Melioidosis

Agent	BACTERIUM. Burkholderia pseudomallei An aerobic gram-negative bacillus
Reservoir	Soil Water Sheep Goat Horse Pig Rodent Monkey Marsupial
Vector	None
Vehicle	Water: Contact, ingestion, aerosol Breast milk (rare)
Incubation Period	3d - 21d (range 2d - 1y)
Diagnostic Tests	Culture of blood, sputum, tissue. Serology. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Ceftazidime or Meropenem or Imipenem IV X at least 14 days May be combined with Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim PO Follow with Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim +/- Doxycycline X at least 3 months.
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Ceftazidime or Meropenem or Imipenem IV X at least 14 days May be combined with Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim PO Follow with Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim X at least 3 months.
Clinical Hints	May present as: lymphangitis with septicemia; or fever, cough and chest pain; or diarrhea; bone, central nervous system, liver and parotid infection are occasionally encountered; case-fatality rate 10% to over 50% (septicemic form).
Synonyms	Burkholderia pseudomallei, Burkholderia thailandensis, Melioidose, Nightcliff Gardeners' Disease, Whitmore disease. ICD9: 025 ICD10: A24.1,A24.2,A24.3,A24.4

Clinical

The clinical features of melioidosis are similar to those of tuberculosis: prolonged fever, weight loss, latency with reactivation, upper-lobe infiltrates, etc. [1-4]
• As in tuberculosis, long latent periods may precede appearance of the disease; in some reports 29 years [5], or even 69 years. [6]

Acute melioidosis can be divided into five clinical forms:
• septicemia without abscess formation
• septicemia with disseminated foci
• localized infection
• transitory bacteremia
• "fever of unknown origin"

45% of cases present as septicemia with infection of multiple organs.
• Pericarditis [7] [8] may complicate the pulmonary infection, and necessitate surgical drainage for tamponade.
• Visceral abscesses may involve the spleen [9] [10], liver [11-13], kidneys, pancreas [14], prostate [15] or other organs.
• Osteomyelitis is common. [16-18]
• Generalized or local suppurative lymphadenitis is occasionally encountered. [19]
• Primary cutaneous diseases occurs in 12% of cases, and secondary cutaneous dissemination in 2% [20] [21]
• Complications of melioidosis include nasopharyngitis, brain abscess [22], septic arthritis [23], dural sinus thrombosis [24], orbital infection [25], meningitis, urinary tract infection [26], epididymo-orchitis, prostatitis [27] [28], suppurative parotitis [29], mycotic aneurysm [30], parapharyngeal abscess, corneal ulcer, necrotizing fasciitis [31-33], septic arthritis [34] [35], psoas and other muscular abscesses. [36-38]
• Persistent bacteremia beyond one week under therapy is associated with poor prognosis. [39]
• Melioidosis is the most common cause of mycotic aneurysm in some areas of Thailand. [40]

Renal failure occurs in up to one-third of hospitalized patients with melioidosis, and carries a poor prognosis.

Most patients with overt infection present with pneumonia which may include pulmonary nodules, consolidation, necrotizing lesions, pleural effusion, pleural thickening and mediastinal abscesses. [41] [42]
• Occasionally, the only lesion may be a pleural mass.
• Although confluent upper lobe infiltrates are common, the apices are generally spared in non-septicemic cases.
• Rapid progression and early cavitation are common.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

- Pleural effusion is seen in 21% of patients with acute disease, and 13% of patients with chronic melioidosis
- Pericarditis occurs in six to ten percent of all patients.
- Patients with cystic fibrosis (ie, traveling to endemic countries) appear to be at high risk for pulmonary infection.
- The pattern of organ involvement in recurrent or relapsing melioidosis is similar to that of primary infection. [43]

In nonendemic regions, patients present with reactivated disease occurring months to years after initial exposure to the organism.
- Typical symptoms include fever, cough, weight loss and apical changes on chest x-ray • all suggestive of tuberculosis.
- The presence of a mediastinal mass may mistakenly suggest malignancy. [44]
- The clinical features of melioidosis may also mimic those of enteric fever. [45]
- It is not uncommon for the two diseases to coexist.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 73 countries.

References

1. Curr Opin Infect Dis 2004 Apr ;17(2):131-6.
2. Eur Respir J 2003 Sep ;22(3):542-50.
3. Int J Tuberc Lung Dis 2008 Oct ;12(10):1209-15.
4. Br J Radiol 2009 Jun ;82(978):514-21.
5. Hosp Pract (Minneap) 1997 May 15;32(5):219-21.
6. J Clin Microbiol 2005 Feb ;43(2):970-2.
7. Scand J Infect Dis 2007 ;39(4):357-9.
8. Clin Infect Dis 2010 Sep 1;51(5):e46-9.
9. Ann Acad Med Singapore 2008 Sep ;37(9):749-52.
10. J Med Assoc Thai 2009 Nov ;92(11):1476-84.
11. Indian J Med Microbiol 2007 Apr ;25(2):150-1.
12. J Med Assoc Thai 2010 Jul ;93(7):838-48.
13. J Med Imaging Radiat Oncol 2011 Apr ;55(2):176-82.
14. JOP 2010 ;11(4):365-8.
15. Singapore Med J 2009 Apr ;50(4):385-9.
16. Emerg Infect Dis 2007 Aug ;13(8):1257-9.
17. Indian J Orthop 2010 Apr ;44(2):216-20.
18. Semin Musculoskelet Radiol 2011 Nov ;15(5):480-8.
19. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2006 Aug ;100(8):798-801.
20. Clin Infect Dis 2008 Sep 1;47(5):603-9.
21. Emerg Infect Dis 2012 Feb ;18(2):359-60.
22. J Neurosurg 2008 Feb ;108(2):243-7.
23. J Clin Rheumatol 2001 Aug ;7(4):242-7.
24. J Med Assoc Thai 2006 Feb ;89(2):242-7.
25. J Clin Microbiol 2007 Dec ;45(12):4073-4.
26. J Postgrad Med 2007 Apr-Jun;53(2):108-10.
27. Clin Rheumatol 2008 Dec ;27 Suppl 2:S59-61.
28. Nat Clin Pract Urol 2007 Feb ;4(2):111-4.
29. Indian Pediatr 2010 Sep ;47(9):799-801.
30. Clin Microbiol Infect 2011 May ;17(5):719-21.
31. Emerg Infect Dis 2003 Nov ;9(11):1484-5.
32. Jpn J Infect Dis 2008 Mar ;61(2):151-3.
33. Southeast Asian J Trop Med Public Health 2008 Jul ;39(4):656-8.
34. J Microbiol Immunol Infect 2007 Apr ;40(2):178-82.
35. Clin Rheumatol 2008 Dec ;27 Suppl 2:S59-61.
36. Lancet 2003 May 17;361(9370):1715-22.
37. Southeast Asian J Trop Med Public Health 2008 Jul ;39(4):649-55.
38. J Trop Pediatr 2011 Jun ;57(3):185-91.
39. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2011 Jun ;84(6):858-61.
40. Clin Infect Dis 2008 Dec 1;47(11):1436-9.
41. Clin Microbiol Rev 2005 Apr ;18(2):383-416.
42. Clin Infect Dis 2011 Nov 4;
43. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2009 Aug ;81(2):335-7.
44. J Med Case Reports 2012 Jan 23;6(1):28.
45. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2008 Dec ;102 Suppl 1:S117-8.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Meningitis - aseptic (viral)

Agent	VIRUS - RNA. Picornaviridae, enteroviruses
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Fecal-oral Droplet
Incubation Period	Variable
Diagnostic Tests	Viral isolation (stool, CSF, throat). Serology.
Typical Adult Therapy	Supportive
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Lymphocytic meningitis (normal CSF glucose); often follows sore throat; typically occurs during late summer and early autumn in temperate regions.
Synonyms	Aseptic meningitis, Encephalitis - viral, Meningite virale, Meningitis, viral, Meningo-encefalite virale, Viral encephalitis, Viral meningitis. ICD9: 047,048,049,320.2 ICD10: A87,G03.0

Clinical

WHO Case definition for surveillance:
Clinical case definition
A case with fever 38.5°C and one or more of the following:
• neck stiffness
• severe unexplained headache
• neck pain and 2 or more of the following: photophobia, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, pharyngitis with exudates
For children <2 years of age a case is defined as
• A case with fever 38.5°C and one or more of the following: irritability, bulging fontanelle
Laboratory criteria for confirmation
• The specific virus confirmed on cell culture.
Case classification
Suspected: A case that meets the clinical case definition and one or more of the following:
• normal CSF glucose and normal or mild increase in CSF protein (>50 mg/dl), moderate increase CSF cells (<500/mm3) and lymphocyte predominance (>50%)
• CSF Positive for viral genomic sequences using PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction)
• Epidemiological link to a confirmed case
Confirmed: A suspected or probable case with laboratory confirmation.

As a group, the viral meningitides are characterized by fever, headache, meningismus and lymphocytic pleocytosis. [1] [2]
• Major complications and sequelae are unusual. [3] [4]
• The cerebrospinal fluid glucose level is normal, and a transitory neutrophilic pleocytosis is occasionally encountered.
• CSF pleocytosis may be absent among younger infants with enteroviral meningitis. [5]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Meningitis - aseptic (viral) in Peru

Herpes simplex virus infection is identified in 27.4% of viral meningoencephalitis cases (2011 publication)

Enteroviruses were identified in 52.6% of non-bacterial central nervous system infection among children ages 1 month to 14 years; HSV and VSV in 0% (Lima, 2008 to 2010). [6]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

References

1. Semin Pediatr Infect Dis 2002 Jan ;13(1):40-7.
2. Semin Neurol 2000 ;20(3):277-92.
3. CMAJ 2003 May 27;168(11):1421-3.
4. J Clin Microbiol 2003 May ;41(5):2230-2.
5. Pediatr Emerg Care 2010 Feb ;26(2):77-81.
6. Rev Peru Med Exp Salud Publica 2011 Dec ;28(4):602-9.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Meningitis - bacterial

Agent	BACTERIUM. Neisseria meningitidis, Streptococcus pneumoniae, Haemophilus influenzae, et al
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Air Infected secretions
Incubation Period	Variable
Diagnostic Tests	CSF microscopy and culture. Blood culture. Note: Antigen detection is non-specific and rarely useful.
Typical Adult Therapy	Bactericidal agent(s) appropriate to known or suspected pathogen + dexamethasone
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Vaccines	H. influenzae (HbOC-DTP or -DTaP) Haemophilus influenzae (HbOC) Haemophilus influenzae (PRP-D) Haemophilus influenzae (PRP-OMP) Haemophilus influenzae (PRP-T) Meningococcal Hepatitis B + Haemoph. influenzae
Clinical Hints	Headache, stiff neck, obtundation, high fever and leukocytosis; macular or petechial rash and preceding sore throat suggest meningococcal infection.
Synonyms	Bacterial meningitis, Enfermedad Meningococica, Haemophilus influenzae, Haemophilus influenzaes, HIB meningitis, HIBs, Infections a meningocoque, Meningite batterica, Meningite meningococcica, Meningococcal, Meningokokken Erkr., Meningokokkose. ICD9: 036.0,320 ICD10: A39,G00,G01,G02

Clinical

WHO Case definition for surveillance of Meningococcal infection:
Clinical case definition
• An illness with sudden onset of fever (>38.5°C rectal or >38.0°C axillary) and one or more of the following:
• neck stiffness
• altered consciousness
• other meningeal sign or petechial or purpuric rash
• In patients <1 year, suspect meningitis when fever accompanied by bulging fontanelle.
Laboratory criteria for diagnosis
• Positive CSF antigen detection or
• Positive culture
Case classification
• Suspected: A case that meets the clinical case definition.
• Probable: A suspected case as defined above and turbid CSF (with or without positive Gram stain) or ongoing epidemic and epidemiological link to a confirmed case
• Confirmed: A suspected or probable case with laboratory confirmation.

WHO Case definition for surveillance of *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib disease):
Clinical description
• Bacterial meningitis is characterized by fever of acute onset, headache and stiff neck.
• Meningitis is not a specific sign for Hib disease, and Hib disease cannot be diagnosed on clinical grounds.
Laboratory criteria for diagnosis
• Culture: isolation of Hib from a normally sterile clinical specimen, such as cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) or blood.
• Culture of Hib from non-sterile sites such as the throat, where bacteria can grow without causing disease, does not define Hib disease.
• Antigen detection: identification of Hib antigen in normally sterile fluids, by methods such as latex agglutination or counter-immunoelectrophoresis (CIE).
Case classification
• Potential: (bacterial meningitis case): a child with a clinical syndrome consistent with bacterial meningitis.
• Probable: Not applicable.
• Confirmed: A case that is laboratory-confirmed (growth or identification of Hib in CSF or blood).

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

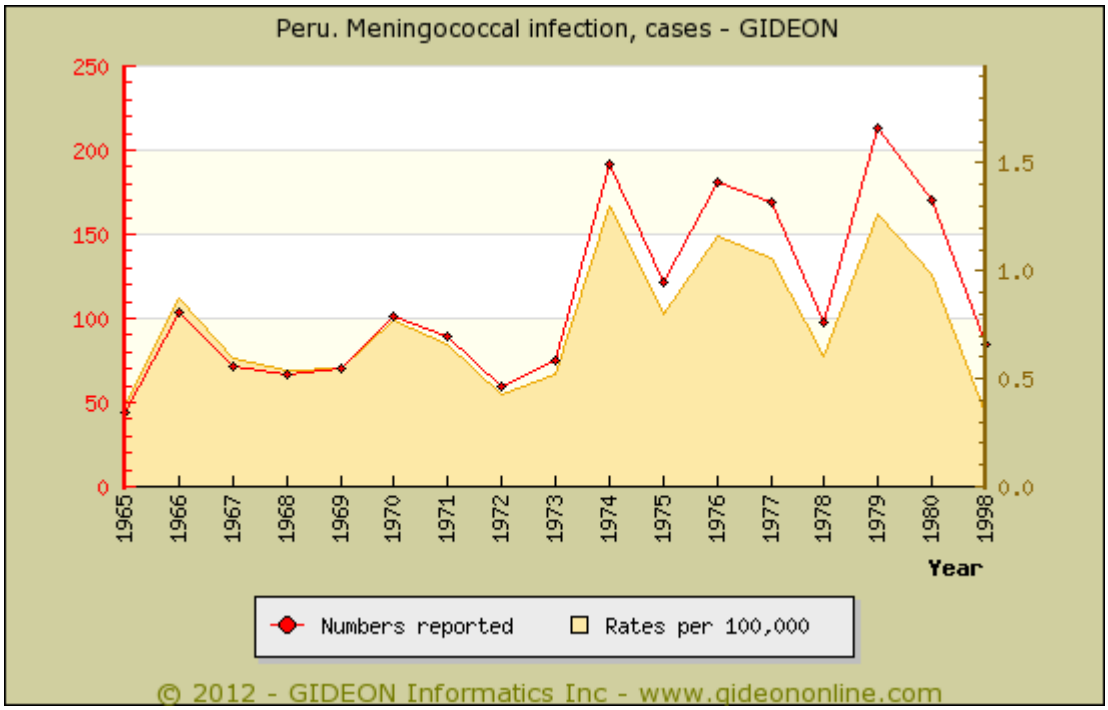
Note: Any person with Hib isolated from CSF or blood may be reported as a confirmed case, regardless of whether their clinical syndrome was meningitis.

As a group, the bacterial meningitides are characterized by signs of sepsis, fever, headache, meningismus and neutrophilic pleocytosis. [1] [2]

- 33% to 69% of patients with meningococcal infection have hyperglycemia on admission [3] [4]
- Major complications and sequelae are common.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

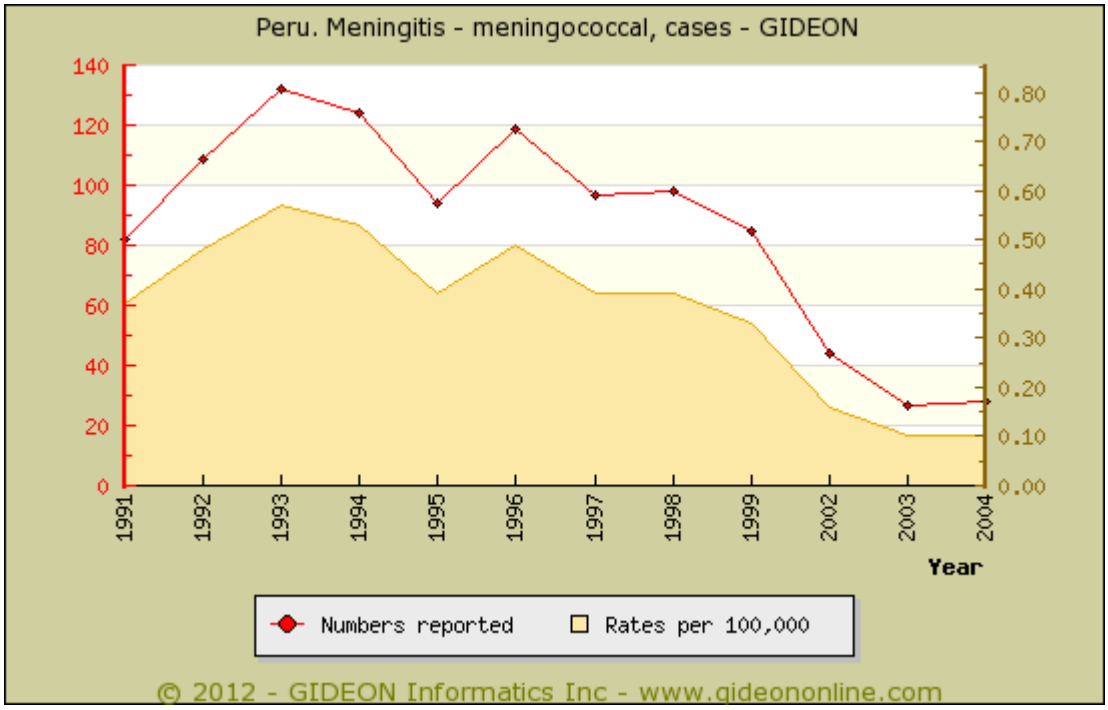
Meningitis - bacterial in Peru



Graph: Peru. Meningococcal infection, cases

Notes:
Individual years:
1998 - Included 25 fatal cases.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

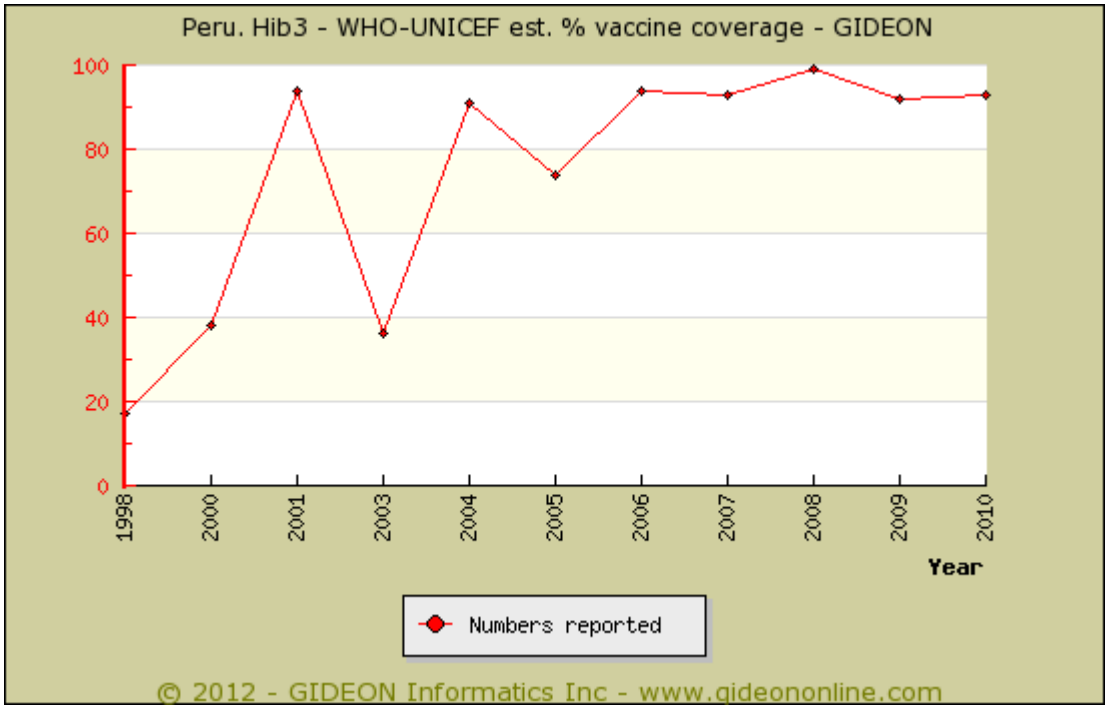


Graph: Peru. Meningitis - meningococcal, cases

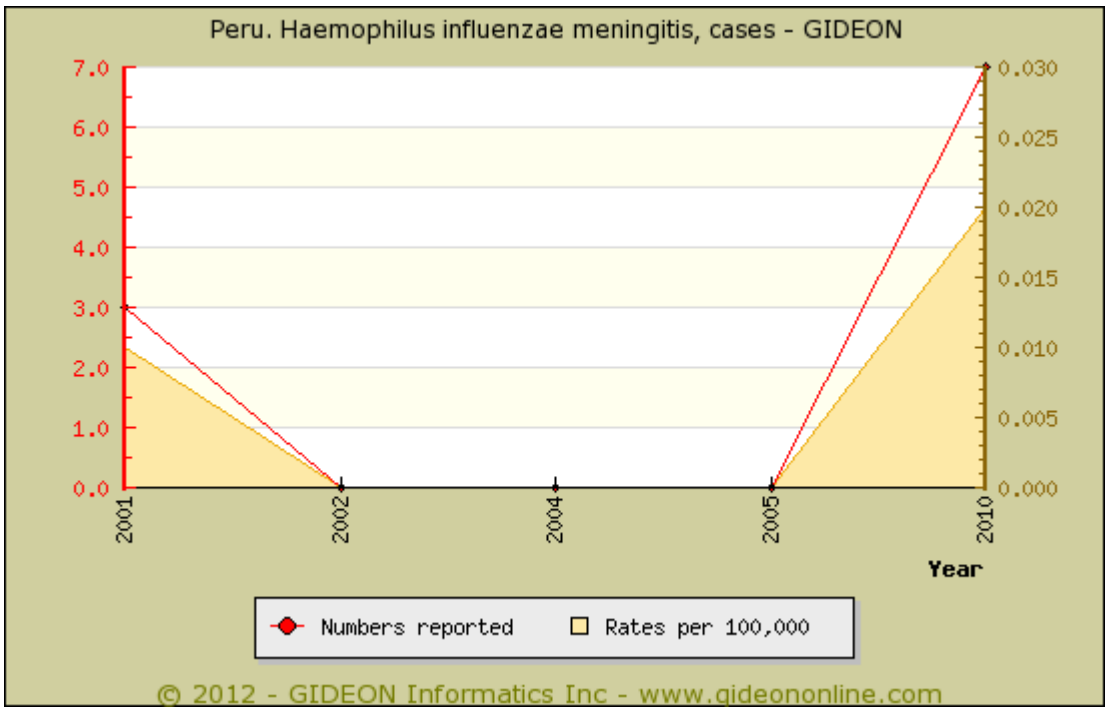
Notes:
1. The age-adjusted mortality rate for meningococcal infection is approximately 0.1 per 100,000 per year.

Vaccine Schedule:
BCG - birth
DT - 3,4 months (National ESAVI)
DTwP - 2, 3, 4 months; Part of country
DTwPHibHep - 2, 4 months; Part of country
HepB - birth; 2, 4 months
Hib - 2, 4 months
MMR - 12 months
MR - 15-19 years
OPV - 2, 3, 4 months
Pneumo conj - 3, 5, 12 months
Rotavirus - 2,4 months
TT/Td - 15-49 years (x2)
Yellow fever - 9 months [local population living in endemic areas]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



Graph: Peru. Hib3 - WHO-UNICEF est. % vaccine coverage



Graph: Peru. *Haemophilus influenzae* meningitis, cases

References

1. Semin Neurol 2000 ;20(3):293-306.
2. Infect Dis Clin North Am 2001 Dec ;15(4):1047-71.
3. BMC Infect Dis 2009 ;9:57.
4. Crit Care 2011 ;15(1):R44.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Microsporidiosis

Agent	PARASITE - Protozoa. Microspora: Enterocytozoon, Encephalitozoon (Septata), Vittaforma (Nosema), Pleistophora, Trachipleistophora, et al.
Reservoir	Rabbit Rodent Carnivore Non-human primate Fish Dog Bird
Vector	None
Vehicle	? Fecal-oral
Incubation Period	Unknown
Diagnostic Tests	Microscopy of duodenal aspirates. Inform laboratory if this organism is suspected. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Albendazole 400 mg PO BID X 3 weeks. Add Fumagillin for ocular S. intestinalis may respond to Albendazole and Fumagillin Nitazoxanide has been used for E. bieneusi.
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Albendazole 200 mg PO BID X 3 weeks. Add Fumagillin for ocular S. intestinalis may respond to Albendazole and Fumagillin Nitazoxanide has been used for E. bieneusi.
Clinical Hints	In AIDS patients, infection is characterized by chronic diarrhea, wasting and bilateral keratoconjunctivitis; hepatitis and myositis may be present.
Synonyms	Brachiola, Encephalitozoon, Enterocytozoon, Microsporidium, Nosema, Pleistophora, Trachipleistophora, Tubulinosema, Vittaforma. ICD9: 136.8 ICD10: A07.8

Clinical

Intestinal disease in immunocompetent patients is characterized by self-limited diarrhea, traveler's diarrhea or asymptomatic carriage. [1]

• Immunocompromised patients present with diarrhea, cholangitis, cholecystitis, sinusitis or pneumonia. [2] [3]

Ocular microsporidiosis is associated with keratoconjunctivitis.

Other syndromes include sinusitis, nephritis, myositis and prostatitis. [4]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Microsporidiosis in Peru

Prevalence surveys:

4% of chronic diarrhea in HIV-positive patients in Lima during 2000 to 2001)
3.9% of HIV-positive patients in Lima (2000 to 2003) [5]
3% of HIV-positive patients (Lima) - 83.6% of these identified as *Enterocytozoon bieneusi* (2005 publication) [6]

Rates of microsporidiosis are lowest in higher income populations. [7]

References

1. Curr Opin Infect Dis 2006 Oct ;19(5):485-92.
2. Clin Infect Dis 1994 May ;18(5):819-25.
3. Clin Microbiol Rev 1994 Oct ;7(4):426-61.
4. Clin Microbiol Rev 2005 Jul ;18(3):423-45.
5. J Eukaryot Microbiol 2003 ;50 Suppl:591-6.
6. J Infect Dis 2005 May 15;191(10):1658-64.
7. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2011 Jan ;84(1):38-42.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Moniliformis and Macracanthorhynchus

Agent	PARASITE - Archiacanthocephala. Moniliformida: Moniliformis moniliformis, Oligocanthorhynchida: Maracanthorhynchus hirudinaceus.
Reservoir	Pig (Maracanthorhynchus), rat and fox (Moniliformis),
Vector	None
Vehicle	Insect (ingestion)
Incubation Period	Unknown - presumed 15 to 40 days
Diagnostic Tests	Identification of worm in stool.
Typical Adult Therapy	Infection is usually self-limited. Pyrantel pamoate has been used against Moniliformis moniliformis - 11 mg/kg PO - repeat once in 2 weeks
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Infection is usually self-limited. Pyrantel pamoate has been used against Moniliformis moniliformis - 11 mg/kg PO - repeat once in 2 weeks
Clinical Hints	Most infections are characterized by asymptomatic passage of a worm; however, vague complaints such as 'periumbilical discomfort' and 'giddiness' have been described.
Synonyms	Acanthocephalan worms, Macracanthorhynchus, Moniliform acanthocephalan, Moniliformis moniliformis. ICD9: 128.9 ICD10: B83.8

Clinical

Most infections are characterized by asymptomatic passage of a worm; however, vague complaints such as 'periumbilical discomfort' and 'giddiness' have been described. [1]

- In one instance, a man developed marked abdominal pain following experimental self-infection.
- In another case, intestinal perforation was associated with *Macracanthorhynchus hirudinaceus* infestation. [2]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. J Helminthol 1992 Sep ;66(3):241-2.
2. Trop Med Parasitol 1989 Dec ;40(4):476-7.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Mumps

Agent	VIRUS - RNA. Paramyxoviridae, Paramyxovirinae, Rubulavirus: Mumps virus
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Aerosol
Incubation Period	14d - 24d (range 12d - 24d)
Diagnostic Tests	Viral culture (saliva, urine, CSF) indicated only in complicated cases. Serology. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Respiratory isolation; supportive
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Vaccines	Measles-Mumps-Rubella Mumps Rubella - Mumps
Clinical Hints	Fever, parotitis, orchitis (20% of post-pubertal males), meningitis (clinically apparent in 1% to 10%), oophoritis, or encephalitis (0.1%); most cases resolve within 1 to 2 weeks.
Synonyms	Bof, Epidemic parotitis, Fiebre urliana, Infectious parotitis, Kusma, Oreillons, Paperas, Parotidite epidemica, Parotiditis, Parotite epidemica, Passjuka. ICD9: 072 ICD10: B26

Clinical

Mumps, cases.....
One third of Mumps virus infections are asymptomatic.

Acute illness:
The prodrome of mumps consists of low-grade fever, anorexia, malaise, and headache.
• Usually within one cay, the patient complains "earache" and tenderness is noted over the parotid gland. [1]
• The gland is soon visibly enlarged and progresses to maximum size over the next 2 to 3 days, often with lifting of the ear lobe upward and outward.
• The orifice of Stensen's duct is edematous and erythematous, and trismus and pain on chewing may be present.
• It is important to remember that the enlarged gland obscures the angle of the mandible, while cervical adenopathy does not.
• Parotid involvement if unilateral in 25% of cases.
• As the disease progresses, fever may reach 40C.
• Subsequently pain, fever, and tenderness resolve, and the parotid gland returns to normal size within a week.
• Involvement of the other salivary glands occurs in 10% of cases, but are rare in the absence of parotid involvement.
• Presternal edema develops in 6% of patients, most often in those who have submandibular adenitis.

8% to 15% of patients will continue shedding Mumps virus 5 days after the onset of symptoms. [2]

Neurological manifestations:
Central nervous system involvement is the most common extrasalivary gland manifestation of this disease.
• Cerebrospinal fluid pleocytosis has been documented in 51% patients with mumps, without other evidence of meningitis.
• Clinical meningitis occurs in 1 to 10% of persons with mumps parotitis; while parotitis is documented in less than 50% of patients with mumps.
• Meningitis may occur before, during or after salivary gland involvement.
• The features of mumps meningitis are similar to those of other viruses, and the clinical course is benign; however, polymorphonuclear CSF pleocytosis and reduced glucose levels are not unusual.

Encephalitis occurs in less than 0.1% of cases, and may be accompanied by altered consciousness, seizures, paresis, aphasia, involuntary movements; and sequelae such as psychomotor retardation, deafness (1 per 1,000 to 20,000 cases [3]) [4] and convulsive disorders.
• Other neurological complications of mumps include cerebellar ataxia [5] , facial nerve palsy, transverse myelitis, Guillain-Barre syndrome, and aqueductal stenosis.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Epididymo-orchitis:
Epididymo-orchitis is the most common extra-salivary gland manifestation in adults, developing in 20 to 30% of infected postpubertal males.
• This complication is bilateral in 15% of cases, and appears during the first week of mumps in 70% of cases.
• Rarely, this is the only manifestation of mumps.
• Onset is abrupt, with elevation of fever, chills, headache, vomiting, and testicular pain.
• The testis is warm, swollen (to as much as four times normal size), and tender, with erythema of the scrotum.
• Epididymitis is present in 85%, and usually precedes the orchitis.
• Tenderness may persist for more than 2 weeks in 20% of cases; and some degree of atrophy is noted in 50% of the patients, even after 2 years.
• Impotence is not encountered, and sterility is rare.

Additional manifestations of mumps:
Other features of mumps include oophoritis, fetal wastage [6] , migratory polyarthritis, monoarticular arthritis and arthralgia, electrocardiographic changes (with or without overt myocarditis), nephritis, thyroiditis, mastitis, prostatitis, hepatitis, cholecystitis and thrombocytopenia.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Mumps in Peru

Vaccine Schedule:
BCG - birth
DT - 3,4 months (National ESAVI)
DTwP - 2, 3, 4 months; Part of country
DTwPHibHep - 2, 4 months; Part of country
HepB - birth; 2, 4 months
Hib - 2, 4 months
MMR - 12 months
MR - 15-19 years
OPV - 2, 3, 4 months
Pneumo conj - 3, 5, 12 months
Rotavirus - 2,4 months
TT/Td - 15-49 years (x2)
Yellow fever - 9 months [local population living in endemic areas]

Mumps, cases: None reported between 2002 and 2010

References

1. Lancet 2008 Mar 15;371(9616):932-44.
2. Clin Infect Dis 2008 May 1;46(9):1447-9.
3. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2009 Mar ;28(3):173-5.
4. Laryngol Rhinol Otol (Stuttg) 1977 Apr ;56(4):342-5.
5. Am J Dis Child 1992 Aug ;146(8):930-1.
6. N Engl J Med 1966 Apr 7;274(14):768-71.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Myalgic encephalomyelitis

Agent	UNKNOWN
Reservoir	Unknown
Vector	None
Vehicle	Unknown
Incubation Period	Unknown
Diagnostic Tests	Clinical diagnosis; ie, discount other diseases.
Typical Adult Therapy	Supportive; ? immune modulators (experimental)
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Unexplained depression, fatigue, cognitive disorders, sleep disturbance, recurrent bouts of pharyngitis and adenopathy, rheumatological symptoms and fever lasting more than six months.
Synonyms	Chronic fatigue syndrome. ICD9: 780.71 ICD10: G93.3

Clinical

The CDC (The United States Centers for Disease Control) consensus definition of Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (currently Myalgic encephalomyelitis [1]) requires the presence of two major criteria, in addition to at least six symptom criteria and at least two physical criteria (or the presence of eight symptom criteria, without need for physical criteria) as follows: [2-6]

Major criteria:
A. New onset of persistent or relapsing, debilitating fatigue or fatigability without a history of similar illness. Fatigue does not resolve with bed rest, and reduces daily activity by at least 50% for at least 6 months.
B. Exclusion of other disorders through history, physical examination and laboratory studies.

Minor criteria:
A. Symptoms.
1. Mild fever or chills
2. Sore throat
3. Painful cervical or axillary adenopathy
4. Myalgia
5. Muscle weakness
6. Migratory arthralgia
7. Prolonged fatigue not meeting major criteria
8. Generalized headaches
9. Neuropsychological complaints (photophobia), scotomata, forgetfulness, irritability, confusion, problems in thinking or concentration [7-9] , depression)
10. Sleep disturbances
11. Description of the initial symptom complex as developing over a period of hours to days.

B. Physical criteria.
1. Low grade fever
2. Nonexudative pharyngitis
3. Cervical or axillary lymphadenopathy (nodes may be tender, and are usually no larger than 2 cm).

Affected children present with low levels of school attendance, fatigue, anxiety, functional disability and pain. [10]
• Three phenotypes of Chronic Fatigue Syndrome are described in children: musculoskeletal, migraine and "sore throat." [11]

Additional findings described in Chronic fatigue syndrome have included generalized hyperalgesia [12] [13] , impaired cardiac function [14] , migraine headache [15] and postural orthostatic tachycardia. [16]

In one series, 33% of patients referred to an Infectious Diseases clinic for suspected Lyme disease were found to have Chronic Fatigue Syndrome, and only 23% Lyme disease. [17]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. J Intern Med 2011 Jul 20;
2. Occup Med (Lond) 2005 Jan ;55(1):13-9.
3. Clin Evid 2003 Dec ;(10):1289-303.
4. Lancet 2006 Jan 28;367(9507):346-55.
5. BMC Med 2009 ;7:57.
6. J Eval Clin Pract 2010 Oct 4;
7. Psychol Med 2010 Aug ;40(8):1253-67.
8. J Psychosom Res 2010 May ;68(5):489-94.
9. Clin Neurol Neurosurg 2011 May ;113(4):295-302.
10. Arch Dis Child 2008 May ;93(5):419-21.
11. Arch Dis Child 2010 Apr ;95(4):245-9.
12. Clin Rheumatol 2010 Apr ;29(4):393-8.
13. Eur J Clin Invest 2011 Jul 2;
14. J Intern Med 2011 Jul 27;
15. BMC Neurol 2011 ;11:30.
16. QJM 2008 Dec ;101(12):961-5.
17. QJM 2012 Feb 1;

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Mycetoma

Agent	BACTERIUM OR FUNGUS. Nocardia spp, Madurella mycetomatis, Actinomadura pellitieri, Streptomyces somaliensis, et al
Reservoir	Soil Vegetation
Vector	None
Vehicle	Contact Wound Soil
Incubation Period	2w - 2y
Diagnostic Tests	Bacterial and fungal culture of material from lesion.
Typical Adult Therapy	Antimicrobial or antifungal agent as determined by culture. Excision as indicated
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Painless, chronic, draining, fistulous subcutaneous nodule - usually involving lower extremity; osteolytic lesions may be noted on x-ray; usually no fever; most patients are males age 20 to 40 (ie, occupational exposure).
Synonyms	Leptosphaeria tompkinsii, Madura foot, Madura-Fuss, Madurella, Mycetom, White grain eumycetoma. ICD9: 039.4,117.4 ICD10: B47

Clinical

Mycetoma is typically characterized by a painless nodule or thickening, which involve the feet in 80% of cases. [1]
• The lesions slowly enlarge and form sinus tracts which drain bloody, serous or purulent fluid containing granules of various colors. [2]
• Systemic findings are absent.
• Lesional hyperhydrosis is common, and tendons and nerves are usually spared until late stages of the infection. [3]
• Regional lymphadenopathy is encountered in 1% to 3% of cases.
• Lupus vulgaris may mimic mycetoma. [4]

Hematogenous spread of infection is extremely rare. [5]
• Mycetoma may spread to involve contiguous bone or regional lymph nodes.
• In Actinomycotic infections, the course is more rapid and aggressive, with prominent inflammation and early destruction of bone.

Dark granules characterize Madurella infection, while pale colored granules are seen in Acremonium infection.
• *Actinomadura madurae*, *Nocardia brasiliensis*, and *Streptomyces somaliensis* produce smaller white, yellow, or brownish granules.

Rare instances of mycetoma of the scalp due to *Microsporum canis* have been reported. [6]
• Perianal actinomycetoma may mimic other chronic diseases of the anal region.
• Ocular mycetoma has been reported as a complication of a sub-tenon injection [7]
• Rare cases of palatal [8] , paranasal and cavernous sinus infection have been reported. [9] [10]
• The clinical features of mycetoma may mimic those of soft tissue tumors. [11]

Diagnosis is based on radiological and ultrasonic imaging, histology, culture and serology.
• Although Actinomycotic lesions may be amenable to antibiotic therapy, eumycetoma requires aggressive surgical excision.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Am J Clin Dermatol 2006 ;7(5):315-21.
2. J Foot Ankle Surg 2004 Sep-Oct;43(5):327-31.
3. Infect Dis Clin North Am 2003 Mar ;17(1):59-85, viii.
4. Int J Dermatol 2009 Feb ;48(2):150-3.
5. J Neurosurg Pediatr 2008 Jun ;1(6):493-5.
6. Diagn Microbiol Infect Dis 2011 May ;70(1):145-9.
7. Cornea 2009 Sep ;28(8):933-5.
8. Rev Inst Med Trop Sao Paulo 2011 Jun ;53(3):165-8.
9. Surg Neurol 2009 Oct 7;
10. World Neurosurg 2010 Jan ;73(1):69-71.
11. J Foot Ankle Surg 2011 Sep-Oct;50(5):569-76.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Mycobacteriosis - M. marinum

Agent	BACTERIUM. Actinomycetes, Mycobacterium marinum An aerobic acid-fast bacillus
Reservoir	Fresh and salt water (eg, swimming pools, aquaria) Fish (ornamental, salmon, sturgeon, bass)
Vector	None
Vehicle	Water per areas of minor skin trauma
Incubation Period	5d - 270d (median 21d)
Diagnostic Tests	Mycobacterial culture from lesion. Alert laboratory when this organism is suspected.
Typical Adult Therapy	Rifampicin 600 mg/day + Ethambutol 20 mg/kg/day X 6w. Alternative: Minocycline
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim 5 mg-25 mg/kg BID X 6w. Alternative Minocycline (Age >= 8)
Clinical Hints	Violaceous papule, ulcer, plaque, psoriaform lesion; onset weeks after exposure (swimming pool, aquarium); commonly involves the elbow, knee, hand or foot.
Synonyms	Aquarium granuloma, Fish fanciers' finger syndrome, Fish tank granuloma, Mariner's TB, Mycobacterium balnei, Mycobacterium marinum, Mycobacterium scrofulaceum, Spam, Swimming pool granuloma. ICD9: 031.1 ICD10: A31.1

Clinical

The incubation period varies from 5 to 170 days (median 21 days); with 35% of cases exceeding 30 days.

- Characteristic painful, slowly-growing blue papules usually involve the extremities, and may ulcerate. [1]
- The upper extremities are involved in 75% to 95%, and spread to deeper structures (tendons, bones, joints) occurs in 29%. [2-5]
- Dissemination is rare, but has been described in AIDS patients. [6]
- Multiple sporotrichoid subcutaneous nodules have been reported. [7] [8]
- Extensive verrucous dermal plaques have been reported among Pacific Islanders infected by *Mycobacterium marinum*. [9] [10]
- Tenosynovitis ("fish-tank finger") is occasionally encountered. [11-14]
- A rare case of nasal infection presenting as epistaxis has been reported. [15]
- Scarring may occur, but is less pronounced than that which follows *M. ulcerans* infection.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Travel Med Infect Dis 2008 Jul ;6(4):240-4.
2. Arch Intern Med 2002 Aug 12-26;162(15):1746-52.
3. Md Med J 1995 Dec ;44(12):1043-6.
4. Semin Arthritis Rheum 1995 Jun ;24(6):382-90.
5. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20110704.2026
6. Emerg Infect Dis 2003 Nov ;9(11):1496-8.
7. J Clin Rheumatol 2008 Jun ;14(3):156-60.
8. Curr Infect Dis Rep 2008 Sep ;10(5):404-10.
9. Australas J Dermatol 1998 Aug ;39(3):173-6.
10. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2008 Aug ;79(2):166-7.
11. Acta Orthop Belg 2004 Jun ;70(3):279-82.
12. N Engl J Med 2004 Aug 26;351(9):911.
13. J Infect 2007 Jun ;54(6):584-8.
14. Jpn J Infect Dis 2006 Oct ;59(5):337-40.
15. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2011 Aug ;85(2):195-6.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Mycobacteriosis - M. scrofulaceum

Agent	BACTERIUM. Actinomycetes, Mycobacterium scrofulaceum An aerobic acid-fast bacillus
Reservoir	Water (lakes, rivers) Soil Raw milk Plant material
Vector	None
Vehicle	Water Soil ? Through areas of minor trauma
Incubation Period	Unknown
Diagnostic Tests	Culture of tissue or aspirates.
Typical Adult Therapy	Excision. Drugs (Isoniazid - Rifampin - streptomycin - Cycloserine) are rarely indicated
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Painless lymphadenopathy, most commonly unilateral and submandibular (true tuberculosis involves the lower neck and produces a strongly positive tuberculin reaction and/or suggestive chest X ray). The disease is most common during early childhood.
Synonyms	

Clinical

Mycobacterium scrofulaceum is a common cause of lymphadenitis, most commonly among children ages 1 to 3 years.
• Most infections involve the submandibular region, however involvement of other lymph node groups or body organs may occur. [1]
• Rare instances of dissemination are reported. [2] [3]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Clin Dermatol 1995 May-Jun;13(3):277-80.
2. Clin Infect Dis 1996 Jan ;22(1):159-61.
3. Clin Infect Dis 1995 Mar ;20(3):549.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Mycobacteriosis - M. ulcerans

Agent	BACTERIUM. Actinomycetes, Mycobacterium ulcerans An aerobic acid-fast bacillus
Reservoir	Vegetation
Vector	Mosquitoes (probable)
Vehicle	Contact
Incubation Period	3w - 3m
Diagnostic Tests	Mycobacterial culture from lesion. Alert laboratory that this organism is suspected.
Typical Adult Therapy	Rifampin + amikacin. OR Ethambutol + Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim X 6w. OR Rifampicin + a fluoroquinolone. Excision as indicated
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Rifampin 20 mg/kg/day + amikacin 7.5 mg/kg q12h X 6w. Excision as indicated
Clinical Hints	Slowly growing, painless ulcerative nodule with undermined edges - lymphadenopathy usually not present; in most cases, a single leg lesion involving the extensor surface (face and trunk may be involved in children).
Synonyms	Bairnsdale ulcer, Buruli ulcer, Kakerifu ulcer, Kasongo ulcer, Kisikro, Kumusi ulcer, Mexican ulcer, Mycobacterium buruli, Mycobacterium ulcerans, Searl's ulcer, Tora ulcer, Ulcerans disease. ICD9: 031.1 ICD10: A31.1

Clinical

Buruli ulcer is a chronic, indolent, necrotizing disease of the skin. [1]
• Lesions usually involve the limbs (the face [2] and trunk in children); 60% involve the lower limbs, 30% upper limbs and 10% other body regions. [3] [4]
• The process begins as firm, nontender subcutaneous nodules 1 to 2 cm in diameter at sites of penetrating skin trauma.
• Within the next 1 to 2 months, these areas become fluctuant, followed by the formation of a painless, undermined ulceration. [5]

Ulcerations may involve up to 15% of the patient's skin surface, and may destroy nerves and blood vessels, or even invade bone.
• Most lesions eventually heal spontaneously, but frequently result in chronic lymphedema and disfiguring scarring. [6] [7]
• Skin lesions may re-emerge as long as one year following therapy, possibly as a result of immune reconstitution. [8]
• Severe infection may induce contracture and atrophy of contiguous skeletal muscles. [9]
• Systemic symptoms are rare, and healing may take 4 to 6 months, with extensive scar formation and limb deformity.
• Rare instances of systemic spread [10] and multifocal osteomyelitis have been reported. [11]
• Hemoglobinopathy appears to be a risk factor for *Mycobacterium ulcerans* osteomyelitis [12]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 37 countries.

Mycobacteriosis - M. ulcerans in Peru

Sporadic cases have been reported from the Amazonian region. [13]

Two cases were reported in 1969; 1 in 1988.
- A total of eight cases had been reported as of 2002.
- Eight cases were reported during 1996 to 2005 - 3 from Iquitos, 3 Tumbes, 1 Huallaga and 1 Maranon. [14]

References

1. Expert Rev Anti Infect Ther 2003 Aug ;1(2):217-22.
2. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2011 Dec ;85(6):1100-5.
3. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 2008 Apr 25;83(17):145-54.
4. Med Trop (Mars) 2008 Dec ;68(6):643-4.
5. Bull World Health Organ 2005 Oct ;83(10):785-91.
6. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 1999 Jul-Aug;93(4):337-40.
7. Lancet 1999 Sep 18;354(9183):1013-8.
8. PLoS Negl Trop Dis 2011 Aug ;5(8):e1252.
9. Med Sci (Paris) 2011 Feb ;27(2):187-92.
10. World J Gastroenterol 2008 Feb 7;14(5):808-11.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

11. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2010 Aug ;83(2):307-13.
12. Trop Med Int Health 2007 Apr ;12(4):511-8.
13. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 2004 May 14;79(20):194-9.
14. Emerg Infect Dis 2008 Mar ;14(3):373-7.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Mycobacteriosis - miscellaneous nontuberculous

Agent	BACTERIUM. Actinomycetes, Mycobacterium spp. An aerobic acid-fast bacillus
Reservoir	Water Soil Fish Mammal Bird
Vector	None
Vehicle	Air Water Contact Ingestion Trauma
Incubation Period	Variable
Diagnostic Tests	Microscopy & culture of tissue, secretions, blood. Nucleic acid amplification. Inform laboratory if suspected
Typical Adult Therapy	Drug, route and duration appropriate to clinical setting and species [in Therapy module, scroll through upper left box]
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Pneumonia, or chronic granulomatous infection of various tissues; systemic disease may complicate immune suppression; *M. avium-intracellulare* characterized by aggressive course and resistance to most antimycobacterial drugs.
Synonyms	Mycobacterium abscessus, Mycobacterium avium, Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare, Mycobacterium franklinii, Mycobacterium immunogenum, Mycobacterium jacussii, Mycobacterium xenopi, Segniliparus. ICD9: 031.9,031.2 ICD10: A31.0,A31.1,A31.8

Clinical

The clinical features of systemic mycobacterial infection are protean, and can involve disease of virtually any organ or tissue. [1-5]

• Specific syndromes reflect the immune status of the patient and the specific fungal species involved (see Worldwide note)

Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare infection is clinically similar to tuberculosis, producing localized pulmonary disease [6] or disseminated lesions of virtually any organ. [7] [8]
- Bacteremia is common, and can be detected using specialized blood culture systems.

Mycobacterium kansasii infection is characterized by productive cough, dyspnea, and chest pain.
• 16% of patients are asymptomatic.
• A right sided, apical or subapical, thin walled cavitary infiltrate is characteristic. [9]

Mycobacterium malmoense infection is usually characterized by pulmonary disease suggestive of tuberculosis, or pediatric cervical lymphadenopathy. [10]

Note: Over 110 species of *Mycobacterium* have been associated with human infection.
• See Microbiology • Mycobacteria module

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Mycobacteriosis - miscellaneous nontuberculous in Peru

Notable outbreaks:
2004 to 2005 - An outbreak (35 cases) in Lima of persistent cutaneous abscesses due to *Mycobacterium chelonae* was associated with mesotherapy sessions. [11]

References

1. Infection 2004 Oct ;32(5):257-70.
2. Clin Chest Med 2002 Sep ;23(3):553-67.
3. Scand J Infect Dis 2006 ;38(4):246-55.
4. Emerg Infect Dis 2010 Jan ;16(1):166-8.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

5. Clin Microbiol Infect 2004 Nov ;10(11):951-3.
6. Int J Tuberc Lung Dis 2007 Feb ;11(2):215-21.
7. Am J Med Sci 2009 Mar ;337(3):218-20.
8. J Med Microbiol 2010 Nov ;59(Pt 11):1365-7.
9. Postgrad Med J 2005 Aug ;81(958):530-3.
10. Int J Tuberc Lung Dis 2008 Sep ;12(9):987-93.
11. Rev Saude Publica 2008 Feb ;42(1):146-9.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Mycoplasma (miscellaneous) infections

Agent	BACTERIUM. Mycoplasmatales Mycoplasma genitalium, Mycoplasma hominis, Mycoplasma fermentans, Mycoplasma penetrans, Ureaplasma urealyticum
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Secretion, Sexual transmission
Incubation Period	Unknown
Diagnostic Tests	Culture (urine, pharynx). Serology. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Azithromycin 1 g orally as single dose OR Doxycycline 100 mg PO BID X 7 days OR Levofloxacin 500 mg daily X 7 days OR Ofloxacin 300 mg BID X 7 days
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Erythromycin 10 mg/kg PO QID X 2w
Clinical Hints	Urethritis, vaginitis, neonatal pneumonia; rarely stillbirth, prematurity or infertility
Synonyms	Acholeplasma laidlawii, Epirythrozoon, Hemotrophic Mycoplasma, Mycoplasma amphoriforme, Mycoplasma buccale, Mycoplasma faucium, Mycoplasma felis, Mycoplasma fermentans, Mycoplasma genitalium, Mycoplasma hominis, Mycoplasma lipophilum, Mycoplasma orale, Mycoplasma penetrans, Mycoplasma pirum, Mycoplasma primatum, Mycoplasma salivarium, Mycoplasma spermatophilum, T Mycoplasmas, T strains, Ureaplasma parvum, Ureaplasma urealyticum. ICD9: 041.81 ICD10: A49.3

Clinical

Asymptomatic pharyngeal and vaginal carriage of *Mycoplasma* species and *Ureaplasma* is common.
• As many as 70% of sexually-active persons are colonized.

The signs and symptoms of infection are similar to those of *Chlamydia* infection. [1]
• Urogenital infection may present as vaginitis, cervicitis, non-gonococcal urethritis, epididymitis [2], prostatitis [3] or urethral discharge.
• Less common findings may include pelvic inflammatory disease [4-6], post-partum fever [7] [8], chorioamnionitis, infertility [9], prematurity [10] and stillbirth. [11-14]
• Bronchitis, arthritis [15] [16], neonatal meningitis and encephalitis [17-19], osteitis [20], endocarditis [21] [22], brain abscess [23], soft tissue infections [24], genital under disease [25], bacteremia [26], respiratory distress in the newborn [27] and pneumonia have been reported. [28-31]

Infection by hemotrophic *Mycoplasma* species (formerly *Epirythrozoon*) is characterized by fever, anemia and hemolytic jaundice • notably among pregnant women and newborns. [32]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Mycoplasma (miscellaneous) infections in Peru

Prevalence surveys:

Mycoplasma genitalium was found in 3% of women having pre-term delivery (cervical culture, 2009 publication) [33]

References

1. Clin Infect Dis 2009 Jan 1;48(1):41-7.
2. Genitourin Med 1988 Dec ;64(6):367-8.
3. Scand J Urol Nephrol 2005 ;39(6):479-82.
4. Genitourin Med 1985 Jun ;61(3):185-9.
5. J Med Microbiol 2005 Dec ;54(Pt 12):1249-50.
6. Curr Opin Infect Dis 2008 Feb ;21(1):65-9.
7. Lancet 1980 Dec 6;2(8206):1217-21.
8. Pediatr Infect Dis 1986 Nov-Dec;5(6 Suppl):S258-61.
9. Pediatr Infect Dis 1986 Nov-Dec;5(6 Suppl):S262-5.
10. Trans Assoc Am Physicians 1981 ;94:261-6.
11. Am J Obstet Gynecol 1983 Jan 15;145(2):245-50.
12. Pediatr Infect Dis 1986 Nov-Dec;5(6 Suppl):S282-7.
13. Scand J Infect Dis 2001 ;33(8):604-10.
14. Infect Dis Obstet Gynecol 2011 ;2011:959816.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

15. J Infect 2007 Nov ;55(5):e135-7.
16. Am J Transplant 2005 Jan ;5(1):183-8.
17. Arch Dis Child 1979 Mar ;54(3):231-3.
18. Sex Transm Dis 1983 Oct-Dec;10(4 Suppl):331-4.
19. Eur J Pediatr 2003 Jul ;162(7-8):514-6.
20. Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis 2006 Nov ;25(11):715-7.
21. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2006 Sep ;25(9):851-2.
22. Clin Infect Dis 2004 Feb 1;38(3):e21-4.
23. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2002 Nov ;21(11):1083-5.
24. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2002 Dec ;21(12):1171-3.
25. Sex Transm Dis 1983 Oct-Dec;10(4 Suppl):285-8.
26. Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis 2003 Oct ;22(10):608-11.
27. BMC Infect Dis 2006 ;6:166.
28. Pediatr Infect Dis 1986 Nov-Dec;5(6 Suppl):S288-91.
29. Clin Microbiol Rev 1993 Jan ;6(1):69-87.
30. Intensive Care Med 2007 Jan ;33(1):143-7.
31. Scand J Infect Dis 2003 ;35(4):282-4.
32. Emerg Infect Dis 2009 Jul ;15(7):1139-40.
33. Sex Transm Dis 2010 Feb ;37(2):81-5.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Mycoplasma pneumoniae infection

Agent	BACTERIUM. Mollicutes. Mycoplasma pneumoniae
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Droplet
Incubation Period	6d - 23d
Diagnostic Tests	Culture (sputum, throat). Serology. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Erythromycin 500 mg PO BID X 2w. OR Azithromycin 1 g, followed by 500 mg PO daily X 5 days. OR Doxycycline 100 mg PO BID
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Erythromycin 10 mg/kg PO QID X 2w
Clinical Hints	Coryza, "hacking" cough; subsegmental infiltrate; bullous otitis media is often present; most patients below age 30; cold agglutinins are neither sensitive nor specific for infection, and appear only during second week.
Synonyms	Mycoplasma pneumoniae, Primary atypical pneumonia. ICD9: 041.81,483.0 ICD10: B96.0

Clinical

Acute infection:
Onset is insidious and gradual, and characterized by fever, malaise, a dry cough, headache, 'scratchy' throat and chest wall (ie, muscular) pain. [1]
• Pleuritic pain, productive cough and rigors are unusual and should suggest infection by other bacterial species.
• The pharynx and tympanic membranes are often erythematous, without adenopathy; and the lungs are usually normal to auscultation.
• A macular, urticarial or vesicular rash is occasionally present; and erythema multiforme / mucositis [2] (including Stevens-Johnson syndrome) is reported. [3-8]

Atypical manifestations: [9]
Atypical and severe disease is encountered among older adults.
• Rare instances of acute hepatitis [10] [11], glomerulonephritis [12] [13], rhabdomyolysis [14], septic shock [15], endocarditis [16], ARDS [17], multi-organ failure [18], pericarditis and empyema have been reported. [19]
• Neurological findings may include encephalitis [20-29], brainstem / striatal encephalopathy [30], post-encephalitic seizures [31], aseptic meningitis [32] [33], acute transverse myelitis [34] [35], stroke, or polyradiculopathy. [36-38]
• Obsessive-compulsive disorder has been ascribed to *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* infection [39]
• Extrapulmonary manifestations also include hematologic (including autoimmune hemolytic anemia [40]), pancytopenia [41], acute thrombocytosis [42]; renal; gastrointestinal; genitourinary [43]; hepatic [44]; osteoarticular [45]; cutaneous (rash, angioedema with eosinophilia [46]), papular purpuric gloves and socks syndrome (PPGSS) [47], urticarial vasculitis suggestive of adult Still's disease [48]; and ocular involvement (including vasculitis [49] and optic neuritis [50] / papillitis [51]).
• *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* infection is implicated in the etiology of Guillain-Barre syndrome [52-54], recurrent tonsillitis [55] and asthma. [56-62]
• *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* infection is independently associated with risk of subsequent development of ischemic stroke [63] and may play a role in the development of atherosclerosis. [64]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Clin Microbiol Rev 2004 Oct ;17(4):697-728, table of contents.
2. Acta Paediatr 2011 Nov ;100(11):e238-40.
3. Pediatr Dermatol 2006 Nov-Dec;23(6):546-55.
4. Minerva Pediatr 2008 Feb ;60(1):135-9.
5. J Dtsch Dermatol Ges 2009 May ;7(5):445-8.
6. Rev Chilena Infectol 2009 Oct ;26(5):457-63.
7. Pediatrics 2011 Jun ;127(6):e1605-9.
8. Indian J Pediatr 2011 Oct 20;
9. J Infect Chemother 2010 Jun ;16(3):162-9.
10. Yonsei Med J 2008 Dec 31;49(6):1055-9.
11. Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol 2009 Feb ;21(2):220-1.
12. Pediatr Nephrol 2010 Sep ;25(9):1765-9.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

13. Medicina (Kaunas) 2010 ;46(5):360-3.
14. Pediatr Neurol 2009 Feb ;40(2):128-30.
15. Clin Pediatr (Phila) 2009 Apr ;48(3):320-2.
16. Emerg Infect Dis 2008 Oct ;14(10):1664-5.
17. Indian J Pathol Microbiol 2010 Jul-Sep;53(3):555-7.
18. Allergy Asthma Immunol Res 2012 Jan ;4(1):55-7.
19. BMC Infect Dis 2006 ;6:18.
20. Tunis Med 2010 Feb ;88(2):125-8.
21. Pediatr Neurol 2010 Jul ;43(1):41-5.
22. Curr Infect Dis Rep 2010 Jul ;12(4):282-90.
23. Klin Padiatr 2011 Jul ;223(4):209-13.
24. Neuropathology 2011 May 25;
25. Case Rep Neurol 2011 May ;3(2):109-12.
26. Clin Infect Dis 1998 Feb ;26(2):398-409.
27. Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis 2009 Jan ;28(1):91-4.
28. J Neurol Sci 2011 Aug 12;
29. Rev Neurol (Paris) 2012 Jan 12;
30. No To Hattatsu 2011 Nov ;43(6):471-5.
31. Epilepsia 2011 Aug 12;
32. Acta Paediatr 2009 Aug ;98(8):1300-6.
33. Med Mal Infect 2007 Nov ;37(11):738-45.
34. Pediatr Neurol 2009 Feb ;40(2):128-30.
35. Eur J Neurol 2006 Feb ;13(2):112-24.
36. J Infect 2005 Dec ;51(5):343-54.
37. Curr Opin Neurol 2006 Aug ;19(4):374-8.
38. Rev Med Brux 2008 Mar-Apr;29(2):103-6.
39. J Child Neurol 2008 Mar ;23(3):338-40.
40. Braz J Infect Dis 2009 Feb ;13(1):77-9.
41. J Pediatr Hematol Oncol 2009 Oct ;31(10):760-2.
42. Heart Lung 2009 Sep-Oct;38(5):444-9.
43. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2008 Mar ;27(3):280-2.
44. Nihon Kyobu Shikkan Gakkai Zasshi 1991 Jun ;29(6):693-7.
45. Pediatr Int 2008 Aug ;50(4):511-3.
46. Clin Rheumatol 2008 Dec ;27(12):1573-6.
47. Clin Pediatr (Phila) 2011 Aug 30;
48. Rheumatol Int 2011 Sep 15;
49. Clin Pediatr (Phila) 2007 Jun ;46(5):451-3.
50. Case Rep Neurol 2011 May ;3(2):109-12.
51. Neurol Sci 2011 Jul 6;
52. J Infect Dev Ctries 2011 Jun ;5(6):459-64.
53. Clin Microbiol Infect 2007 Mar ;13(3):334-7.
54. J Neurol 2011 Apr 24;
55. Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis 2008 Dec ;27(12):1233-7.
56. FEMS Immunol Med Microbiol 2009 Jun ;56(1):25-31.
57. Curr Allergy Asthma Rep 2010 Jan ;10(1):67-73.
58. Rev Mal Respir 2010 Oct ;27(8):890-7.
59. Immunol Allergy Clin North Am 2010 Nov ;30(4):575-85, vii-viii.
60. Immunol Allergy Clin North Am 2010 Nov ;30(4):565-74, vii.
61. Allergy 2011 Apr ;66(4):458-68.
62. Allergol Immunopathol (Madr) 2007 Jan-Feb;35(1):4-9.
63. Stroke 2011 Jul 28;
64. GMS Krankenhhyg Interdiszip 2011 ;6(1):Doc04.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Myiasis

Agent	PARASITE - Insecta (Diptera) larvae
Reservoir	Mammal
Vector	Biting arthropod
Vehicle	Fly eggs deposited by biting arthropod
Incubation Period	1w - 3m
Diagnostic Tests	Identification of extracted maggot.
Typical Adult Therapy	Removal of maggot
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Pruritic or painful draining nodule; fever and eosinophilia may be present; instances of brain, eye, middle ear and other deep infestations are described.
Synonyms	Calliphora, Chrysomya, Chrysomyia, Cochliomyia, Cordylobia, Cuterebrosis, Dermatobia, Eristalis, Furuncular myiasis, Gasterophilus, Hypoderma, Lucilia, Lund's fly, Maggot infestation, Megaselia, Musca, Muscina, Oedemagena, Oestrus larvae, Ophthalmomyiasis, Psychoda, Rectal myiasis, Sarcophaga, Screw worm, Telmatoscopus, Urinary myiasis, Vaginal myiasis, Wohlfarthia. ICD9: 134.0 ICD10: B87

Clinical

Myiasis may be primary (active invasion) or secondary (colonization of wound). [1]
• Primary furuncular myiasis is usually characterized by one or more erythematous, painful "pustules" having a central perforation. [2]
• Eosinophilia may be present. [3]
• Other clinical forms include ophthalmomyiasis (migrating larvae in the conjunctival sac), pharyngeal, nasal [4] , urinary, vaginal, tracheopulmonary and rectal infestation.
• Larvae may rarely invade the paranasal sinuses and even cause eosinophilic meningitis. [5]
• Penile myiasis may mimic a sexually transmitted disease [6]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. J Am Acad Dermatol 2008 Jun ;58(6):907-26; quiz 927-9.
2. J Am Acad Dermatol 2004 Feb ;50(2 Suppl):S26-30.
3. Turk J Pediatr 2009 May-Jun;51(3):279-81.
4. Braz J Otorhinolaryngol 2009 May-Jun;75(3):356-61.
5. Clin Microbiol Rev 2009 Apr ;22(2):322-48, Table of Contents.
6. Braz J Infect Dis 2008 Apr ;12(2):155-7.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Necrotizing skin/soft tissue infx.

Agent	BACTERIUM. Streptococcus pyogenes, Clostridium perfringens, mixed anaerobic and/or gram-negative bacilli
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Endogenous
Incubation Period	Variable
Diagnostic Tests	Clinical features. Smear and culture (including anaerobic culture) of exudate.
Typical Adult Therapy	Debridement and parenteral antibiotics directed by smear and culture results. Hyperbaric oxygen in more severe infections
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	At least 7 syndromes in this category: most characterized by local pain and swelling, skin discoloration or edema, gas formation, foul odor and variable degrees of systemic toxicity.
Synonyms	Anaerobic cellulitis, Chancrum oris, Clostridial cellulitis, Clostridium novyi, Fasciitis, Fournier's gangrene, Gangrenous cellulitis, Gangrenous stomatitis, Invasive group A strep. Infections, Meleney's synergistic gangrene, Necrotizing fasciitis, Noma, Streptococcal fasciitis, Synergistic necrotizing cellulitis. ICD9: 686.8,528.1 ICD10: M72.6,A69.0

Clinical

Infections often begin in areas of minor trauma or loss of dermal integrity (as in varicella), and may spread within hours to involve large areas and endanger life. [1-5]

Clinical forms of necrotizing skin and soft tissue infection (in alphabetical order):

Clostridial cellulitis usually follows local trauma or surgery, and has a gradual onset following an incubation period of 3 or more days.
• There is minimal pain and discoloration, with moderate swelling.
• A thin, occasionally foul and dark colored exudate is noted and copious gas is present.
• Systemic signs are minimal.

Clostridial myonecrosis is discussed elsewhere in this module • but is distinguishable from the above syndromes by its severity, prominent systemic toxicity and the presence of overt muscle involvement.

Fournier's gangrene is a form of necrotizing fasciitis which involves the scrotum and penis. [6-8]
• Most patients are over the age of 50 • diabetic, alcoholic or suffering from rectal cancer.
• The lesion is markedly destructive and mutilating, and typically due to a mixed flora of anaerobic and facultative or aerobic gram negative bacilli.
• Fournier's gangrene may occasionally complicate varicella [9]
• The case fatality rate for Fournier's gangrene is over 20% [10]

Gangrenous stomatitis (chancrum oris, Noma) is a mutilating condition of the skin and soft tissues of the face which affects primarily immune-suppressed [11-13] and malnourished children. [14-19]
• Most patients are under the age of 6 years.
• The disease usually begins as a painful red or purple intraoral lesion, which rapidly spreads to destroy surrounding bone and soft tissues of the mouth and face.
• The case-fatality rate is 70% to 90%.

Infected vascular gangrene is a complication of peripheral vascular insufficiency and has a gradual onset beginning 5 or more days after the initiating event.
• Onset is gradual, and pain may vary from absent to prominent.
• The area is discolored and painful, and associated with foul malodorous gas and involvement of underlying muscle.
• Systemic signs are minimal.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Meleney's gangrene (progressive bacterial synergistic gangrene) usually involves sites of fistulae, retention sutures or draining empyema. [20] [21]
• The infection begins 1 to 2 weeks following surgery, and is characterized by erythema and moderate swelling, with minimal crepitus.

Necrotizing fasciitis is typically associated with diabetes mellitus or recent abdominal surgery. [22] [23]
• Following an incubation period of 1 to 4 days, the patient becomes increasingly ill, with moderate local pain and gas formation, and a foul seropurulent discharge.
• Pain may be severe, and areas of erythema and necrosis are evident.
• Relatively high mortality rates are associated with necrotizing fasciitis caused by *Aeromonas* or *Vibrio* species. [24]

Non-clostridial anaerobic cellulitis is usually associated with diabetes mellitus or a preexisting local infection.
• Onset may be gradual or rapid, with moderate swelling, dark pus, minimal discoloration and copious foul-smelling gas.
• Pain is minimal, and the patient is moderately ill.

Synergistic necrotizing cellulitis is associated with diabetes, renal disease, obesity or preexisting perirectal infection.
• The incubation period varies from 3 to 14 days, and onset is acute.
• Swelling may be marked, and associated with intense local pain, foul 'dishwater' pus and small amounts of gas.
• Moderate muscle involvement and marked systemic disease are present.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Clin Infect Dis 2007 Mar 1;44(5):705-10.
2. Am Fam Physician 2003 Jul 15;68(2):323-8.
3. Infect Dis Clin North Am 1996 Dec ;10(4):835-55.
4. J Antimicrob Chemother 2004 Jun ;53 Suppl 2:ii37-50.
5. Lancet Infect Dis 2005 Aug ;5(8):501-13.
6. Urology 2004 Aug ;64(2):218-22.
7. Ann Ital Chir 2004 Jan-Feb;75(1):97-106; discussion 106.
8. Surg Clin North Am 2002 Dec ;82(6):1213-24.
9. Pediatr Emerg Care 2007 Oct ;23(10):719-20.
10. J Microbiol Immunol Infect 2007 Dec ;40(6):500-6.
11. Ann Dermatol Venereol 2003 Feb ;130(2 Pt 1):199-201.
12. Odontostomatol Trop 2001 Dec ;24(96):26-9.
13. Lancet 1989 Jul 8;2(8654):108.
14. Br J Oral Maxillofac Surg 2004 Jun ;42(3):267-9.
15. Br J Plast Surg 2003 Sep ;56(6):524-7.
16. Trop Med Int Health 2003 May ;8(5):402-7.
17. Plast Reconstr Surg 2003 Apr 15;111(5):1702-7.
18. Dakar Med 1998 ;43(1):45-8.
19. Quintessence Int 1997 Apr ;28(4):277-81.
20. Ann Med Interne (Paris) 1989 ;140(3):182-5.
21. Br J Surg 1990 Mar ;77(3):260-4.
22. Curr Opin Infect Dis 2005 Apr ;18(2):101-6.
23. Curr Opin Infect Dis 2007 Apr ;20(2):118-23.
24. Am J Emerg Med 2008 Feb ;26(2):170-5.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Neutropenic typhlitis

Agent	BACTERIUM. Clostridium septicum (occasionally Clostridium tertium, Clostridium sporogenes, Clostridium sordellii or Clostridium tertium)
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Endogenous
Incubation Period	Unknown
Diagnostic Tests	Typical findings in the setting of neutropenia. Ultrasonography may be helpful.
Typical Adult Therapy	Broad spectrum antimicrobial coverage, which should include clostridia and Pseudomonas aeruginosa. Role of surgery is controversial
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Broad spectrum antimicrobial coverage, which should include clostridia and Pseudomonas aeruginosa. Role of surgery is controversial
Clinical Hints	Fever, abdominal pain, diarrhea (occasionally bloody) and right lower quadrant signs in a neutropenic (leukemic, etc) patient; may spread hematogenously to extremities; case-fatality rate 50% to 75%.
Synonyms	Neutropenic enterocolitis. ICD9: 540.0 ICD10: A04.8

Clinical

Neutropenic typhlitis is clinically similar to acute appendicitis, but limited to patients with severe neutropenia. [1-3]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Clin Infect Dis 1993 Sep ;17(3):484-90.
2. Ann Surg 1987 Dec ;206(6):711-6.
3. Curr Opin Gastroenterol 2006 Jan ;22(1):44-7.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Nocardiosis

Agent	BACTERIUM. Actinomycetes, Nocardia spp. An aerobic gram positive bacillus (acid-fast using special technique)
Reservoir	Soil
Vector	None
Vehicle	Air Dust Wound Contact
Incubation Period	? days to weeks
Diagnostic Tests	Culture and gram stain of exudates, sputa, tissue specimens. Advise laboratory when Nocardia suspected.
Typical Adult Therapy	Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim - dosage and duration of therapy appropriate to clinical severity
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Pneumonia, lung abscess, brain abscess, or other chronic suppurative infection; often in the setting of immune suppression.
Synonyms	Nocardia, Nocardiose. ICD9: 039 ICD10: A43

Clinical

Nocardiosis may present as an acute or chronic suppurative infection with a tendency to remission and exacerbation. [1]
- Infections are most common among immunocompromised patients. [2] [3]
- The most common presentation is pneumonia.
- Brain abscesses account for 33% of cases.
- Infection of virtually any other organ may occur.

Nocardiosis may mimic tuberculosis, particularly in the setting of HIV infection. [4]
- Nodular lymphadenitis, seen with *Nocardia brasiliensis* infection, may mimic nocardiosis. [5]

The ecology and phenotypic characteristics of *Nocardia* species [6] are discussed in the Microbiology module.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Medicine (Baltimore) 2004 Sep ;83(5):300-13.
2. Am J Transplant 2004 Nov ;4 Suppl 10:47-50.
3. Medicine (Baltimore) 2004 Sep ;83(5):300-13.
4. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2008 Mar ;102(3):219-24.
5. Curr Infect Dis Rep 2008 Sep ;10(5):404-10.
6. J Clin Microbiol 2005 Jun ;43(6):2624-8.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Orbital and eye infections

Agent	BACTERIUM OR FUNGUS. Streptococcus pyogenes, oral anaerobes, Aspergillus spp., facultative gram-negative bacilli, et al
Reservoir	Endogenous Introduced flora (trauma, surgery)
Vector	None
Vehicle	Trauma Surgery Contiguous (sinusitis) Hematogenous
Incubation Period	Variable
Diagnostic Tests	Imaging techniques (CT or MRI). Culture of aspirates or surgical material.
Typical Adult Therapy	Local and systemic antimicrobial agents appropriate for species and severity
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Proptosis, chemosis, extraocular palsy, or hypopyon associated with sinusitis, bacteremia, eye trauma or surgery. Involves the eye (endophthalmitis); periosteum (periorbital infection); orbit (orbital cellulitis); orbit + eye (panophthalmitis).
Synonyms	Bacterial keratitis, Ceratite, Cheratite, Endophthalmitis, Eye infection, Keratite, Keratitis, Orbital infection, Panopthalmitis, Queratitis. ICD9: 360.0 ICD10: H05.0

Clinical

Endophthalmitis involves the ocular cavity and adjacent structures. [1] [2]
• Infection may occur in the setting of endocarditis or other bacteremic infections, or follow surgery or penetrating trauma.
• The onset of fungal endophthalmitis is more gradual than infection due to bacteria.
• Several species of parasites (ie, *Toxoplasma*, *Toxocara*, *Onchocerca*, etc) and viruses (CMV, Herpes simplex, measles) may also infect a variety of orbital structures, and are discussed elsewhere in this module.

Panophthalmitis involves all ocular tissue layers, including the episclera. [3] [4]
• Pain on eye movement is prominent.

Orbital cellulitis is an acute infection of the orbital contents.
• Infection can easily spread to the cavernous sinuses.
• The most common sources for infection are the paranasal sinuses (most commonly ethmoid in children).
• Fever, lid edema, orbital pain, proptosis and limited motion of the globe are important symptoms.

Keratitis can be caused by viruses (Herpes simplex, zoster, smallpox), bacteria, fungi, protozoa (*Acanthamoeba*) or helminths (*Onchocerca volvulus*)
• Microbial keratitis complicating orthokeratology is mainly caused by *P. aeruginosa* or *Acanthamoeba* [5]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Clin Infect Dis 1995 Sep ;21(3):479-86; quiz 487-8.
2. N Engl J Med 1978 Jul 6;299(1):28-31.
3. Clin Infect Dis 1995 Sep ;21(3):479-86; quiz 487-8.
4. N Engl J Med 1978 Jul 6;299(1):28-31.
5. Eye Contact Lens 2007 Nov ;33(6 Pt 2):373-7; discussion 382.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Orf

Agent	VIRUS - DNA. Poxviridae, Parapoxvirus: Orf virus
Reservoir	Sheep Goat Reindeer Musk ox
Vector	None
Vehicle	Contact Infected secretions Fomite Cat-scratch (rare)
Incubation Period	3d - 6d (range 2d - 7d)
Diagnostic Tests	Viral culture (skin lesion or exudate). Serology. Nucleic acid amplification. Biosafety level 3.
Typical Adult Therapy	Supportive
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Skin pustule or ulcer following contact with sheep or goats; most lesions limited to finger or hand; heals without scarring within 6 weeks.
Synonyms	Contagious pustular dermatitis, Ecthyma contagiosum, Ovine pustular dermatitis. ICD9: 078.89 ICD10: B08.0

Clinical

Human infection is milder than that of sheep, and usually limited to indolent vesicles and pustules on the hands. [1] [2]
• Pustules may attain a size of 1 to 2 cm, and are often associated with low-grade fever and regional lymphadenitis.
• Lesions heal over a period of 2 to 6 weeks, without scarring.
• Bullous lesions [3] , secondary bacterial infection, disseminated orf, Guillain-Barre syndrome [4] and erythema multiforme [5-10] have been described in some cases.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Br J Plast Surg 1993 Sep ;46(6):532-4.
2. Cleve Clin J Med 1991 Nov-Dec;58(6):531-4.
3. J Am Acad Dermatol 2008 Jan ;58(1):49-55.
4. Australas J Dermatol 2011 Feb ;52(1):62-5.
5. Int J Dermatol 2008 Dec ;47(12):1333-4.
6. J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol 2006 May ;20(5):612-3.
7. Ann Dermatol Venereol 2000 Apr ;127(4):397-9.
8. Pediatr Dermatol 1997 Mar-Apr;14(2):154-5.
9. Tidsskr Nor Laegeforen 1984 May 20;104(14):978-9.
10. Cutis 1983 Mar ;31(3):334-8.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Ornithosis

Agent	BACTERIUM. Chlamydiaceae, Chlamydiae, Chlamydophila [Chlamydia] psittaci
Reservoir	Parakeet Parrot Pigeon Turkey Duck Cat Sheep Goat Cattle ? Dog
Vector	None
Vehicle	Bird droppings Dust Air Aerosol from cat [rare]
Incubation Period	7d - 14d (range 4d - 28d)
Diagnostic Tests	Serology. Culture (available in special laboratories) rarely indicated.
Typical Adult Therapy	Doxycycline 100 mg PO BID X 10d. Alternatives: Erythromycin 500 mg PO QID X 10d. Azithromycin 1 g, then 0.5 g daily. Clarithromycin 0.5 g BID
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Age < 8 years: Erythromycin 10 mg/kg QID X 10d Age >=8 years: Doxycycline 100 mg PO BID X 10d.
Clinical Hints	Headache, myalgia and pneumonia, often with relative bradycardia, hepatomegaly or splenomegaly; onset 1 to 4 weeks following contact with pigeons, psittacine birds or domestic fowl; case-fatality rate without treatment = 20%.
Synonyms	Chlamydophila abortus, Chlamydophila psittaci, Ornitose, Papegojsjuka, Parrot fever, Psitacosis, Psittacosis, Psittakose. ICD9: 073 ICD10: A70

Clinical

Onset may be insidious or abrupt, and the illness may subclinical, or take the form of nonspecific fever and malaise, pharyngitis, hepatosplenomegaly, and adenopathy. [1]
• Bradycardia and splenomegaly may suggest typhoid at this stage.

A more common presentation consists of atypical pneumonia, with nonproductive cough, fever, headache and pulmonary infiltrates. [2] [3]
• Additional findings may include photophobia, tinnitus, ataxia, deafness, anorexia, vomiting, abdominal pain [4] , diarrhea, constipation, hemoptysis, epistaxis, arthralgia, and rash (Horder's spots) reminiscent of the rose spots of typhoid. [5]
• Fever, pharyngitis, rales and hepatomegaly are noted in over 50% of cases.

Complications include pericarditis, myocarditis, and "culture-negative" endocarditis, ARDS [6] , overt hepatitis, hemolytic anemia, DIC, reactive arthritis, cranial nerve palsy, cerebellar dysfunction, transverse myelitis, meningitis, encephalitis and seizures, thrombophlebitis, pancreatitis and thyroiditis.
• Subclinical infection by *Chlamydophila psittaci* has been implicated in the etiology of chronic polyarthritis. [7]
• Rare instances of abortion have been reported.

Chlamydophila abortus, a related species which affects goats, cattle and sheep, had been associated with rare instances of abortion, stillbirth and even maternal death in humans.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Ornithosis in Peru

Seroprevalence surveys:

62% of Humboldt penguins (*Spheniscus humboldti*). (Punta San Juan, Ica Department, 1992 to 1994) [8]
0% of dusky-headed parakeets (*Aratinga weddellii*) and tui parakeets (*Brotogeris sanctithomae*) (1993) [9]

References

1. Aust Fam Physician 2001 Aug ;30(8):739-41.
2. Semin Respir Infect 1997 Mar ;12(1):7-11.
3. Acta Clin Belg 2010 May-Jun;65(3):192-6.
4. J Med Microbiol 2011 Apr ;60(Pt 4):547-9.
5. J Infect 1990 Nov ;21(3):251-9.
6. Nihon Kokyuki Gakkai Zasshi 2007 May ;45(5):419-23.
7. Clin Exp Rheumatol 2011 Dec 7;

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

8. Avian Dis 2008 Mar ;52(1):130-5.
9. J Wildl Dis 1995 Oct ;31(4):523-8.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Oropouche

Agent	VIRUS - RNA. Bunyaviridae, Orthobunyavirus, Simbu group virus: Oropouche virus
Reservoir	Unknown
Vector	Midge (Culicoides paraensis) Mosquito (Culex quinquefasciatus, Aedes serratus, Coquillettidia venezuelensis)
Vehicle	Unknown
Incubation Period	4d - 8d (range 3d - 12d)
Diagnostic Tests	Viral culture (blood, CSF). Serology. Biosafety level 3.
Typical Adult Therapy	Supportive
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Headache, myalgia, arthralgia, leukopenia and gastrointestinal symptoms; occasionally meningitis; disease lasts 5 to 7 days, however convalescence is prolonged; no deaths have been reported.
Synonyms	Iquitos virus. ICD9: 066.3 ICD10: A93.0

Clinical

Oropouche is characterized by abrupt onset of fever, chills, myalgia, arthralgia, headache, photophobia and leucopenia.
• A rash is present in 5% of cases, and meningitis in 4%. [1]
• No fatal infections have been reported, however relapses and prolonged convalescence are common.

Clinical features associated with infection by a related agent, Iquitos virus, include fever, headache, eye pain, body pain, arthralgias, diarrhea, and chills. [2]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 5 countries.

Oropouche in Peru

Time and Place:
- Oropouche was first reported in Peru in 1992, in Iquitos (8 cases).
- A second outbreak occurred in Madre de Dios in 1993.
- In 1999, a related Orthobunyavirus, tentatively named "Iquitos virus" was first isolated in Iquitos, from a boy with a febrile illness. [3] [4]

Seroprevalence surveys:
28% (mean) in the Amazon River basin (1992 to 1993) - range from 18% in rural areas (Primavera) to 35% in urban areas (Villa Punchana) and 46% in the forest (Porvenir) (1992 to 1993) [5]

Vectors:
- The principal local vector is *Culicoides paraensis*. [6]
- *C. insinuatus* is also implicated in transmission. [7]

Notable outbreaks:
1994 - An outbreak (6 confirmed cases) was reported among Peruvian soldiers serving in the Amazon region. [8]
2005 to 2006 - Outbreaks of Iquitos virus infection were reported in Iquitos. [9] [10]
2010 - An outbreak (282 cases, 108 confirmed) was reported in San Martin Department. [11-14]

References

1. Rev Inst Med Trop Sao Paulo 1982 Jul-Aug;24(4):246-51.
2. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20110923.2883
3. PLoS Negl Trop Dis 2011 Sep ;5(9):e1315.
4. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20110923.2883
5. Am J Trop Med Hyg 1997 Feb ;56(2):148-52.
6. J Med Entomol 2003 Nov ;40(6):807-12.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

7. J Med Entomol 2005 Jul ;42(4):554-8.
8. Am J Trop Med Hyg 1997 Jun ;56(6):661-7.
9. PLoS Negl Trop Dis 2011 Sep ;5(9):e1315.
10. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20110923.2883
11. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2010 Oct-Dec;30(4):334-40.
12. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100617.2037
13. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100618.2045
14. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100701.2197

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Osteomyelitis

Agent	BACTERIUM OR FUNGUS. Staphylococcus aureus, facultative gram-negative bacilli, Candida albicans, etc
Reservoir	Endogenous Introduced flora (trauma, surgery)
Vector	None
Vehicle	Trauma Hematogenous Extension from other focus
Incubation Period	Variable
Diagnostic Tests	Radiography, including bone scan. Culture of biopsy material.
Typical Adult Therapy	Systemic antimicrobial agent(s) appropriate to known or suspected pathogen. Surgery as indicated
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Limb pain or gait disturbance; obscure fever; prior skin infection; may be hematogenous, or arise from contiguous (soft tissue, joint) infection; X-ray changes are not apparent for at least 10 days in acute infection.
Synonyms	Osteomielite, Osteomielitis, Osteomyelite, Paravertebral abscess. ICD9: 015,730.9 ICD10: M86

Clinical

Osteomyelitis is a self-defined condition characterized by infection of one or more bones.
• Signs and symptoms vary widely, and reflect associated underlying conditions, infecting species and location of the infection. [1-3]

Etiological associations:
• Animal bite: *Pasteurella multocida*
• Diabetes and vascular insufficiency: Usually mixed infection (*Staphylococcus aureus*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, Gram-negative bacilli, Anaerobes)
• Hematogenous: Usually single organism (*Staphylococcus aureus*, Enterobacteriaceae)
• Injecting drug user: staphylococci, Gram-negative bacilli, Candida spp.
• Secondary to contiguous infection: Often mixed infection (*Staphylococcus aureus*, Gram-negative bacilli)
• Sickle cell anemia: *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Salmonella* spp.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. J Paediatr Child Health 2005 Jan-Feb;41(1-2):59-62.
2. Skull Base 2009 Jul ;19(4):247-54.
3. Spine (Phila Pa 1976) 2010 Nov 1;35(23):E1317-21.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Otitis media

Agent	BACTERIUM OR VIRUS. Haemophilus influenzae & Streptococcus pneumoniae in most acute cases; RSV, Parainfluenza, et al
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	None
Incubation Period	Variable
Diagnostic Tests	Clinical findings. Culture of middle ear fluid if available.
Typical Adult Therapy	Antimicrobial agent directed at likely pathogens
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Vaccine	Pneumococcal conjugate
Clinical Hints	Acute bacterial otitis media often represents the final stage in a complex of anatomic, allergic or viral disorders of the upper airways; recurrent or resistant infections may require surgical intervention.
Synonyms	Otitis media aguda. ICD9: 382.0 ICD10: H65,H66

Clinical

Signs and symptoms of otitis media consist of local pain and tenderness, with or without fever and signs of sepsis. [1] [2]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Laryngoscope 2004 Nov ;114(11 Pt 3 Suppl 105):1-26.
2. JAMA 2003 Sep 24;290(12):1633-40.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Paracoccidioidomycosis

Agent	FUNGUS. Ascomycota, Euascomycetes, Onygenales: Paracoccidioides braziliensis A dimorphic fungus
Reservoir	Soil Dust Armadillo
Vector	None
Vehicle	Air
Incubation Period	1m - 9y
Diagnostic Tests	Fungal culture. Serologic tests are available
Typical Adult Therapy	Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim 800/160 mg PO BID X 1 month, then 400/80 mg per day PLUS Itraconazole 200 mg PO daily X 6 months. OR Ketoconazole 400 mg/d X 12m. OR Amphotericin B 0.3 mg/kg/d to total dose 2.0g.
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim 30/6 mg/kg PO BID X 1 month, then 5/1 mg/kg per day PLUS Itraconazole 3 mg/kg PO daily X 6 months. OR Ketoconazole 5 mg/kg/d X 12m. OR Amphotericin B 0.3 mg/kg/d to total dose 30 mg/kg.
Clinical Hints	Acute or chronic pulmonary disease; verrucous or ulcerated mucocutaneous lesions are present in most cases, often with regional lymphadenopathy; the face, mouth and nose are principal sites of infection.
Synonyms	Brazilian blastomycosis, Lutz-Splendore-Almeida's disease, Paracoccidioides braziliensis, South American blastomycosis, Tropical granulomatous blastomycosis. ICD9: 116.1 ICD10: B41

Clinical

Paracoccidioidomycosis is characterized by a progressive, subacute to chronic granulmatous process which begins in the lungs [1]
• Infection spreads to the oral or nasal mucosa (with prominent regional lymphadenopathy) [2]
• The gastrointestinal tract [3] [4] skin or viscera, and central nervous system are occasionally involved [5-7]
• The disease may be limited to oral lesions without any evidence of pulmonary disease. [8]
• Odynophagia and dysphagia are common in patients with pulmonary infection. [9]

Two main clinical forms are recognized [10] :
• acute or subacute infection which affects young persons of both sexes and involves primarily the reticuloendothelial system
• chronic multifocal or unifocal infection of the respiratory tract [11] [12] , skin and mucous membranes is most commonly identified in adult males.

Rare complications of paracoccidioidomycosis have included spontaneous pneumothorax [13] and fatal acute respiratory distress syndrome. [14]

Extrapulmonary disease is found in over 70% of cases and may involve skin, mucous membranes, lymph nodes, muscles [15] , adrenals [16] , bone marrow [17] [18] , abdominal organs [19] or central nervous system (10% to 13%). [20-22]
• Unlike the presentation of leishmaniasis, oropharyngeal lesions are painful and bleed easily. [23]
• There is often a red infiltrated hard base with exuberant or papillomatous hemorrhagic granulomatous lesions.
• Edema of the lips and involvement of the gingivae is common. [24] [25]
• Laryngeal [26] and osseous [27] lesions may be misdiagnosed as malignancy.
• Bacterial superinfection of ulcerative lesions is more common that with oral ulcers due to mucocutaneous leishmaniasis
• Infection of the uterine cervix may be incidentally diagnosed by pap smear [28]
• Concomitant tuberculosis is often present.
• Skin lesions may mimic those of tuberculoid leprosy [29] and roentgenographic findings may suggest a diagnosis of sarcoidosis. [30]
• Rare cases of protein-losing enteropathy [31] , hypercalcemia [32] and adrenal insufficiency have been reported. [33]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 11 countries.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Paracoccidioidomycosis in Peru

The disease is most common in the northeastern region.

Approximately 100 cases had been reported as of 1970.

Three cases of were reported Quillabamba during 1990 to 1991. [34]

In 1985, a report was published in Germany of Paracoccioidomycosis acquired in Peru. [35]

References

1. Curr Opin Pulm Med 1999 Sep ;5(5):319-25.
2. Crit Rev Oral Biol Med 2003 ;14(5):377-83.
3. Rev Soc Bras Med Trop 2000 May-Jun;33(3):309-12.
4. Case Report Med 2010 ;2010:140505.
5. Arq Neuropsiquiatr 2006 Jun ;64(2A):269-76.
6. South Med J 2007 Jul ;100(7):709-11.
7. Rev Soc Bras Med Trop 2011 Jan-Feb;44(1):22-5.
8. J Contemp Dent Pract 2007 ;8(5):92-8.
9. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2008 Aug ;79(2):159-63.
10. Clin Infect Dis 1996 Nov ;23(5):1026-32.
11. Semin Respir Crit Care Med 2008 Apr ;29(2):182-97.
12. Radiographics 2012 Jan ;32(1):71-84.
13. Case Report Med 2010 ;2010:961984.
14. Med Mycol 2010 May ;48(3):542-5.
15. Mycopathologia 2009 Feb ;167(2):89-93.
16. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2010 Jul ;83(1):111-4.
17. Histopathology 2009 Mar ;54(4):486-9.
18. Mycopathologia 2010 Oct ;170(4):259-61.
19. Rev Soc Bras Med Trop 2000 May-Jun;33(3):309-12.
20. Invest Clin 2004 Sep ;45(3):277-88.
21. Braz J Infect Dis 2005 Apr ;9(2):126-33.
22. Rev Soc Bras Med Trop 2011 Jan-Feb;44(1):22-5.
23. Mycopathologia 2011 Oct 12;
24. Crit Rev Oral Biol Med 2003 ;14(5):377-83.
25. Oral Dis 2001 Jan ;7(1):56-60.
26. Am J Med Sci 2008 Feb ;335(2):149-50.
27. Pediatr Blood Cancer 2008 Jun ;50(6):1284-6.
28. Diagn Cytopathol 2008 Aug ;36(8):557-60.
29. Rev Inst Med Trop Sao Paulo 2008 Jan-Feb;50(1):47-50.
30. Radiologia 2011 Apr 27;
31. Braz J Infect Dis 2010 Sep-Oct;14(5):540-3.
32. J Med Case Reports 2008 ;2:262.
33. Rev Inst Med Trop Sao Paulo 2009 Jan-Feb;51(1):45-8.
34. Mycoses 1991 Nov-Dec;34(11-12):493-7.
35. Hautarzt 1985 Jul ;36(7):408-11.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Paragonimiasis

Agent	PARASITE - Platyhelminthes, Trematoda. Paragonimus westermani, P. heterotremus, P. skrjabini, P. miyazakii, P. africanus, et al.
Reservoir	Human Dog Cat Pig Wild carnivore, Snail (Semisulcospira, Thiara, etc)
Vector	None
Vehicle	Fresh-water crab (at least 8 species) Crayfish (Cambaroides)
Incubation Period	6w - 6m
Diagnostic Tests	Identification of ova in sputum or stool. Serologic and skin tests are available.
Typical Adult Therapy	Praziquantel 25 mg/kg TID X 2d. OR Bithionol 40 mg/kg every other day X 10 doses. OR Triclabendazole 10 mg/kg/d X 2
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Pulmonary infection with bloody or "rusty" sputum, central nervous system disease (eg, meningitis or seizures) and eosinophilia; subcutaneous nodules occasionally observed; parasite may survive for decades in human host.
Synonyms	Alaria, Endemic hemoptysis, Lung fluke, Oriental lung fluke, Paragonimus, Poikilorchis, Pulmonary distomiasis. ICD9: 121.2 ICD10: B66.4

Clinical

The acute phase of parasitic invasion and migration is accompanied by diarrhea, abdominal pain, fever, urticaria, hepatosplenomegaly, wheezing, cough, pleuritic pain, and eosinophilia [1] or hypereosinophilia. [2]
• Later, pulmonary manifestations include cough, expectoration of discolored sputum, hemoptysis, and chest roentgenographic abnormalities. [3] [4]
• Pulmonary infection may mimic lung cancer, both clinically and radiologically [5] [6]
• Paragonimiasis is a common cause of persistent pleural effusion in endemic regions [7] ; such collections may suggest the diagnosis of chylothorax. [8] [9]
• Extrapulmonary infection may involve the brain (less than 1% of cases) [10-12] , subcutaneous tissues (most commonly the trunk and thighs) or other organs. [13-16]
• Subcutaneous disease is found in 10% of patients with *P. westermani* infection, and 20% to 60% of those with *P. skrjabini* (*P. szechuanensis*) infection.
• Rare instances of disseminated infection with septic shock have been reported. [17]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 47 countries.

Paragonimiasis in Peru

The first case of Peruvian paragonimiasis was reported in 1910.

Cases are described in Cajamarca (local seroprevalence 9.6%), the Cordebamba Valley and the coast north of Lima.

Prevalence surveys:
0.5% of children in Cajabamba and Condebamba districts (Cajamarca, 2000 publication) [18]

310 cases were reported between 1910 and 1980.

Infecting species:
The local species is *Paragonimus mexicanus*.
- As many as three additional human-infecting species may be active: *P. peruvianus* [19] , *P. caliensis* [20] and *P. amazonicus*. [21]

Vehicles:

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

- Ceviche is implicated as the local vehicle.
- Infested crabs have been identified in Amazonas, Cajamarca, Huanuco, Jonin and Ucayali Departments.
- 17.5% of fresh water crabs (*Hypolobocera chilensis eigenmanni*) in the Condebamba Valley are infested.

The local snail reservoir is *Aroapyrgus costaricensis*.

References

1. Trends Parasitol 2008 Jul ;24(7):318-23.
2. Korean J Lab Med 2009 Jun ;29(3):185-93.
3. Radiographics 2005 Jan-Feb;25(1):135-55.
4. Trends Parasitol 2008 Jul ;24(7):318-23.
5. Gen Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2007 Nov ;55(11):470-2.
6. Korean J Parasitol 2011 Mar ;49(1):69-72.
7. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2009 Oct ;103(10):1019-23.
8. Nihon Kokyuki Gakkai Zasshi 2009 Oct ;47(10):890-4.
9. Chest 2011 Oct ;140(4):1064-6.
10. Semin Roentgenol 1997 Oct ;32(4):301-24.
11. Semin Neurol 1993 Jun ;13(2):201-8.
12. Clin Microbiol Rev 2009 Apr ;22(2):322-48, Table of Contents.
13. Infect Dis Clin North Am 1993 Sep ;7(3):699-716.
14. Clin Microbiol Rev 2009 Jul ;22(3):415-46.
15. Intern Med 2010 ;49(15):1645-8.
16. Br J Radiol 2011 Apr ;84(1000):e72-4.
17. Med Mycol 2011 Nov 22;
18. Rev Inst Med Trop Sao Paulo 2000 Sep-Oct;42(5):245-7.
19. J Parasitol 1985 Apr ;71(2):253-6.
20. J Parasitol 1972 Dec ;58(6):1210-1.
21. J Parasitol 1974 Jun ;60(3):547-8.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Parainfluenza virus infection

Agent	VIRUS - RNA. Paramyxoviridae: Respirovirus - Human Parainfluenza virus 1 and 3. Rubulavirus - Human Parainfluenza virus 2 and 4.
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Droplet
Incubation Period	3d - 8d
Diagnostic Tests	Viral culture (respiratory secretions). Serology. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Supportive
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Upper respiratory infection - often croup or laryngitis. The disease is most common during infancy; older children develop a 'cold-like' illness; the infection is complicated by pneumonia in 7% to 17% of cases.
Synonyms	Parainfluenza, Sendai. ICD9: 078.89,480.2 ICD10: J12.2

Clinical

Clinical forms of Parainfluenza virus infection include 'the common cold,' otitis media, croup (acute laryngotracheobronchitis) [1] , 'flu-like illness' [2] , bronchiolitis [3] and pneumonia.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Parainfluenza virus infection in Peru

Prevalence surveys:

3.2% of patients with acute respiratory infection in 13 cities (2006 to 2008) [4]

References

1. J Pediatr Health Care 2004 Nov-Dec;18(6):297-301.
2. J Med Virol 2009 Dec ;81(12):2066-71.
3. Curr Opin Pulm Med 2002 Mar ;8(2):112-6.
4. PLoS One 2009 ;4(7):e6118.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Parvovirus B19 infection

Agent	VIRUS - DNA. Parvoviridae, Parvovirinae: Erythrovirus B19
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Droplet
Incubation Period	4d - 14d (range 3d - 21d)
Diagnostic Tests	Serology. Nucleic acid amplification (testing should be reserved for the rare instance of complicated infection).
Typical Adult Therapy	Supportive
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Erythema infectiosum (erythema of cheeks; lacelike or morbilliform rash on extremities); febrile polyarthralgia, or bone marrow aplasia/hypoplasia may be present.
Synonyms	Duke's disease, Erythema infantum febrile, Erythema infectiosum, Erythema simplex marginatum, Erythrovirus B19, Fifth disease, Fourth disease, Funfte Krankheit, Parascarlatina, Parvovirus 4, Parvovirus B19, Sticker's disease. ICD9: 057.0 ICD10: B08.3

Clinical

Acute infection:
Erythema infectiosum is a mild childhood illness characterized by a facial rash ("slapped cheek" appearance), and a reticulated or lacelike rash on the trunk and extremities. [1]
• Papular-purpuric gloves-and-socks syndrome [2] , or localized and generalized petechial rashes may occur in some cases. [3-8]
• Reappearance of the rash may occur for several weeks following nonspecific stimuli such as change in temperature, sunlight, and emotional stress.
• The patient is otherwise well at rash onset but often gives a history of a systemic prodrome lasting 1 to 4 days.
• In some outbreaks, pruritis has been a common clinical feature. [9]
• Rubella-like, morbilliform [10] , vesicular and purpuric [11] rashes have also been reported.
• Asymptomatic infection has been reported in approximately 20% of children and adults.
• Rare instances of hepatosplenomegaly [12] and heart failure have been reported. [13]
• Co-infection with parvovirus and other hepatitis viruses may result in fulminant hepatic failure [14]

Joint manifestations:
In some outbreaks, arthralgias and arthritis have been commonly reported. [15]
• Infection may produce a symmetrical peripheral polyarthropathy.
• The hands are most frequently affected, followed by the knees and wrists.
• Symptoms are usually self-limited but may persist for several months.
• Joint symptoms, more common in adults, are encountered in approximately 20% of cases [16] and may occur as the sole manifestation of infection.

Instances of seizure [17] , coma, encephalitic ataxia or chorea [18] [19] , meningoencephalitis [20] , autonomic or sensory neuropathy [21] , cranial nerve palsy [22] , myocarditis [23] [24] , severe endothelialitis (Degos-like syndrome) [25] and acute hepatitis have been reported. [26-29]
• Sequelae remain in 22% of patients with neurological involvement [30]
• A distinct form of Parvovirus infection known as "papular-purpuric gloves and socks syndrome" is characterized by fever and edematous rash, often associated with conjunctivitis and arthritis [31]
• Additional complications include glomerulonephritis [32] , Melkersson-Rosenthal syndrome and hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis [33] [34]
• Hepatic dysfunction may be present in some cases. [35]

Parvovirus B19 infection and hematological disease:
Parvovirus B19 is the primary etiologic agent causing Transient Aplastic Crisis (TAC) in patients with chronic hemolytic

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

anemias (e.g., sickle cell disease, hemoglobin SC disease, hereditary spherocytosis, alpha-thalassemia, and autoimmune hemolytic anemia) and occasionally follows anemia due to blood loss. [36]
• Patients with TAC typically present with pallor, weakness, and lethargy and may report a nonspecific prodromal illness during the preceding 1 to 7 days.
• Few patients with TAC report a rash.
• In the acute phase, patients usually have a moderate to severe anemia with absence of reticulocytes; and bone marrow examination shows a hypoplastic or an aplastic erythroid series with a normal myeloid series.
• Recovery is indicated by a return of reticulocytes in the peripheral smear approximately 7 to 10 days after their disappearance.
• TAC may require transfusion and hospitalization and can be fatal if not treated promptly.

A false positive serological reaction toward Epstein-Barr virus has been reported in Parvovirus B19 infection. [37]

A Parvovirus B19-related severe chronic anemia associated with red cell aplasia has been described in transplant recipients [38] , patients on maintenance chemotherapy for acute lymphocytic leukemia, patients with congenital immunodeficiencies, and patients with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-related immunodeficiency. [39]

Infection of the intestinal mucosa may produce symptoms of inflammatory bowel disease. [40]

Intrapartum infections:
Intrauterine infections can lead to specific or permanent organ defects in the fetus (e.g. heart anomalies, eye diseases, micrognathy, chronic anemia, myocarditis, hepatitis, meconium peritonitis and central nervous system anomalies). [41-43]
• Thrombocytopenia is reported in 46% of cases [44]
• Rare cases of transient neonatal leukoerythroblastosis have been reported [45]
• In most reported B19 infections occurring during pregnancy, the fetus has not been adversely affected; however, in some cases B19 infection has been associated with fetal death. [46-48]
• The risk of fetal death attributable to maternal parvovirus infection is estimated at less than 10%.
• Fetal death most commonly occurs from the 10th through the 20th weeks of pregnancy.
• Although maternal infection appears to be common in late pregnancy, hydrops is relatively rare. [49]

A related member of the family Parvovirinae, Human Bocavirus, is discussed under 'Respiratory viruses • miscellaneous'

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Int J Dermatol 2004 Oct ;43(10):747-9.
2. J Clin Virol 2011 Aug 30;
3. Pediatrics 2010 Apr ;125(4):e787-92.
4. Int J Dermatol 2008 Jul ;47(7):760-2.
5. Clin Pediatr (Phila) 2006 Apr ;45(3):275-80.
6. New Microbiol 2006 Jan ;29(1):45-8.
7. J Am Acad Dermatol 2005 May ;52(5 Suppl 1):S109-13.
8. Pediatr Dermatol 1998 Jan-Feb;15(1):35-7.
9. J R Coll Gen Pract 1987 May ;37(298):210-1.
10. Rev Soc Bras Med Trop 2008 Jul-Aug;41(4):338-44.
11. Ann Dermatol Venereol 2010 Nov ;137(11):709-12.
12. J Trop Med 2011 ;2011:287914.
13. Clin Exp Dermatol 2008 Aug ;33(5):588-90.
14. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2009 Jul ;28(7):649-50.
15. Clin Perinatol 2005 Sep ;32(3):697-704.
16. Clin Rheumatol 2009 Sep ;28(9):1067-71.
17. J Trop Med 2011 ;2011:287914.
18. J Child Neurol 2008 Sep ;23(9):1078-80.
19. Ann Trop Paediatr 2010 ;30(4):339-44.
20. Clin Infect Dis 2008 Aug 1;47(3):385-7.
21. Brain Dev 2011 Feb ;33(2):161-5.
22. Eur J Ophthalmol 2010 Jul-Aug;20(4):802-4.
23. N Engl J Med 2010 Apr 1;362(13):1248-9.
24. J Clin Virol 2011 Jan ;50(1):61-4.
25. J Cutan Pathol 2008 Oct ;35 Suppl 1:20-5.
26. Ugeskr Laeger 2007 Nov 19;169(47):4075-7.
27. BMC Infect Dis 2010 ;10:246.
28. Scand J Infect Dis 2011 Jul ;43(6-7):547-9.
29. J Clin Microbiol 2011 Sep ;49(9):3422-4.
30. Clin Infect Dis 2009 Jun 15;48(12):1713-23.
31. J Am Acad Dermatol 2009 Apr ;60(4):691-5.
32. PMID 19735054
33. Clin Exp Dermatol 2009 Dec ;34(8):e623-5.
34. APMIS 2009 Oct ;117(10):773-7.
35. Ugeskr Laeger 1998 Oct 26;160(44):6355-6.
36. Rev Med Virol 2003 Nov-Dec;13(6):347-59.
37. Clin Vaccine Immunol 2009 Mar ;16(3):372-5.
38. Clin Infect Dis 2006 Jul 1;43(1):40-8.
39. Arch Pathol Lab Med 2007 May ;131(5):799-804.
40. J Clin Microbiol 2009 May ;47(5):1591-5.
41. Z Geburtshilfe Neonatol 2007 Apr ;211(2):60-8.
42. Infect Dis Obstet Gynecol 2008 ;2008:524601.
43. N Engl J Med 1987 Jan 22;316(4):183-6.
44. BJOG 2008 Jan ;115(1):76-81.
45. Int J Infect Dis 2009 Nov ;13(6):e473-5.
46. Infect Dis Obstet Gynecol 2003 ;11(3):175-9.
47. J Clin Virol 2006 May ;36(1):1-7.
48. Reprod Toxicol 2006 May ;21(4):421-35.
49. Fetal Diagn Ther 2011 ;30(1):41-7.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Pediculosis

Agent	PARASITE - Insecta. Anoplura: Pediculus humanus, Phthirus pubis.
Reservoir	Human
Vector	Louse
Vehicle	Contact
Incubation Period	7d
Diagnostic Tests	Identification of adults and "nits."
Typical Adult Therapy	Permethrin 1%; or malthion 0.5%; or lindane OR Ivermectin 200 mcg/kg PO
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Permethrin 1%; or malthion 0.5%; or lindane OR Ivermectin 200 mcg/kg PO (> 15 kg body weight)
Clinical Hints	Pruritus in the setting of poor personal hygiene; adults or nits may be visible; note that the body louse (*Pediculus humanus* var. corporis; not the head louse) transmits diseases such as epidemic typhus, trench fever and relapsing fever.
Synonyms	Crab louse, Lausebefall, Pediculose, Pediculus capitus, Pediculus corporis, Pedikulose, Phthirus pubis, Pidocci. ICD9: 132 ICD10: B85

Clinical

Most louse infestations are asymptomatic, with only 15% to 36% of patients complaining of pruritis.
• The principal clinical finding consists of presence of the lice themselves, and their eggs ('nits'). [1] [2]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. J Am Acad Dermatol 2004 Jun ;50(6):819-42, quiz 842-4.
2. N Engl J Med 2002 May 23;346(21):1645-50.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Pentastomiasis - Linguatula

Agent	PARASITE - Pentastomid worm. Linguatula serrata
Reservoir	Herbivore
Vector	None
Vehicle	Meat (liver or lymph nodes of sheep/goat)
Incubation Period	Unknown
Diagnostic Tests	Identification of larvae in nasal discharge.
Typical Adult Therapy	No specific therapy available
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Pharyngeal or otic itching, cough, rhinitis or nasopharyngitis which follows ingestion of undercooked liver.
Synonyms	Halzoun, Linguatula, Marrara syndrome. ICD9: 128.8 ICD10: B83.8

Clinical

Infestation ("halzoun" or "marrara syndrome") is associated with pain and itching in the throat or ear, lacrimation, cough, hemoptysis, rhinorrhea or hoarseness. [1] [2]
• Complications include respiratory obstruction, epistaxis, facial paralysis or involvement of the eye.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 184 countries.

References

1. Rev Infect Dis 1987 Nov-Dec;9(6):1087-94.
2. Acta Trop 1996 Dec 16;62(3):127-34.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Pericarditis - bacterial

Agent	BACTERIUM. Streptococcus pneumoniae, Staphylococcus aureus, et al
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Endogenous
Incubation Period	Variable
Diagnostic Tests	Ultrasonography and cardiac imaging techniques. Culture of pericardial fluid (include mycobacterial culture).
Typical Adult Therapy	Antimicrobial agent(s) appropriate to known or anticipated pathogen. Drainage as indicated
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Fever, chest pain and dyspnea; patients are acutely ill and have overt signs such as venous distention, and an enlarged cardiac 'shadow'; concurrent pneumonia or upper respiratory infection may be present; case-fatality rate = 20%.
Synonyms	Bacterial pericarditis, Pericardite. ICD9: 074.23,074.2,115.03,420 ICD10: I30

Clinical

Viral pericarditis often follows a prodrome of upper respiratory infection.
• Typical findings include fever and chest pain. [1] [2]
• The pain may be pleuritic or positional (ie, exacerbated by bending forward) and associated with signs and symptoms of congestive heart failure.
• Concurrent myocarditis, pneumonia or pleuritis are often present.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. N Engl J Med 2004 Nov 18;351(21):2195-202.
2. Lancet 2004 Feb 28;363(9410):717-27.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Perinephric abscess

Agent	BACTERIUM OR FUNGUS. Escherichia coli, other facultative gram negative bacilli, Candida albicans, et al
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	None
Incubation Period	Variable
Diagnostic Tests	Urine and blood culture. Renal imaging (CT, etc).
Typical Adult Therapy	Antimicrobial agent(s) appropriate to known or anticipated pathogen. Surgery as indicated
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Unexplained fever, leukocytosis and flank pain; patients are typically over age 50, often diabetic; consider in the patient with nonresponsive 'pyelonephritis' or a renal mass (by examination or x-ray).
Synonyms	

Clinical

Symptoms may be overt or subtle, and limited to unexplained fever; indeed, 33% of such lesions are first diagnosed at autopsy.
• Typical patients are female and over the age of 50. [1-3]
• Diabetes and evidence for preceding or current urinary tract infection or bacteremia (including endocarditis) may be present.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Med Clin North Am 1988 Sep ;72(5):993-1014.
2. Infect Dis Clin North Am 1987 Dec ;1(4):907-26.
3. Infect Dis Clin North Am 1997 Sep ;11(3):663-80.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Perirectal abscess

Agent	BACTERIUM. Various (often mixed anaerobic and aerobic flora)
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Endogenous
Incubation Period	Variable
Diagnostic Tests	Culture of drainage material.
Typical Adult Therapy	Surgical drainage and antibiotics effective against fecal flora
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Anal or perianal pain with fever and a tender mass suggest this diagnosis; granulocytopenic patients commonly develop small, soft and less overt abscesses - often due to *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.
Synonyms	

Clinical

Perirectal abscess is a self-defined illness usually associated with overt local pain, swelling, tenderness and fluctuance. [1]
• Abscesses in neutropenic patients are often more subtle, and may present as unexplained fever without marked local findings.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Ann Emerg Med 1995 May ;25(5):597-603.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Peritonitis - bacterial

Agent	BACTERIUM. Various (often mixed anaerobic and aerobic flora)
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Endogenous
Incubation Period	Variable
Diagnostic Tests	Culture of blood and peritoneal fluid. Peritoneal fluid cell count may also be useful.
Typical Adult Therapy	Antimicrobial agent(s) appropriate to known or anticipated pathogens. Surgery as indicated
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Abdominal pain and tenderness, vomiting, absent bowel sounds, guarding and rebound; diarrhea may be present in children; search for cause: visceral infection or perforation, trauma, underlying cirrhosis (spontaneous peritonitis) etc.
Synonyms	Acute peritonitis, Bacterial peritonitis, Peritonite. ICD9: 567 ICD10: K65

Clinical

Bacterial peritonitis following trauma, infection or perforation of an abdominal viscus is usually overt clinically. [1]

Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis is somewhat more subtle, and should be suspected when unexplained deterioration occurs in a patient with ascites or chronic liver disease. [2] [3]
• As many as 30% of patients are asymptomatic, and the remainder present with fever, chills, abdominal pain, diarrhea, increasing ascites, encephalopathy or renal dysfunction.
• Abdominal tenderness, guarding and hypotension may be present.
• Bacteremia is a poor prognostic factor in these patients. [4]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Am J Surg 2003 Nov 28;186(5A):15S-22S; discussion 31S-34S.
2. Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis 1998 Aug ;17(8):542-50.
3. Semin Liver Dis 1997 ;17(3):203-17.
4. Scand J Infect Dis 2007 ;39(8):697-702.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Pertussis

Agent	BACTERIUM. Bordetella pertussis An aerobic gram-negative coccobacillus
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Air Infected secretions
Incubation Period	7d - 10d (range 5d - 21d)
Diagnostic Tests	Culture & direct fluorescence (nasopharynx). Alert laboratory when suspected. Serology.
Typical Adult Therapy	Respiratory precautions. Erythromycin 500 mg QID X 10d. Alternatives: Azithromycin, Clarithromycin
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Respiratory precautions: Erythromycin 10 mg/kg QID X 10d. Alternatives: Azithromycin, Clarithromycin
Vaccines	DTaP DTP
Clinical Hints	Coryza, paroxysmal cough, occasional pneumonia or otitis; lymphocytosis; most often diagnosed in young children; epistaxis and subconjunctival hemorrhage often noted; seizures (below age 2); case-fatality rate = 0.5%.
Synonyms	Bordetella holmesii, Bordetella parapertussis, Bordetella pertussis, Coqueluche, Keuchhusten, Kikhosta, Kikhoste, Kinkhoest, Parapertussis, Pertosse, Syndrome coqueluchoide, Tos convulsa, Tos farina, Tosse convulsa, Tussis convulsa, Whooping cough. ICD9: 033 ICD10: A37

Clinical

WHO Case definition for surveillance: [1] [2]
Clinical case definition
A person with a cough lasting at least 2 weeks with at least one of the following:
• paroxysms (i.e. fits) of coughing
• inspiratory .whooping.
• post-tussive vomiting (i.e. vomiting immediately after coughing)
• without other apparent cause
Laboratory criteria for diagnosis
• Isolation of *Bordetella pertussis*, or
• Detection of genomic sequences by polymerase chain reaction (PCR)
Case classification
• Suspected: A case that meets the clinical case definition.
• Confirmed: A person with a cough that is laboratory-confirmed.

Acute illness:
Following an incubation period of 7 to 10 days (range 6 to 20) the patient develops coryza and cough (the catarrhal stage).
• After one to two weeks, the cough progresses into the paroxysmal stage. [3] [4]
• Post-tussive vomiting is common, and young children and older infants may exhibit an inspiratory "whoop."
• Among infants younger than six months, apnea is common and the whoop may be absent. [5]
• The paroxysmal stage lasts three to four weeks (range one to six).
• The convalescent stage lasts for two to four weeks.

Complications:
Infants are at increased risk of complications from pertussis, while pertussis among adolescents and adults tends to be milder and may be limited to a persistent cough. [6]
• Over 70% of infants younger than 6 months require hospitalization.
• Complications of pertussis can include secondary bacterial pneumonia (the most common cause of death in pertussis), seizures and encephalopathy.
• Other, less serious complications include otitis media and dehydration.
• Severe coughing can lead to pneumothorax, epistaxis, subdural hematoma, hernia, and rectal prolapse.
• Pertussis in adults is often characterized by unexplained prolonged cough. [7]
• Pertussis-RSV infection is common. [8]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

• Rare cases of acute disseminated encephalomyelitis [9] and hemolytic-uremic syndrome have been ascribed to pertussis [10] [11]

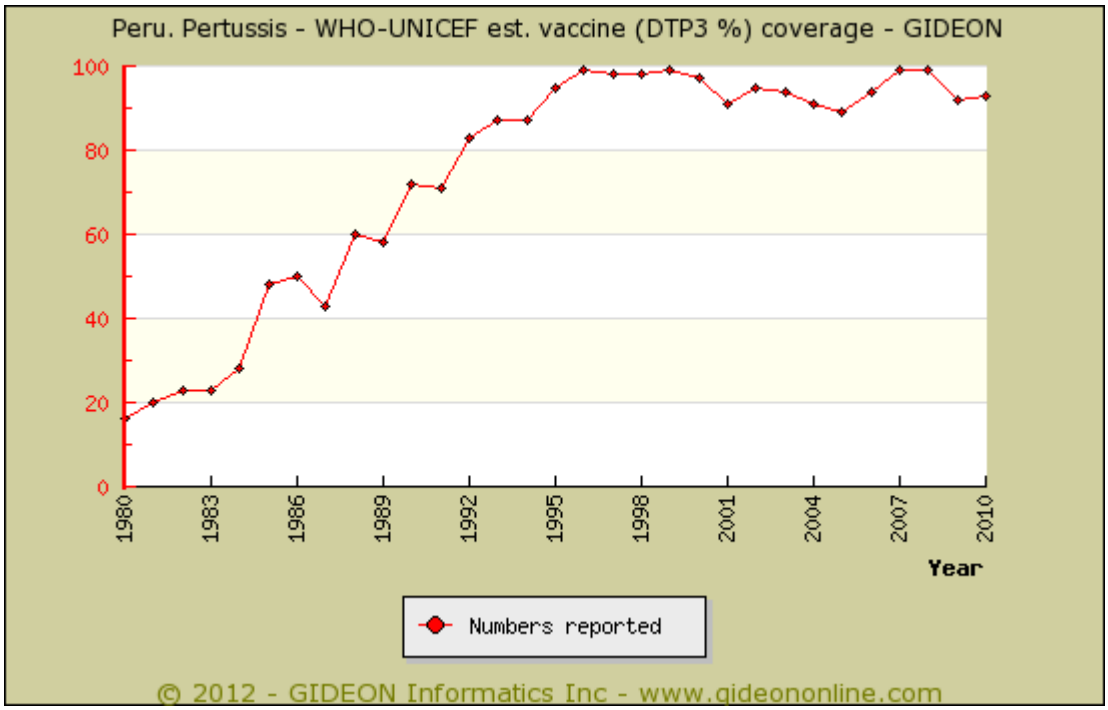
• Human Bocavirus infection may mimic the symptoms of pertussis [12]

Parapertussis is caused by *Bordetella parapertussis*, and shares many of the clinical features of pertussis.
• 70% of infections are asymptomatic.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

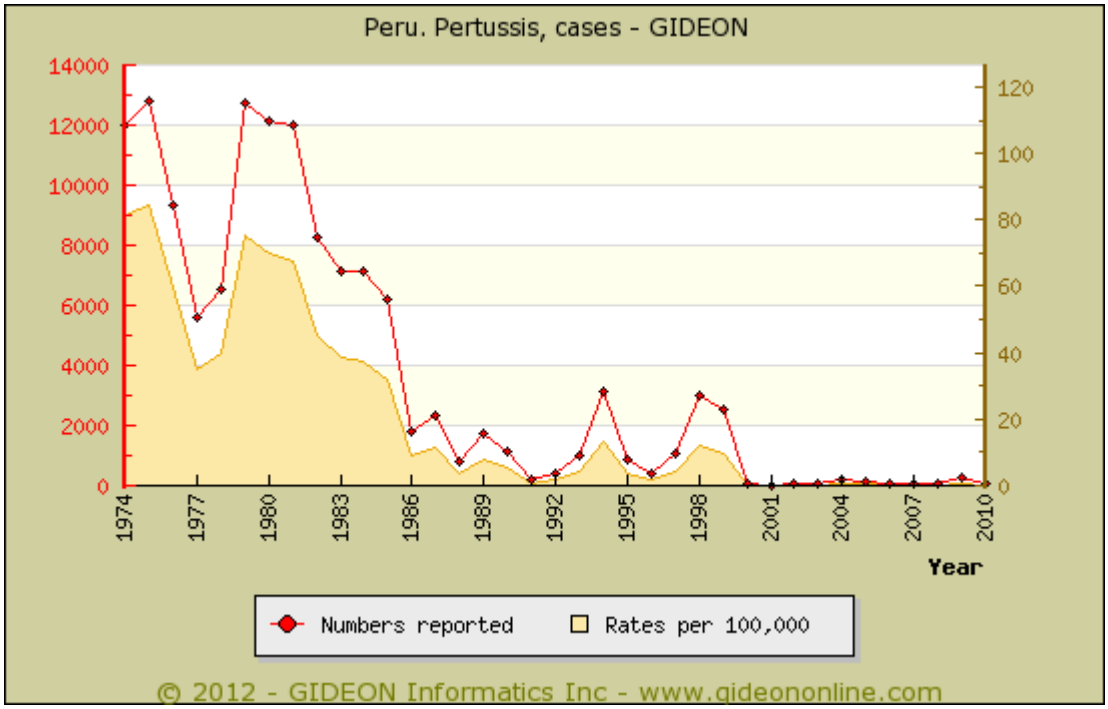
Pertussis in Peru

Vaccine Schedule:
BCG - birth
DT - 3,4 months (National ESAVI)
DTwP - 2, 3, 4 months; Part of country
DTwPHibHep - 2, 4 months; Part of country
HepB - birth; 2, 4 months
Hib - 2, 4 months
MMR - 12 months
MR - 15-19 years
OPV - 2, 3, 4 months
Pneumo conj - 3, 5, 12 months
Rotavirus - 2,4 months
TT/Td - 15-49 years (x2)
Yellow fever - 9 months [local population living in endemic areas]



Graph: Peru. Pertussis - WHO-UNICEF est. vaccine (DTP3 %) coverage

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



Graph: Peru. Pertussis, cases

Notes:
1. One fatal case was reported in 2002; 2 in 2003; 3 in 2004.
2. 4,620 cases were reported during 2001 to 2007 - including 608 confirmed cases.

References

1. J Public Health Manag Pract 2009 Nov-Dec;15(6):479-84.
2. Int J Infect Dis 2010 Dec ;14(12):e1072-5.
3. Aust Fam Physician 2004 May ;33(5):317-9.
4. Lancet Infect Dis 2002 Dec ;2(12):744-50.
5. CMAJ 2005 Feb 15;172(4):509-15.
6. Paediatr Respir Rev 2008 Sep ;9(3):201-11; quiz 211-2.
7. N Engl J Med 2005 Mar 24;352(12):1215-22.
8. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2007 Apr ;26(4):316-8.
9. Ann Trop Paediatr 2011 ;31(3):269-72.
10. Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis 2006 Aug ;25(8):515-7.
11. Pediatr Nephrol 2010 Jul ;25(7):1361-4.
12. Pediatrics 2008 Mar ;121(3):e631-7.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Pharyngeal & cervical space infx.

Agent	BACTERIUM. Streptococcus pyogenes, mixed oral anaerobes, etc.
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Endogenous
Incubation Period	Variable
Diagnostic Tests	Careful examination of region and X-ray (or CT scan). Smear and culture of pus if available.
Typical Adult Therapy	Surgical drainage and parenteral antibiotics effective against oral flora
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Fever, painful swelling and displacement of the tongue, fauces and other intraoral structures; dysphagia, dyspnea or jugular phlebitis may ensue in more virulent infections.
Synonyms	Cervical space infection, Lemmier's syndrome, Ludwig's angina, Post-anginal septicemia, Quinsy. ICD9: 682.0,682.1 ICD10: J36,J39.0,J39.1

Clinical

Signs and symptoms reflect the site of infection: [1]
• masticator, buccal, canine or parotid spaces
• submandibular, submaxillary and submandibular spaces (Ludwig's angina)
• lateral pharyngeal, retropharngeal or paratracheal spaces
• peritonsillar tissues (quinsy)
• jugular vein (post-anginal septicemia = Lemmiere's syndrome) [2] [3]

Lemmiere's syndrome is a potentially fatal infection caused by *Fusobacterium necrophorum*.
• The condition is most common among young healthy persons and typically begins with pharyngotonsillitis which spreads to the parapharyngeal spaces to produce septic phlebitis of the internal jugular vein. [4-6]
• Submandibular edema and tenderness along the sternocleidomastoid muscle are noted, usually unilaterally.
• After one to two weeks, the patient develops multiple metastatic abscesses of the lungs, muscles [7] , bones, joints • or rarely, brain.
• Hyperbilirubinemia and mild disseminated intravascular coagulation may be present.
• The case-fatality rate is 4% to 33%, even with appropriate antimicrobial therapy.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Eur Arch Otorhinolaryngol 2009 Feb ;266(2):273-7.
2. South Med J 2003 Sep ;96(9):928-32.
3. Am J Otolaryngol 2003 Mar-Apr;24(2):111-7.
4. Clin Microbiol Rev 2007 Oct ;20(4):622-59.
5. ORL J Otorhinolaryngol Relat Spec 2003 Mar-Apr;65(2):117-20.
6. Medicine (Baltimore) 2002 Nov ;81(6):458-65.
7. Am J Med Sci 2008 Jun ;335(6):499-501.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Pharyngitis - bacterial

Agent	BACTERIUM. Most often Streptococcus pyogenes; Str. groups B, C, F and G are occasionally isolated
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Droplet Rarely food
Incubation Period	1d - 5d
Diagnostic Tests	Throat swab for culture or antigen detection (group A Streptococcus) ASLO titer may not indicate current infection
Typical Adult Therapy	Penicillin G or Penicillin V or other antistreptococcal antibiotic to maintain serum level for 10 days
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Purulent pharyngitis and cervical lymphadenopathy usually indicate streptococcal etiology; however, viruses (mononucleosis, enteroviruses) and other bacteria (gonorrhea, diphtheria) should also be considered.
Synonyms	Acute pharyngitis, Bacterial pharyngitis, Mal di gola batterica, Oral thrush, Streptococcal pharyngitis, Tonsillitis - bacterial, Vincent's angina. ICD9: 034.0,462 ICD10: J02,J03

Clinical

This is a self-defined condition characterized by erythema and pain in the pharynx, often associated with fever, dysphagia and upper respiratory tract infection. [1]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Paediatr Drugs 2003 ;5 Suppl 1:13-23.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Pityriasis rosea

Agent	UNKNOWN. Human herpesvirus 7 has been implicated
Reservoir	Unknown
Vector	Unknown
Vehicle	Unknown
Incubation Period	Unknown
Diagnostic Tests	Clinical features.
Typical Adult Therapy	Supportive; ultraviolet B exposure is suggested
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	3 to 8 week illness; herald patch followed by crops of salmon-colored macules and papules; pruritus; systemic symptoms rare.
Synonyms	

Clinical

Pityriasis rosea is a mild exanthem characterized by oval or round macules or papules which evolve following the appearance of a "herald patch" (80% of cases).
• Fine desquamation and pruritus are common.
• Rarely, the condition may recur. [1]
• In Black patients, Pityriasis rosea may present with facial and scalp involvement, post-inflammatory disorders of pigmentation and papular lesions. [2]
• The disease should be distinguished from secondary syphilis • the latter characterized by prominent lymphadenopathy; lack of pruritis and herald patch; and accompanying fever and systemic signs. [3]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Clin Exp Dermatol 2009 Jul ;34(5):e114-6.
2. Cases J 2009 ;2:6796.
3. J Am Acad Dermatol 1985 Apr ;12(4):597-624.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Plague

Agent	BACTERIUM. Yersinia pestis A facultative gram-negative bacillus
Reservoir	Rodent Rabbit Cat Wild carnivore
Vector	Flea (Pulex; Xenopsylla)
Vehicle	Air Contact
Incubation Period	2d - 7d (range 1d - 14d)
Diagnostic Tests	Culture (blood, sputum, pus). Fluorescent (DFA) staining of pus. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Strict isolation. Gentamicin 2 mg/kg IV loading dose, then 1.7 mg/kg Q8h. OR Streptomycin 15 mg/kg q12h X 10d. OR Doxycycline 100 mg PO BID X 10d. OR Chloramphenicol 20 mg/kg PO QID
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Gentamicin 2 mg/kg IV loading dose, then 1.7 mg/kg Q8h OR Streptomycin 10 mg/kg q8h X 10d. OR Chloramphenicol 15 mg/kg PO QID X 10d
Vaccine	Plague
Clinical Hints	Suppurative lymphadenitis; septicemia; hemorrhagic pneumonia; history of animal contact in many cases; case-fatality rates for bubonic plague without therapy are 50% to 60%.
Synonyms	Black death, Black plague, Bubonic plague, Glandular plague, Hemorrhagic plague, Peste, Pneumonic plague, Saint Roch's disease, Yersinia pestis. ICD9: 020 ICD10: A20

Clinical

WHO Case definition for surveillance:
Disease characterized by rapid onset of fever, chills, headache, severe malaise, prostration, with
• bubonic form: extreme painful swelling of lymph nodes (buboes)
• pneumonic form: cough with blood-stained sputum, chest pain, difficult breathing
• Note: Both forms can progress to a septicemic form with toxemia: sepsis without evident buboes rarely occurs.
Laboratory criteria for diagnosis
• Isolation of *Yersinia pestis* in cultures from buboes, blood, CSF or sputum or
• Passive hemagglutination (PHA) test, demonstrating an at least fourfold change in antibody titer, specific for F1 antigen of *Y. pestis*, as determined by the hemagglutination inhibition test (HI) in paired sera.
Case classification
• Suspected: A case compatible with the clinical description. May or may not be supported by laboratory finding of Gram stain negative bipolar coccobacilli in clinical material (bubo aspirate, sputum, tissue, blood).
• Probable: A suspected case with Positive direct fluorescent antibody (FA) test for *Y. pestis* in clinical specimen; or passive hemagglutination test, with antibody titer of at least 1:10, specific for the F1 antigen of *Y. pestis* as determined by the hemagglutination inhibition test (HI); or epidemiological link with a confirmed case.
• Confirmed: A suspected or probable case that is laboratory-confirmed.

Symptoms:
The initial features of plague are nonspecific and include fever, chills, myalgias, pharyngitis, headache.
• Regional lymph nodes are enlarged, painful and extremely tender. [1]
• Additional features, notably in patients with septicemic or pneumomic plague include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, hematemesis, hematochezia, cough with hemoptysis, dyspnea and signs of meningitis.

Signs:
The physical examination reveals fever, tachycardia, tachypnea, and hypotension.
• Buboes are usually inguinal (60% to 90%), axillary (30%), cervical (10%), or epitrochlear (10%).
• Femoral nodes are involved more frequently than inguinal nodes. [2]
• Nodes are typically no larger than 5 cm, extremely tender, erythematous, and surrounded by a boggy hemorrhagic area.
• A maculopapular lesion may be found at the site of the flea bite.
• Acral cyanosis, ecchymosis, petechiae, and digital gangrene are seen in patients with septicemic plague.
• Signs of septic shock or DIC may also be present.

Plague pneumonia: [3]
Primary plague pneumonia follows an incubation period of 1 to 3 days, with sudden onset of fever, chills, headache and

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

malaise. [4]
• Cough is prominent, with copious sputum production, chest pain and dyspnea.
• Profuse hemoptysis is common.
• Physical examination reveals rales and diffuse areas of dullness to percussion. [5]
• Untreated plague pneumonia is virtually always fatal.

Rare instances of gastrointestinal plague have been associated with ingestion of contaminated meat. [6]

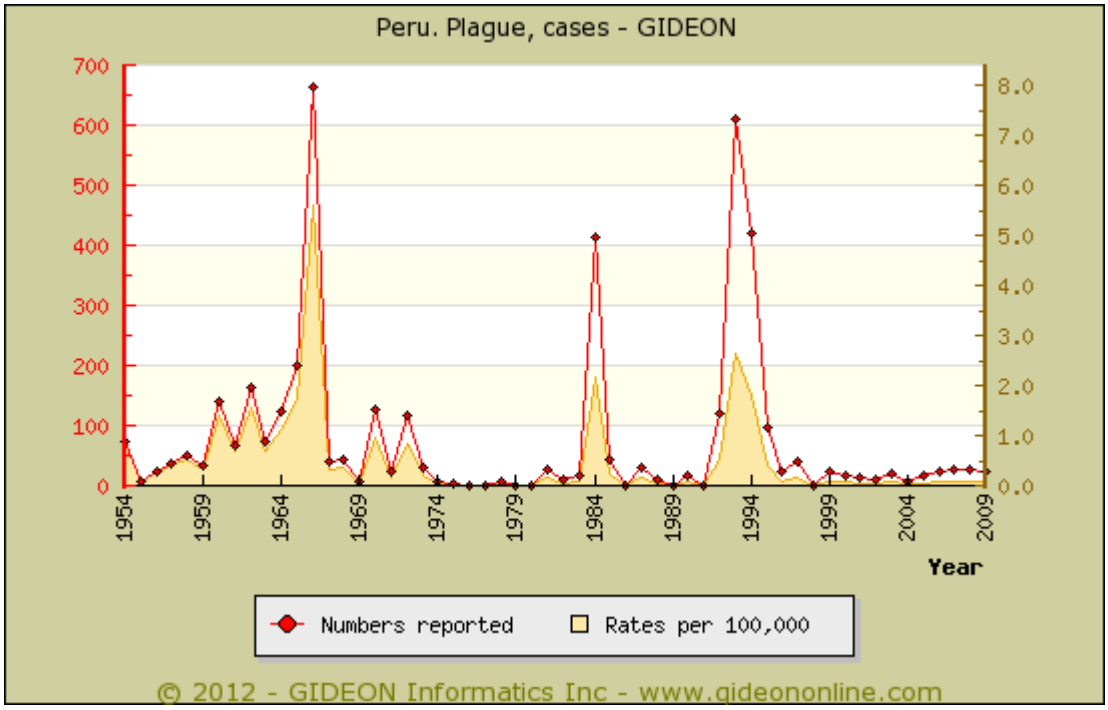
This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 38 countries.

Plague in Peru

Plague was first reported in Peru in 1903. [7]

Plague is currently or recently endemic to:
Cajamarca Department
Chota Province:
    Llama District
    Miracosta District
    Tocmoche District
San Miguel Province:
    Nanchoc District
    San Gregorio District
    San Miguel District
San Pablo Province:
    San Louis District
La Libertad Department
Lambayeque Department
Piura Department
Ayabaca Province:
    Canales District
    Lagunas District
    Montero District
    Paimas District
    Sapillica District
    Suyo District
Huancabamba Province
    C. de la Frontera District
    Canchaque District
    Huancabamba District
Piura Province:
    Las Lomas District

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



Graph: Peru. Plague, cases

Notes:
1. During 1985 to 1999, Peru accounted for 70.9% of plague cases and 56.1% of plague deaths for the Americas.
2. 8,865 cases were reported during 1903 to 1912; 6,922 during 1913 to 1922; 4,642 during 1923 to 1932; 1,087 during 1933 to 1942; 655 during 1943 to 1949; 1,248 during 1992 to 1994. [8]

Individual years:

1993 - Principal activity in San Miguel Province. [9]

1994 - From La Libertad and Lambayeque Departments. [10]

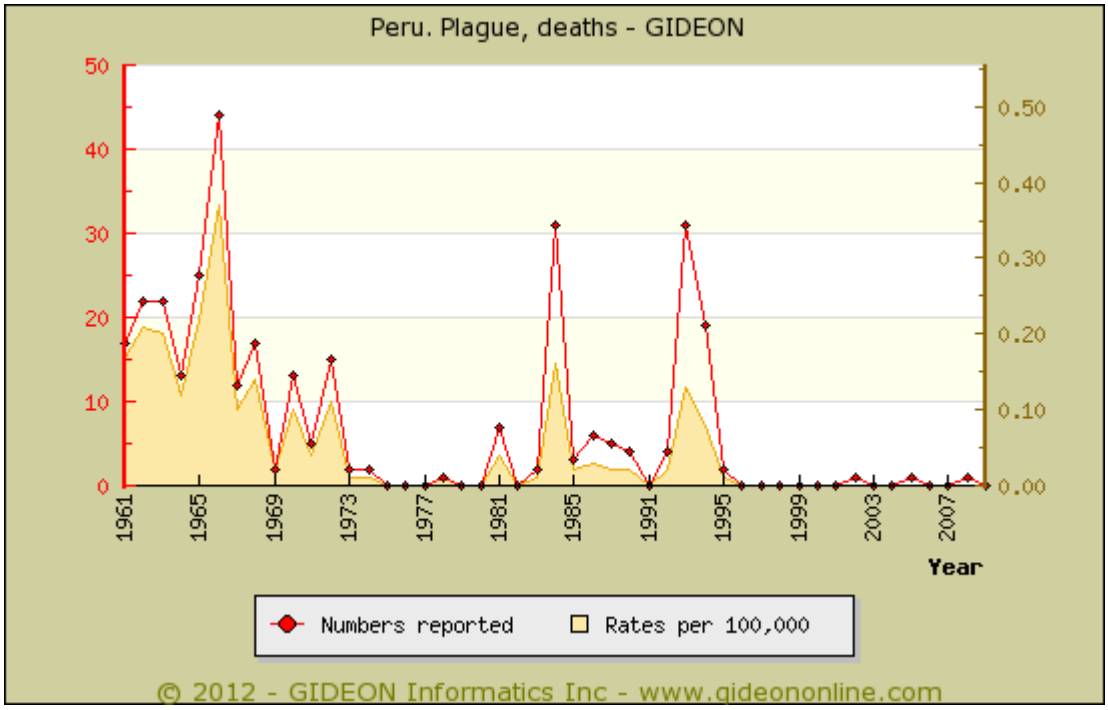
1995 - Included 93 cases from Cajamarca Department, 1 from Lambayeque and 3 from Libertad Departments. [11]

1996 - 22 from Cajamarca Department and 1 from La Libertad. [12]

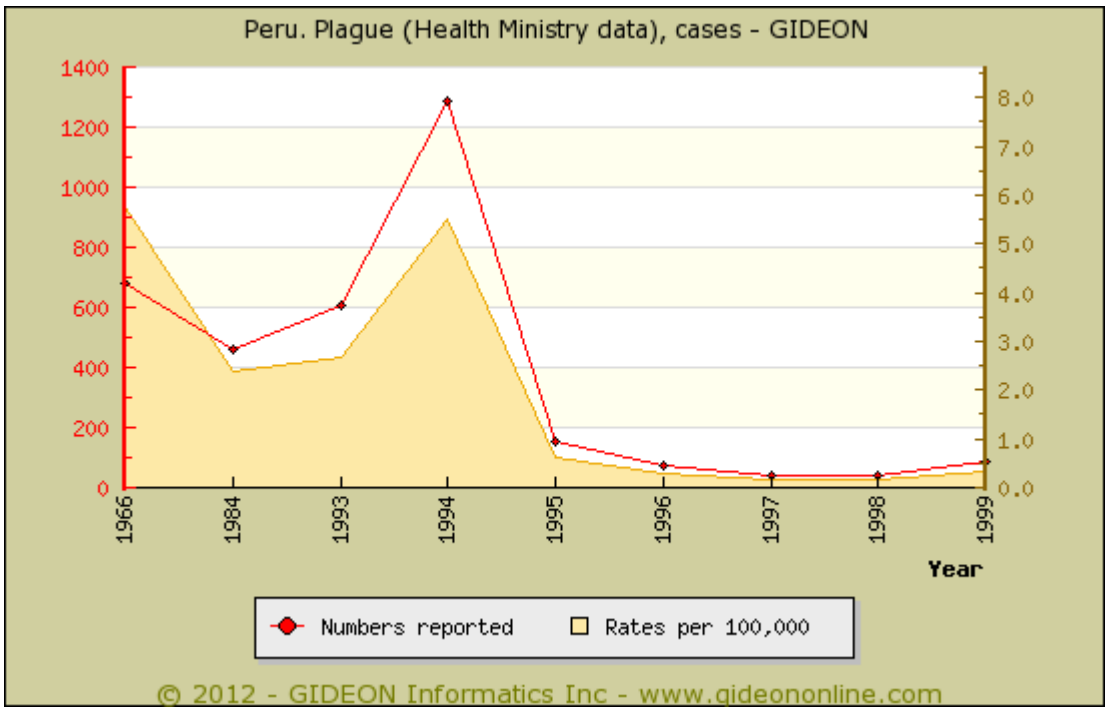
1999 - Most cases in Cajamarca I and Lambayeque health divisions, with additional cases from Cajamarca II and Piura health divisions. [13]

2000 - Cases reported in Cajamarca and Lambayeque departments. [14]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



Graph: Peru. Plague, deaths



Graph: Peru. Plague (Health Ministry data), cases

Notable outbreaks:

1984 to 1985 - An outbreak (457 cases, 34 fatal) was reported in Cajamarca and Piura.
1989 - An outbreak (5 cases, 1 fatal) was reported in Jacocha, Huancabamba, Piura's mountains. [15] [16]
1992 - An outbreak (1,310 cases, 56 fatal) was reported in San Miguel Province and Cajamarca Department. [17]
1995 - An outbreak (93 cases) was reported in Cajamarca Department. [18] [19]
1999 - An outbreak (5 cases, 1 fatal) was reported in the Piura mountains. [20] [21]
2010 - Outbreaks (32 cases, including 4 of pneumonic plague) were reported in Trujillo [22] and La Libertad. [23-28]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

References

1. Infect Dis Clin North Am 1991 Mar ;5(1):165-75.
2. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20060528.1500
3. Semin Respir Infect 1997 Mar ;12(1):12-23.
4. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20060614.1650
5. Semin Respir Infect 2003 Sep ;18(3):159-67.
6. Epidemiol Infect 2011 May ;139(5):728-35.
7. Bull World Health Organ 1951 ;4(4):475-533.
8. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 2006 Jul 14;81(28):278-84.
9. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 1995 Feb 17;70(7):45-8.
10. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 1996 May 31;71(22):165-8.
11. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 1997 Nov 14;72(46):344-7.
12. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 1998 Nov 20;73(47):366-9.
13. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 2000 Oct 20;75(42):338-43.
14. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 2003 Apr 18;78(16):130-5.
15. Rev Soc Bras Med Trop 2001 Jan-Feb;34(1):87-90.
16. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 1990 Oct 19;65(42):321-3.
17. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 1994 Jan 14;69(2):8-10.
18. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 1997 Nov 14;72(46):344-7.
19. Bol Oficina Sanit Panam 1996 Oct ;121(4):363-7.
20. Lab Pract 1975 Apr ;24(4):245.
21. Rev Soc Bras Med Trop 2001 Jan-Feb;34(1):87-90.
22. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100718.2402
23. Rev Peru Med Exp Salud Publica 2010 Sep ;27(3):326-36.
24. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100428.1373
25. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100805.2652
26. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100814.2808
27. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100826.3026
28. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100831.3098

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Plesiomonas infection

Agent	BACTERIUM. Plesiomonas shigelloides A facultative gram-negative bacillus
Reservoir	Fish Animal Soil Reptile Bird
Vector	None
Vehicle	Water Food
Incubation Period	1d - 2d
Diagnostic Tests	Stool culture - alert laboratory when this organism is suspected.
Typical Adult Therapy	Stool precautions. Antimicrobial agent per in-vitro susceptibility (Ciprofloxacin considered 'drug of choice')
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Stool precautions. Antimicrobial agent per in-vitro susceptibility. Fluid replacement
Clinical Hints	Fever, abdominal pain, vomiting and severe diarrhea; symptoms often persist for 2 to 4 weeks; follows ingestion of shellfish or recent travel to developing countries in many cases.
Synonyms	Plesiomonas shigelloides. ICD9: 008.8 ICD10: A04.8

Clinical

The infection is characterized by a self-limited diarrhea, often with blood or mucus in stool. [1]
• Watery diarrhea is most common; however, a cholera-like illness with as many 30 bowel movements per day may occur.
• Associated abdominal pain may mimic that of appendicitis, including enlargement of peritoneal lymph nodes. [2]
• Fecal leucocytes are present.
• As many as 30% of cases continue for over four weeks, and symptoms may persist for as long as 3 months.
• Rare instances of fatal meningitis and septicemia [3-13] have been reported, as have proctitis [14], cellulitis and dermal abscesses [15], pneumonia [16], pleural effusion [17], osteomyelitis [18], cholecystitis [19], peritonitis [20] [21], salpingitis [22], epididymo-orchitis [23], pancreatitis [24], splenic abscess [25] and endophthalmitis. [26]
• 21 cases of *Plesiomonas* septicemia had been reported as of 1996. [27]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Plesiomonas infection in Peru

Prevalence surveys:

2.0% of acute diarrhea among American expatriates living in Lima (1984 to 1989) [28]

References

1. Rev Infect Dis 1988 Mar-Apr;10(2):303-16.
2. J Clin Microbiol 1988 Dec ;26(12):2675-7.
3. Pediatr Infect Dis J 1988 Dec ;7(12):877-9.
4. Rev Invest Clin 1988 Oct-Dec;40(4):353-7.
5. Kansenshogaku Zasshi 1985 Nov ;59(11):1154-8.
6. Pediatrics 1983 Mar ;71(3):389-91.
7. J Med Assoc Ga 1982 Nov ;71(11):775-6.
8. Dtsch Med Wochenschr 1982 Aug 20;107(33):1238-9.
9. J Singapore Paediatr Soc 1981 ;23(3-4):156-8.
10. South Med J 1980 Mar ;73(3):393-4.
11. Rev Cubana Med Trop 2000 Jan-Apr;52(1):10-4.
12. Heart Lung 2010 Jul-Aug;39(4):335-9.
13. J Microbiol Immunol Infect 2010 Aug ;43(4):344-6.
14. J Clin Microbiol 1988 Feb ;26(2):388-91.
15. Med Mal Infect 2007 Dec ;37(12):840.
16. Med Mal Infect 2009 Jun ;39(6):397-400.
17. Postgrad Med J 1986 Jul ;62(729):663-4.
18. J Clin Microbiol 1987 Sep ;25(9):1791-3.
19. J Clin Microbiol 1984 Nov ;20(5):985-7.
20. J Clin Microbiol 1988 Dec ;26(12):2675-7.
21. Am J Gastroenterol 1995 Sep ;90(9):1529-30.
22. Clin Microbiol Infect 2002 Dec ;8(12):803-5.
23. AIDS Read 2001 Dec ;11(12):617-9.
24. Rev Infect Dis 1990 Sep-Oct;12(5):813-6.
25. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2001 Dec ;20(12):1178-9.
26. Am J Ophthalmol 1983 Sep ;96(3):403-4.
27. Pediatr Hematol Oncol 1996 May-Jun;13(3):265-9.
28. Mil Med 1991 Sep ;156(9):484-7.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Pleurodynia

Agent	VIRUS - RNA. Picornaviridae: Coxsackievirus
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Air Fecal-oral Fomite
Incubation Period	3d - 5d
Diagnostic Tests	Viral culture (throat, stool). Serology. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Supportive
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Sore throat followed by pleuritic chest pain - a late summer illness in temperate regions; pain is often recurrent and appears in 'waves' - local pressure on affected area may elicit identical pain; usually resolves within one week.
Synonyms	Balme disease, Bamie disease, Bornholm disease, Devil's grip, Drangedal disease, Epidemic benign dry pleurisy, Epidemic myalgia, Sylvest's disease. ICD9: 074.1 ICD10: B33.0

Clinical

Pleurodynia is characterized by a prodrome of upper respiratory tract infection, followed by abrupt onset of pleuritic chest pain. [1]
• The pain may be severe and lead to a misdiagnosis of myocardial infarction.
• Some patients present with abdominal pain suggestive of peritonitis.
• Important diagnostic features include appearance of cases in clusters (often in late summer to autumn) and lack of leucocytosis or other findings suggestive of pneumonia or peritonitis.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Trop Geogr Med 1975 Jun ;27(2):151-9.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Pneumocystis pneumonia

Agent	FUNGUS. Ascomycota ?, Archiascomycetes, Pneumocystidales: Pneumocystis jiroveci (now separate from Pneumocystis carinii)
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	? Air
Incubation Period	4d - 8w
Diagnostic Tests	Identification of organisms in induced sputum, bronchial washings, tissue. Serology. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Therapy: Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim 25 mg/5 mg/kg QID X 14d. OR Pentamidine 4 mg/kg/d X 14d. OR Dapsone + Trimethoprim. OR Atovaquone OR Primaquine + Clindamycin Prophylaxis - similar, but at altered dosage. Dapsone also used.
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Therapy: Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim 25 mg/5 mg/kg QID X 14d. OR Pentamidine 4 mg/kg/d X 14d. OR Dapsone + Trimethoprim. OR Atovaquone OR Primaquine + Clindamycin Prophylaxis - similar, but at altered dosage.
Clinical Hints	Dyspnea, hypoxia and interstitial pneumonia; usually encountered in the setting of severe immune suppression (AIDS, leukemia, etc); roentgenographic findings (typically bilateral alveolar pattern) may follow symptoms only after several days.
Synonyms	PCP, Pneumocystis carinii, Pneumocystis jiroveci. ICD9: 136.3 ICD10: B59

Clinical

P. jiroveci infection often presents as a self-limiting upper respiratory tract infection in infants, predominantly in the age group 1.5 to 4 months of age.

The major presenting symptoms are shortness of breath, fever, and a nonproductive cough. [1]
• Sputum production, hemoptysis and chest pain are rarely encountered. [2]
• Tachypnea and tachycardia are usually prominent
• Children may demonstrate cyanosis, flaring of the nasal alae, and intercostal retractions.

Lung auscultation is usually not helpful, with rales present in only 1/3 of adults with this disease.
• The x-ray usually shows bilateral diffuse infiltrates extending from the perihilar region. [3]
• Other findings can unilateral infiltrates, nodules, cavities, pneumatoceles, hilar lymphadenopathy and pleural effusion.
• Patients receiving aerosolized pentamidine as prophylaxis have an increased incidence of apical infiltrates and pneumothorax.
• Impaired oxygenation is common.

Extrapulmonary infection by *P. jiroveci* may occur in as many as 3% of infected patients and is reported as an unexpected finding at autopsy.
• The main sites of involvement are lymph nodes, spleen, liver, bone marrow, gastrointestinal tract, eyes [4] , thyroid, adrenal glands, and kidneys.
• The clinical correlate of these findings is rapidly progressive multisystem disease, an enlarging thyroid mass, pancytopenia, retinal infiltrates, pleural effusion, splenic lesions, and calcifications in the spleen, liver, adrenal, or kidney.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Curr Opin Pulm Med 2005 May ;11(3):203-7.
2. Curr Opin Infect Dis 2005 Apr ;18(2):165-70.
3. Curr Opin Pulm Med 2008 May ;14(3):228-34.
4. Ophthalmology 1997 Nov ;104(11):1853-6.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Pneumonia - bacterial

Agent	BACTERIUM. Streptococcus pneumoniae, Klebsiella pneumoniae ssp pneumoniae, other aerobic and facultative gram negative bacilli, etc.
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Droplet Endogenous infection
Incubation Period	1d - 3d
Diagnostic Tests	Culture of sputum, blood. Analyze ("grade") sputum cytology to assess significance of culture.
Typical Adult Therapy	Antimicrobial agent(s) appropriate to known or suspected pathogen
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Vaccine	Pneumococcal
Clinical Hints	Rigors ("shaking chills"), pleuritic pain, hemoptysis, lobar infiltrate and leukocytosis; empyema and lung abscess suggest etiology other than pneumococcus; foul sputum with mixed flora may herald anaerobic (aspiration) pneumonia.
Synonyms	Bacterial pneumonia, Empiema, Empyeem, Empyem, Empyema, Empyeme, Lung abscess, Neumonia, Pleurisy, Pneumococcal infection - invasive, Pneumococcal pneumonia, Polmonite batterica, Streptococcus pneumoniae, Streptococcus pneumoniae - invasive. ICD9: 481,482,483,484 ICD10: J13,J14,J15,J17,J18,J85,J86

Clinical

The designation "Pneumonia • bacterial" in this module is generic, and includes a large variety of etiological agents and anatomical presentations (ie, empyema, lung abscess, lobar• vs. broncho-pneumonia, etc.)
• The clinical features of bacterial pneumonia are largely determined by the infecting species and clinical setting. [1-4]
• All forms are characterized by fever, chest pain, productive cough, and physical or roentgenographic evidence for pulmonary consolidation.

Etiological associations:
• AIDS: *Pneumocystis jiroveci*, Mycobacteria (non-tuberculous), Tuberculosis, Nocardiosis, Cryptococcosis, Cytomegalovirus
• Animal contact: Q-fever, Ornithosis
• Aspiration: Oral Anaerobes; if nosocomial, Enterobacteriaceae, *Acinetobacter*, *Pseudomonas*
• Cystic fibrosis (Fibrocystic disease) • *Burkholderia cepacia*
• Drowning ("near-drowning"): *Pseudoallescheria boydii*
• Endocarditis: *Staphylococcus aureus*
• Immunosuppression: *Aspergillosis*, Cryptococcosis, Nocardiosis, *Pneumocystis jiroveci*, Cytomegalovirus
• Infant: see Respiratory syncytial virus, Parainfluenza virus, Respiratory viruses • misc.
• Influenza: Influenza virus, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Staphylococcus aureus*
• Myeloma: *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
• Nosocomial pneumonia: Enterobacteriaceae, *Acinetobacter*, *Pseudomonas*, *Staphylococcus aureus*
• Pulmonary alveolar proteinosis: *Nocardia*
• Traveler or tourist: Histoplasmosis, Legionellosis, Melioidosis

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Curr Opin Pulm Med 2004 May ;10(3):171-5.
2. Curr Opin Pulm Med 2005 May ;11(3):218-25.
3. Clin Infect Dis 2004 Dec 1;39(11):1642-50.
4. Infect Dis Clin North Am 2004 Dec ;18(4):791-807; viii.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Poliomyelitis

Agent	VIRUS - RNA. Picornaviridae, Picornavirus: Polio virus
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Fecal-oral Dairy products Food Water Fly
Incubation Period	7d - 14d (range 3d - 35d)
Diagnostic Tests	Viral culture (pharynx, stool). Serology. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Stool precautions; supportive
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Vaccines	Poliomyelitis - injectable Poliomyelitis - oral
Clinical Hints	Sore throat, headache, vomiting and myalgia followed by flaccid paralysis; meningeal involvement in 1% of cases - paralysis in only 0.1%. paralysis tends to be more extensive in adult patients.
Synonyms	Acute flaccid paralysis, Heine-Medin disease, Infantile paralysis, Kinderlahmung, Kinderverlamming, Paralisi infantile, Paralisis flaccida, Paralisis flacida aguda, PFA (Paralisis Flacidas Agudas), Polio, Poliomyelite, Poliomyelitt. ICD9: 045 ICD10: A80

Clinical

CDC (The United States Centers for Disease Control) case definition for surveillance:
For surveillance purposes, the CDC (The United States Centers for Disease Control) case definition of paralytic poliomyelitis requires, "Acute onset of a flaccid paralysis [1] of one or more limbs with decreased or absent tendon reflexes in the affected limbs, without other apparent cause, and without sensory or cognitive loss."
• A 'confirmed case' requires persistence of the neurological deficit 60 days after onset of initial symptoms, fatal illness or unknown follow-up status.

The WHO Case definition for surveillance includes any child under fifteen years of age with acute, flaccid paralysis or any person with paralytic illness at any age when poliomyelitis is suspected. [2]

Poliomyelitis is typically a late summer illness in temperate climates, and often begins as a mild upper respiratory tract infection.
• In some cases, the disease follows vaccination (live vaccine) or recent contact with a vaccinee.
• Patients have been known to excrete virus for as long as ten years following an episode of poliomyelitis [3]
• Antecedent injection in a given site may precipitate paralytic poliomyelitis in the same limb. [4-9]

90% to 95% of poliomyelitis infections are asymptomatic.
• Symptoms include fever, sore throat, headache, vomiting and still neck.
• Paralysis is typically asymmetrical, and most often involves the lower extremities.
• Bulbar paralysis or encephalitis may occur in patients in the absence of limb paralysis.
• 4% to 8% experience minor symptoms, and 1% to 2% develop paralysis.
• Paralysis is most common in the very young and very old, following minor blunt trauma to a limb, and among persons who had undergone tonsillectomy.
• The case/fatality rate for paralytic poliomyelitis in 2% to 10%.

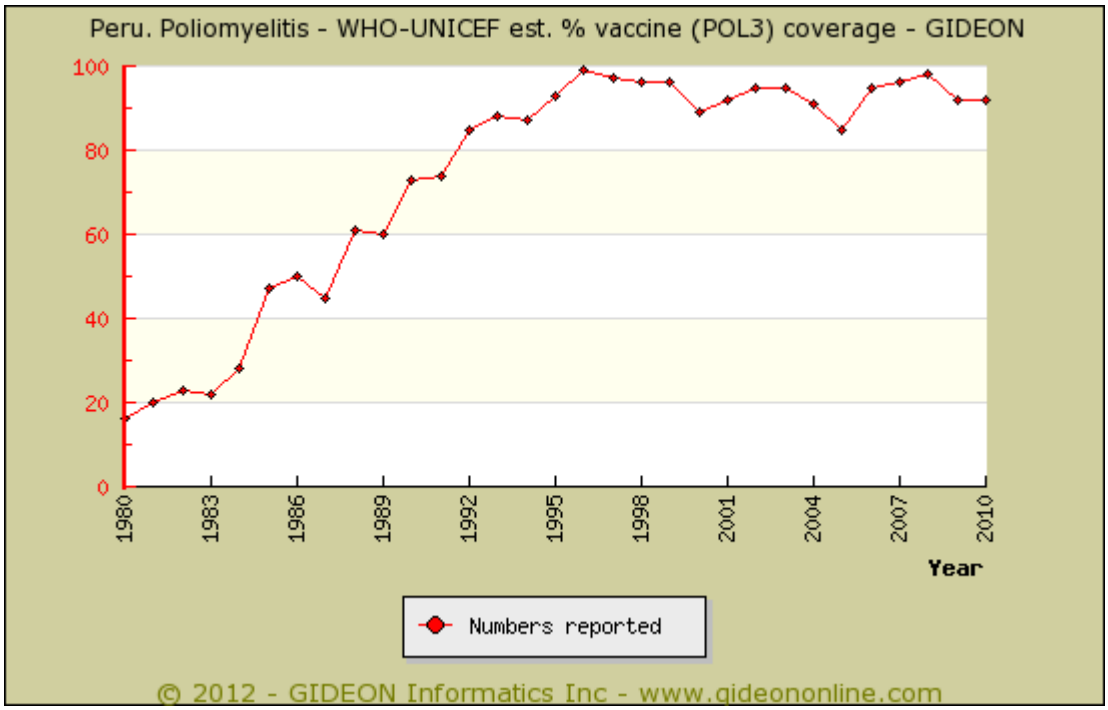
This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 87 countries. Although Poliomyelitis is not endemic to Peru, imported, expatriate or other presentations of the disease have been associated with this country.

Poliomyelitis in Peru

Vaccine Schedule:
BCG - birth

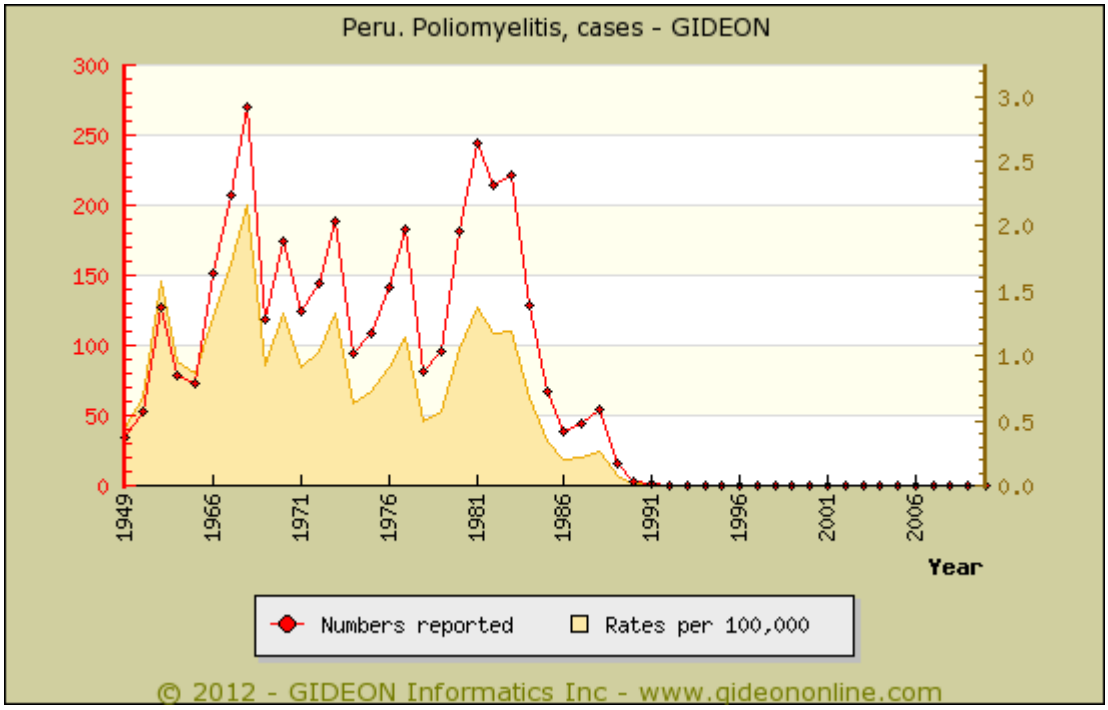
© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

DT - 3,4 months (National ESAVI)
DTwP - 2, 3, 4 months; Part of country
DTwPHibHep - 2, 4 months; Part of country
HepB - birth; 2, 4 months
Hib - 2, 4 months
MMR - 12 months
MR - 15-19 years
OPV - 2, 3, 4 months
Pneumo conj - 3, 5, 12 months
Rotavirus - 2,4 months
TT/Td - 15-49 years (x2)
Yellow fever - 9 months [local population living in endemic areas]



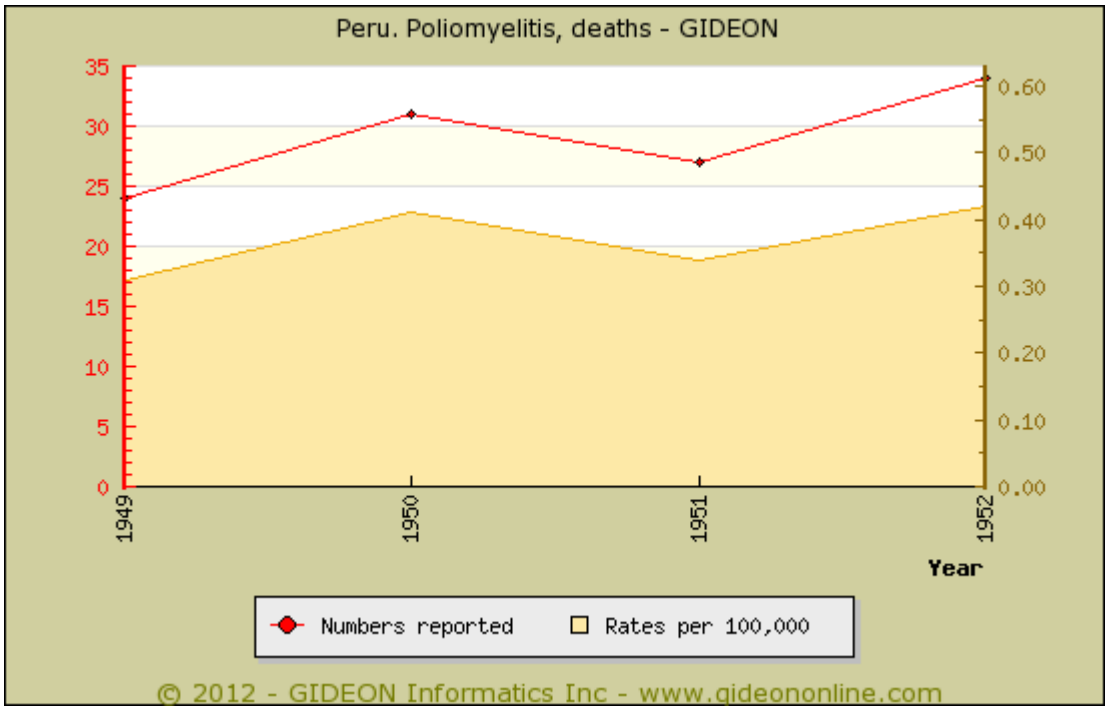
Graph: Peru. Poliomyelitis - WHO-UNICEF est. % vaccine (POL3) coverage

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



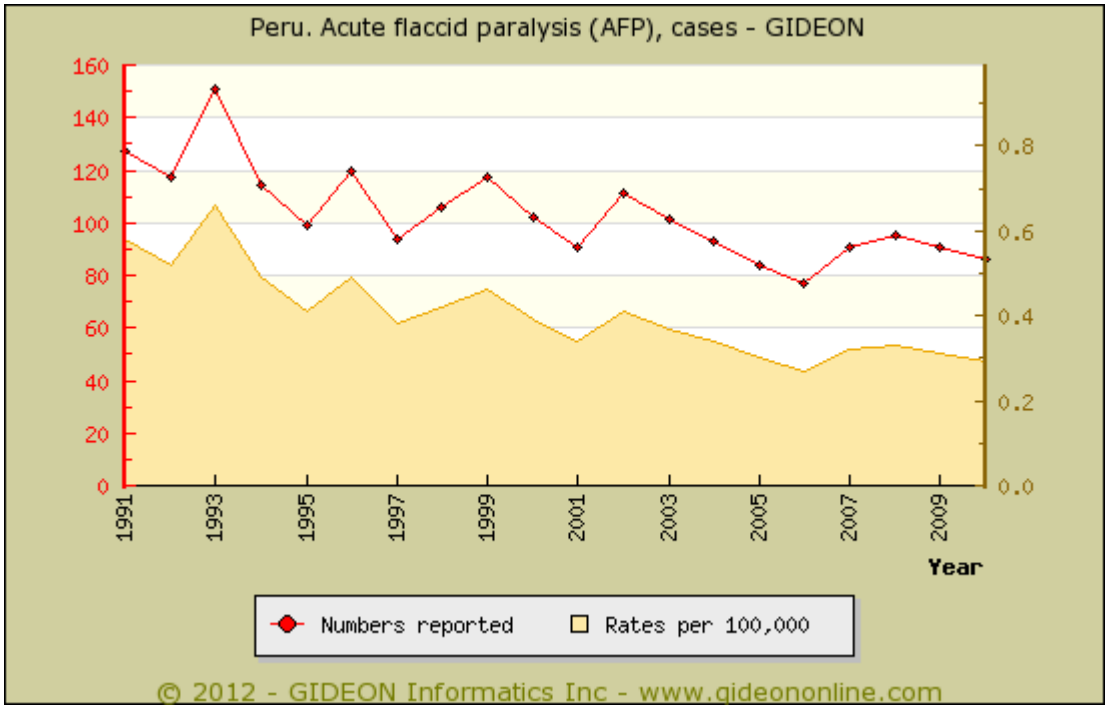
Graph: Peru. Poliomyelitis, cases

Notes:
1. Historical data from references [10] [11]
2. No cases of wild viral infection have been reported since 1990.
3. The last natural case for the Western Hemisphere was reported from Peru (Pinchinaki) in August, 1991. [12-15]
4. 18 cases of vaccine-related poliomyelitis were reported during 1989 to 1991.

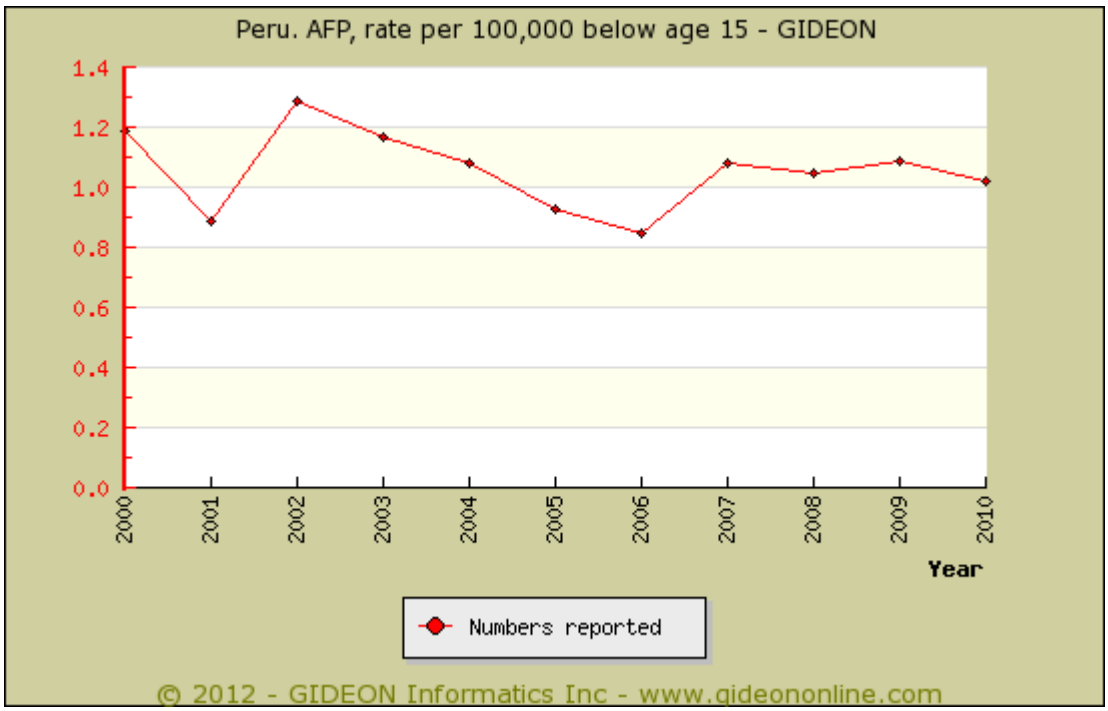


Graph: Peru. Poliomyelitis, deaths

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



Graph: Peru. Acute flaccid paralysis (AFP), cases



Graph: Peru. AFP, rate per 100,000 below age 15

References

1. Curr Opin Infect Dis 2003 Oct ;16(5):375-81.
2. Bull World Health Organ 1992 ;70(1):79-84.
3. Biologicals 2006 Jun ;34(2):113-6.
4. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 1985 ;79(3):355-8.
5. J Virol 1998 Jun ;72(6):5056-60.
6. N Engl J Med 1995 Jul 6;333(1):64.
7. N Engl J Med 1995 Jul 6;333(1):63; author reply 64.
8. N Engl J Med 1995 Jul 6;333(1):62; author reply 64.
9. N Engl J Med 1995 Jul 6;333(1):63; author reply 64.
10. Bull World Health Organ 1955 ;12(4):595-649.
11. Bull World Health Organ 1956 ;15(1-2):43-121.
12. EPI Newsl 1992 Feb ;14(1):8.
13. Math Biosci 1998 Jun ;150(1):83-103.
14. J Infect Dis 1997 Feb ;175 Suppl 1:S281-5.
15. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 1992 Sep 11;41(36):681-3.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Protothecosis and chlorellosis

Agent	ALGA. Prototheca wickerhamii; rarely Pr. zopfii, Pr. cutis Achloric algae Chlorella spp. contain chloroplasts
Reservoir	A rare animal pathogen (cat, dog, cattle). Chlorella spp. are reported to infect domestic and wild mammals.
Vector	None
Vehicle	Water Sewage Food Local trauma
Incubation Period	Unknown
Diagnostic Tests	Culture on fungal media. Biopsy. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Surgical excision. There are anecdotal reports of successful therapy with Amphotericin B, Ketoconazole and Itraconazole (latter 200 mg/day X 2 months) or voriconazole
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult (Itraconazole 2 mg/kg/day X 2 months)
Clinical Hints	May follow immune suppression or skin trauma; dermal papules, plaques, eczematoid or ulcerated lesions; olecranon bursitis; systemic infection also reported.
Synonyms	Chlorellosis, Prototheca, Protothecosis. ICD9: 136.8 ICD10: B99

Clinical

Four forms of disease are reported:
• cutaneous infection
• olecranon bursitis
• disseminated
• onychomycosis [1-3]

The incubation period of protothecosis is unknown; however, infections which have followed trauma have appeared after approximately two weeks. [4]
• Most cases presented as a single painless, slowly progressive, well-circumscribed plaque or papulonodular skin lesion that may become eczematoid or ulcerated. [5] [6]
• Soft tissue lesions favor the olecranon bursa; sites of minor trauma or corticosteroid injection; or surgical wounds which have been exposed to soil or water. [7] [8]
• Lesions enlarge gradually over weeks to months, with no tendency for healing.
• Other presentations have included tenosynovitis [9] ; algemia complicating immune-suppression [10] ; nasopharyngeal ulcerated lesion followed prolonged intubation, and infection of ambulatory peritoneal catheters.
• Skin lesions in HIV-infected patients are similar to those of healthy patients
• Peritonitis due to *P. wickerhamii* has been reported in peritoneal dialysis patients. [11]
• A case of subacute endocarditis due to *Prototheca wickerhamii* has been reported. [12]

A single case of *Chlorella* wound infection has been reported. [13]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Int J Syst Evol Microbiol 2006 Jun ;56(Pt 6):1419-25.
2. Int J Dermatol 2006 Sep ;45(9):1071-3.
3. Mycopathologia 2011 Sep ;172(3):207-13.
4. Cutis 1999 Mar ;63(3):185-8.
5. Med Mycol 2004 Apr ;42(2):95-106.
6. Dermatol Clin 2003 Apr ;21(2):249-55.
7. Clin Microbiol Rev 2007 Apr ;20(2):230-42.
8. J Cutan Med Surg 2009 Sep-Oct;13(5):273-5.
9. Clin Orthop Relat Res 2008 Dec ;466(12):3143-6.
10. Emerg Infect Dis 2009 Jul ;15(7):1129-30.
11. Nefrologia 2007 ;27(1):81-2.
12. Klin Med (Mosk) 2011 ;89(4):69-76.
13. Am J Clin Pathol 1983 Jul ;80(1):102-7.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Pseudocowpox

Agent	VIRUS - DNA. Poxviridae, Parapoxvirus: Pseudocowpox virus
Reservoir	Cattle
Vector	None
Vehicle	Contact
Incubation Period	5d - 14d
Diagnostic Tests	Viral culture (skin lesion or exudate). Serology. Nucleic acid amplification. Biosafety level 3.
Typical Adult Therapy	Supportive
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Umbilicated nodule on the hand following contact with cattle; mild regional lymphadenopathy.
Synonyms	Bovine papular stomatitis, Farmyard pox, Milker's nodule, Sealpox. ICD9: 051.1 ICD10: B08.0

Clinical

Pseudocowpox is mild and self-limited and characterized by a red-to-blue dermal nodule associated with minimal lymphadenopathy. [1]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. J Am Acad Dermatol 2001 Jan ;44(1):1-16.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Pyodermas (impetigo, abscess, etc)

Agent	BACTERIUM. Various (Staphylococcus aureus & Streptococcus pyogenes predominate)
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Endogenous & contact with infected secretions
Incubation Period	Variable
Diagnostic Tests	Clinical diagnosis usually sufficient. Aspiration of lesion for smear and culture may be helpful in some cases.
Typical Adult Therapy	Antibiotic directed at likely pathogens (Group A Streptococcus and Staphylococcus aureus)
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Impetigo characterized by vesicles which progress to pustules ('honey-colored pus'); highly contagious; may be complicated by acute glomerulonephritis.
Synonyms	Acne vulgaris, Carbonchio, Carbuncle, Folicolite, Follicolite, Folliculite, Folliculitis, Follikulitis, Foroncolosi, Foronculose, Foruncolosi, Furunculosis, Furunkulose, Furunulose, Hydradenitis, Impetigine, Impetigo, Paronychia, Pyoderma. ICD9: 680,684,686 ICD10: L01,L02,L08.0,L73.2

Clinical

Impetigo is characterized by multiple superficial lesions caused by group A-hemolytic streptococci and/or *Staphylococcus aureus*. [1]
• The lesions consist of pustules that rupture and form a characteristic honey-colored crust.
• Lesions caused by staphylococci are associated with tense, clear bullae (bullous impetigo.).
• Ecthyma is a variant of impetigo that usually presents as punched-out ulcers on the lower extremities.
• Streptococcal impetigo is most common among children 2 to 5 years of age, and epidemics may occur in settings of poor hygiene, lower socioeconomic status or tropical climates.
• The most important complication of impetigo is poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis.

Folliculitis is most often caused by *Staphylococcus aureus*. [2]
• Blockage of sebaceous glands may result in sebaceous cysts, which may present as extensive abscesses or become secondarily infected.
• Infection of specialized sweat glands (hidradenitis suppurativa) occur in the axillae.
• Chronic folliculitis is a hallmark of acne vulgaris, in which normal flora (e.g., *Proprionibacterium acnes*) may play a role.
• Diffuse folliculitis may herald infection by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* or *Aeromonas hydrophila* [3] , in waters that are insufficiently chlorinated and maintained at temperatures above 37 C. Although such Infection is usually self-limited, bacteremia and septic shock have been reported.

Erysipelas is caused by *Streptococcus pyogenes* and is characterized by abrupt onset of "fiery-red" superficial swelling of the face or extremities.
• The lesion is typically recognized by the presence of well-defined indurated margins, particularly along the nasolabial fold; rapid progression; and intense pain.
• Flaccid bullae may develop on the second or third day of illness; but extension to deeper soft tissues is rare.
• Desquamation occurs between the fifth and tenth days of illness.

Cellulitis is characterized by local pain, erythema, swelling, and heat.
• Cellulitis may be caused by any of a wide variety of bacteria or yeasts; however, *S. aureus* or S. pyogenes are most often implicated.
• A history of preceding trauma, insect bite, needle insertion or surgery is often present.
• Cultures of biopsy specimens or aspirates are positive in only 20% of cases.
• Infection by *S. aureus* often spreads out from a localized infection (abscess, folliculitis) or foreign body.
• Streptococcal cellulitis tends to be more diffuse and rapid in onset, and associated with lymphangitis and fever.
• Streptococci also cause recurrent cellulitis in the setting of lymphedema resulting from elephantiasis or lymph node damage.
• Recurrent staphylococcal cutaneous infections are encountered in patients with "Job's syndrome" (eosinophilia and elevated serum levels of IgE); and nasal carriers of staphylococci.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Cellulitis associated with animal bites is commonly caused by *Pasteurella multocida*, *Staphylococcus intermedius* and *Capnocytophaga canimorsus* (formerly DF-2) and is discussed separately in this module under 'Pasteurellosis, etc.'
• Human bites contain a variety of anaerobic organisms (*Fusobacterium*, *Bacteroides*), aerobic and anaerobic streptococci, and *Eikenella corrodens*.
• *Aeromonas hydrophila* causes an aggressive form of cellulitis following minor trauma in marine environments.
• *P. aeruginosa* is the most common cause of ecthyma gangrenosum and infection following penetrating injuries to the foot.
• Gram-negative bacillary cellulitis, (including *P. aeruginosa* infection) is common among hospitalized, immunocompromised patients.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Semin Cutan Med Surg 2004 Mar ;23(1):29-38.
2. Am Fam Physician 2002 Jul 1;66(1):119-24.
3. Australas J Dermatol 2008 Feb ;49(1):39-41.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Pyomyositis

Agent	BACTERIUM. Usually Staphylococcus aureus
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Hematogenous
Incubation Period	Variable
Diagnostic Tests	Ultrasonography or CT scan.
Typical Adult Therapy	Antibiotic directed at confirmed or suspected pathogen (usually Staphylococcus aureus); drainage
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Pain, swelling and "woody" induration of a large muscle (usually lower limb or trunk) associated with fever and leukocytosis; often follows trauma to the involved region; lymphadenopathy uncommon; leucocytosis in most cases.
Synonyms	Tropical pyomyositis. ICD9: 040.81 ICD10: M60.0

Clinical

The initiating lesion may be overt blunt or penetrating trauma; however, some cases may represent complications of viral or parasitic myositis. [1]
• An increasing percentage of reported patients have been HIV-positive. [2]
• 20 to 50% of patients with pyomyositis recall recent blunt trauma or vigorous exercise involving the area of infection; and most infections involve a single muscle or muscle group.
• Rare cases of pyomyositis have been associated with spinal epidural abscess [3] or Lemmiere's syndrome [4]
• The major muscles of the lower extremities and trunk muscles are most often infected [5] ; however, virtually any muscle can be involved. [6-9]

Onset is often subacute with fever, swelling with or without erythema, mild pain and minimal tenderness. [10]
• The involved area is indurated or has a wooden consistency.
• 10 to 21 or more days later, the patient complains of fever, with muscle tenderness and swelling.
• Overlying skin is intact and warm, usually without erythema.
• There is no regional lymphadenitis.
• At this point, pus can be aspirated from the involved muscle.
• Eventually, manifestations of sepsis appear, with local erythema, tenderness and fluctuance. [11]
• Additional symptoms may reflect compression of contiguous structures. [12] [13]
• Septicemia, ARDS and rapidly progressive or fatal infections are also encountered. [14] [15]

Leukocytosis is present.
• Eosinophilia suggests a diagnosis of 'tropical myositis' but is thought to represent the presence of concurrent parasitic infection.

The clinical features of pyomyositis may mimic those of leptospirosis. [16] \

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Clin Microbiol Rev 2008 Jul ;21(3):473-94.
2. J Natl Med Assoc 1996 Sep ;88(9):565-9.
3. J Neurosurg Pediatr 2010 Jul ;6(1):33-7.
4. Am J Med Sci 2008 Jun ;335(6):499-501.
5. J Rheumatol 1997 Sep ;24(9):1734-8.
6. Orthopedics 2008 Nov ;31(11):1146.
7. Br J Oral Maxillofac Surg 2010 Apr ;48(3):216-7.
8. Indian J Ophthalmol 2010 Nov-Dec;58(6):532-5.
9. J Med Case Reports 2011 ;5:195.
10. Semin Arthritis Rheum 1994 Jun ;23(6):396-405.
11. Pediatr Radiol 2006 Apr ;36(4):338-43.
12. J Med Case Reports 2008 ;2:204.
13. QJM 2008 Dec ;101(12):983-4.
14. Am J Forensic Med Pathol 2008 Jun ;29(2):131-5.
15. Asian Pac J Trop Med 2011 Apr ;4(4):325-7.
16. Trop Doct 2008 Oct ;38(4):254-6.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Q-fever

Agent	BACTERIUM. Coxiella burnetii Intracellular organism related to Rickettsiae
Reservoir	Cattle Sheep Goat Bird Fish Rodent Rabbit Tick Bandicoot Marsupial Dog Cat
Vector	None
Vehicle	Air Dust Infected secretions Dairy products
Incubation Period	18d - 21d (range 4d - 40d)
Diagnostic Tests	Serology. Culture possible in specialized laboratories. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Doxycycline 100 mg BID X 2w OR Fluoroquinolone Add Hydroxychloroquine 600 mg per day if endocarditis
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Age < 8 years: Erythromycin 10 mg/kg QID X 2 weeks Age >= 8 years: Doxycycline 100 mg BID X 2 weeks
Vaccine	Q fever
Clinical Hints	Headache, myalgia, cough and hepatic dysfunction; hepatosplenomegaly, 'F.U.O.' and endocarditis encountered; proximity to farming or animals during 2 to 4 weeks preceding illness; most infections resolve in 1 to 2 weeks; case-fatality rate = 1.5%.
Synonyms	Balkan grippe, Coxiella burnetii, Febbre australiana, Febre Q, Nine Mile fever, Q-Fieber, Q-koorts, Query fever, Red River fever. ICD9: 083.0 ICD10: A78

Clinical

The typical clinical presentation of Q-fever (pneumonia vs. hepatitis) seems to vary from region to region. [1] [2]

Q-fever is often asymptomatic or mistaken for an acute viral illness.
• Q-fever may be mistaken for Legionnaires' disease [3]
• After an incubation period of 2 to 3 weeks, the patients develops fever, headache, and myalgias. [4]
• Cough is present in 25% to 70%, and hepatosplenomegaly in 30% to 50%.
• An evanescent rash may appear in 5% of cases.
• The blood CRP is elevated; however leukocytosis is present in only 20% of cases. [5]
• Acute thrombocytosis may also be encountered. [6]
• False-positive tests toward a variety of non-related agents and conditions may be encountered: anti-nuclear antibody (ANA), smooth muscle antibody, rheumatoid factor, Epstein-Barr Virus, Cytomegalovirus, Mycoplasma pneumoniae, Parvovirus, *Bordetella pertussis*, *Rickettsia conorii* and *Rickettsia typhi*. [7]

The frequency of pneumonitis is highly variable (10% to 60%) [8] [9] ; and clinical and radiological features are non-specific. [10-12]

• Additional complications have included acute acalculous cholecystitis and acute hemophagocytic syndrome. [13]
• Neurological complications may include encephalitis, brachial plexopathy [14] , status epilepticus and pseudotumor cerebri [15]

• Several cases of Q-fever uveitis have been reported. [16] In one case, a patient developed anterior uveitis accompanied by exudative bilateral inferior retinal detachment and optic disk edema. [17]

Occasionally, the illness may be prolonged, with severe pneumonitis [18] [19] and hepatic involvement. [20-22]
• Chronic fatigue is also common following Q-fever. [23] [24]
• Although the acute disease is usually self-limited, Q-fever endocarditis may occasionally develop 3 to 20 years following the acute infection and is often fatal. [25] [26]
• Pericarditis [27-30] , myocarditis [31] [32] , optic neuritis [33] , uveitis [34-36] , disseminated intravascular coagulation [37] ' hemophagocytic syndrome [38] , osteomyelitis [39] [40] , recurrent subcutaneous abscesses and nodules [41] , and cholecystitis have been reported as complications of Q-fever. [42-44]
• Over 80% of patients with Q-fever endocarditis have a history of underlying valvular disease.
• Additional vascular complications of Q-fever include aneurysm rupture, aorto-enteric fistulae and lower-limb embolisation.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

[45] [46]

- Q fever may mimic Kawasaki disease [47] , lupus erythematosus [48] or Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever. [49]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Mayo Clin Proc 2008 May ;83(5):574-9.
2. Infect Dis Clin North Am 2008 Sep ;22(3):505-14, ix.
3. Heart Lung 2009 Jul-Aug;38(4):354-62.
4. Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis 2003 Feb ;22(2):108-10.
5. Clin Chem Lab Med 2009 ;47(11):1407-9.
6. Heart Lung 2009 Sep-Oct;38(5):444-9.
7. Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis 2011 Apr 21;
8. Respir Care Clin N Am 2004 Mar ;10(1):99-109.
9. Curr Opin Infect Dis 2004 Apr ;17(2):137-42.
10. Nihon Kokyuki Gakkai Zasshi 2008 Dec ;46(12):967-71.
11. Br J Radiol 1991 Dec ;64(768):1101-8.
12. Respir Care Clin N Am 2004 Mar ;10(1):99-109.
13. Scand J Infect Dis 2006 ;38(11-12):1119-22.
14. Muscle Nerve 2008 Dec ;38(6):1644-8.
15. Pediatr Neurol 2008 Jan ;38(1):44-6.
16. Medicine (Baltimore) 2008 May ;87(3):167-76.
17. Clin Ophthalmol 2011 ;5:1273-5.
18. Chest 1998 Sep ;114(3):808-13.
19. Respir Care Clin N Am 2004 Mar ;10(1):99-109.
20. J Med Case Reports 2007 ;1:154.
21. Gastroenterol Hepatol 2010 Jan ;33(1):21-4.
22. J Infect 2011 Dec 23;
23. Lancet 1996 Apr 6;347(9006):978-9.
24. BMC Infect Dis 2011 ;11:97.
25. Scand J Infect Dis 1997 ;29(1):41-9.
26. Can J Cardiol 2006 Jul ;22(9):781-5.
27. Clin Infect Dis 1999 Aug ;29(2):393-7.
28. Clin Microbiol Infect 2009 Dec ;15 Suppl 2:173-5.
29. Ann N Y Acad Sci 2006 Oct ;1078:248-51.
30. Ann Thorac Surg 2004 Jul ;78(1):326-8.
31. Ann N Y Acad Sci 2006 Oct ;1078:248-51.
32. Hippokratia 2008 Jan ;12(1):46-9.
33. Int J Infect Dis 2010 Sep ;14 Suppl 3:e269-73.
34. Bull Soc Ophtalmol Fr 1959 Sep-Oct;7:599-605.
35. Clin Microbiol Infect 2009 Dec ;15 Suppl 2:176-7.
36. Clin Experiment Ophthalmol 2008 Nov ;36(8):797-8.
37. Diagn Microbiol Infect Dis 2011 Feb ;69(2):210-2.
38. Infection 2011 Dec ;39(6):579-82.
39. Infection 2011 Apr ;39(2):167-9.
40. Comp Immunol Microbiol Infect Dis 2012 Jan 27;
41. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2011 Dec 29;
42. Lancet Infect Dis 2005 Dec ;5(12):734-5.
43. Vector Borne Zoonotic Dis 2010 May ;10(4):421-3.
44. Med Clin (Barc) 2008 Dec 6;131(20):798-9.
45. Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg 2011 Sep ;42(3):384-92.
46. J Med Case Reports 2011 Dec 6;5(1):565.
47. Kansenshogaku Zasshi 2009 May ;83(3):245-50.
48. Reumatol Clin 2011 Nov 30;
49. Indian J Med Microbiol 2011 Oct ;29(4):418-9.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Rabies

Agent	VIRUS - RNA. Rhabdoviridae, Mononegavirales, Lyssavirus: Rabies virus. Other human Lyssaviruses = Mokola, Duvenhage, European Bat (EBL)
Reservoir	Dog Fox Skunk Jackal Wolf Cat Raccoon Mongoose Bat Rarely rodent or Rabbit
Vector	None
Vehicle	Saliva Bite Transplants Air (bat aerosol)
Incubation Period	1m - 3m (range 4d to 19 years !)
Diagnostic Tests	Viral culture & direct immunofluorescence of saliva, CSF, corneal smears. Serology. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Strict isolation; supportive. The Milwaukee protocol (prolonged deep sedation and support) has been successful in some cases. See Vaccines module for pre- and post-exposure schedules
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Vaccines	Rabies Rabies immune globulin
Clinical Hints	Follows animal bite (rarely lick) - often after months: agitation, confusion, seizures, painful spasms of respiratory muscles, progressive paralysis, coma and death; case-fatality rate > 99%.
Synonyms	Aravan, Australian bat lyssavirus, Ballina, BBLV, Bokeloh bat lyssavirus, Duvenhage, EBL, European bat Lyssavirus, Hondsdolheid, Hydrophobia, Irkut, Khujand, Lyssa, Mokola, Pteropus lyssavirus, Rabia, Rage, Raiva, Saint Hubert's disease, Tollwut, West Caucasian bat, Wutkrankheit. ICD9: 071 ICD10: A82

Clinical

WHO Case definition for surveillance:
• An acute neurological syndrome (encephalitis) dominated by forms of hyperactivity (furious rabies) or paralytic syndromes (dumb rabies) that progresses towards coma and death, usually by respiratory failure, within 7 to 10 days after the first symptom if no intensive care is instituted.
• Bites or scratches from a suspected animal can usually be traced back in the patient medical history.
• The incubation period may vary from days to years [1] but usually falls between 30 and 90 days.
Laboratory criteria for diagnosis
One or more of the following
• Detection of rabies viral antigens by direct fluorescent antibody (FA) in clinical specimens, preferably brain tissue (collected post mortem)
• Detection by FA on skin or corneal smear (collected ante mortem)
• FA positive after inoculation of brain tissue, saliva or CSF in cell culture, in mice or in suckling mice
• Detectable rabies-neutralizing antibody titer in the CSF of an unvaccinated person
• Identification of viral antigens by PCR on fixed tissue collected post mortem or in a clinical specimen (brain tissue or skin, cornea or saliva)
• Isolation of rabies virus from clinical specimens and confirmation of rabies viral antigens by direct fluorescent antibody testing
Case classification
Rabies:
• Suspected: A case that is compatible with the clinical description.
• Probable: A suspected case plus history of contact with suspected rabid animal.
• Confirmed: A suspected case that is laboratory-confirmed.
Rabies exposure:
• Possibly exposed: A person who had close contact (usually a bite or scratch) with a rabies-susceptible animal in (or originating from) a rabies-infected area.
• Exposed: A person who had a close contact (usually a bite or scratch) with a laboratory-confirmed rabid animal.

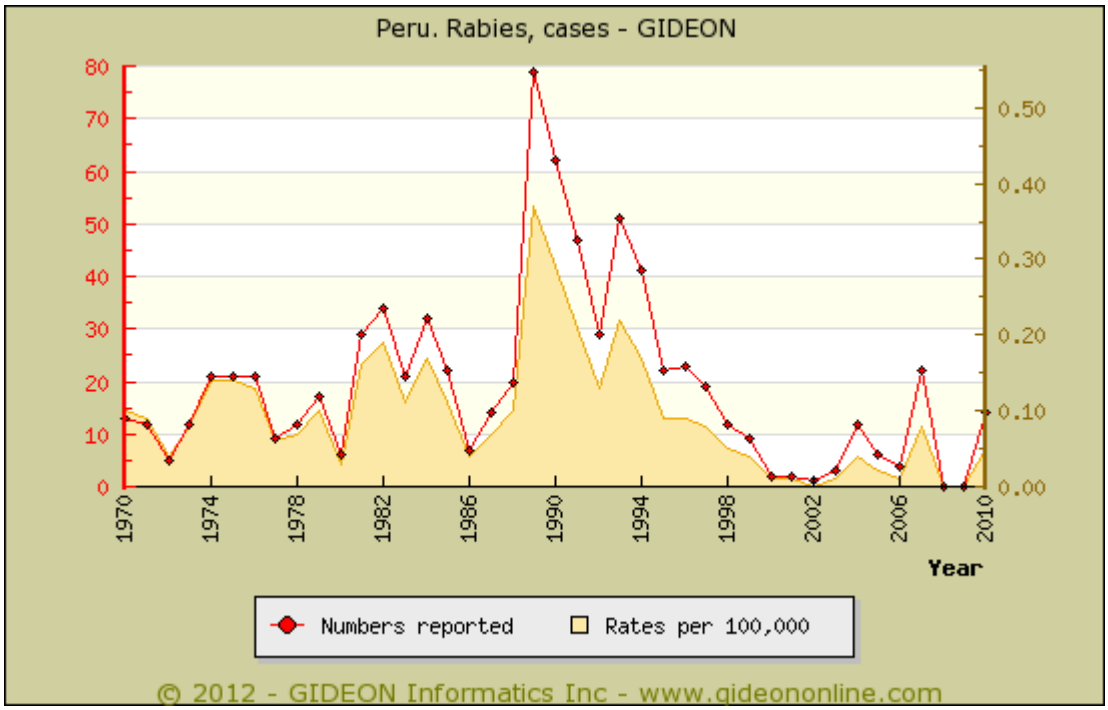
The initial symptoms of rabies are often limited to low grade fever and pain or paresthesia at the site of inoculation.
• Progressive encephalitis then ensues. [2]
• "Furious rabies" is characterized by hyperactivity, fluctuating level of consciousness, aerophobia and hydrophobia.
• Bizarre behavior and lack of focal neurological signs are typical.
• Hydrophobia may manifest as 'jerky' inspiratory spasms progressing to opisthotonus, generalized seizures or

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

cardiorespiratory arrest.
• Similar reactions may be elicited by fanning the patient ("aerophobia).
• Paralytic ("dumb") rabies is characterized by progressive flaccid paralysis, with fasciculation and pain in the affected muscles.
• Minor sensory disturbances may be present. Such patients may survive for as long as one month, ultimately dying of bulbar and respiratory paralysis.
• Rare instances of survival have been documented. [3-16]
• In Africa, rabies is often mis-diagnosed as cerebral malaria.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 150 countries.

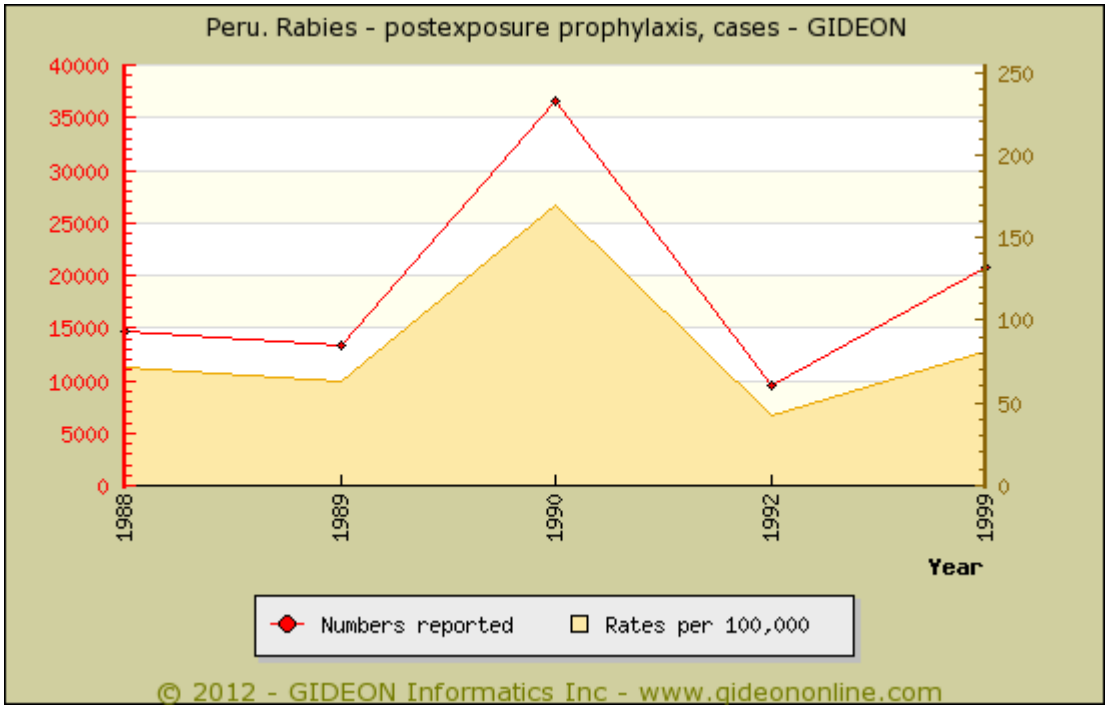
Rabies in Peru



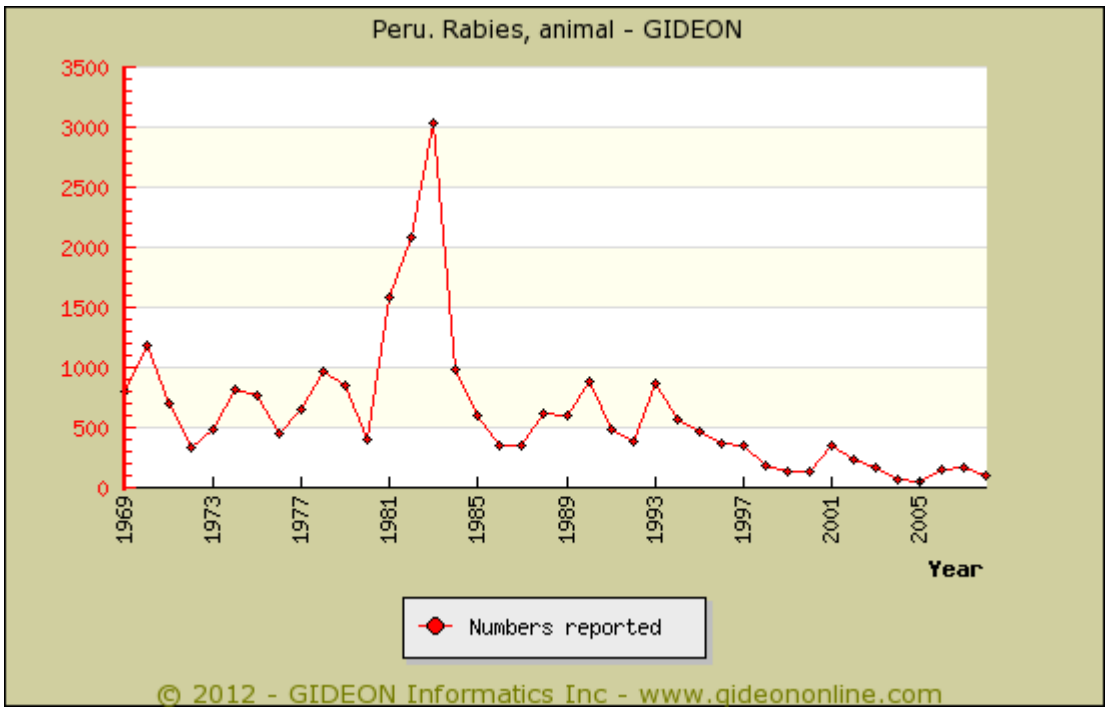
Graph: Peru. Rabies, cases

Notes:
1. The average annual incidence of human rabies was 27.8 during 1980 to 1984; 21 during 1984 to 1989; 39 during 1990 to 1994.
2. 48 cases of bat-associated rabies were reported during 1996 to 2006: 11 in 1996; 3 in1997; 6 in 1998; 7 in 1999; 2 in 2000; 2 in 2001; 8 in 2004; 7 I 2005; 2 in 2006. [17]
Individual years:
1994 - 22 from bats and 16 from dogs.
1996 - 8 from bats and 8 from dogs.
2007 - 6 from dogs, 12 from vampire bats, 1 from other bat species
2011 - 19 cases of bat-associated rabies were reported in Amazon region during January to September. [18]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



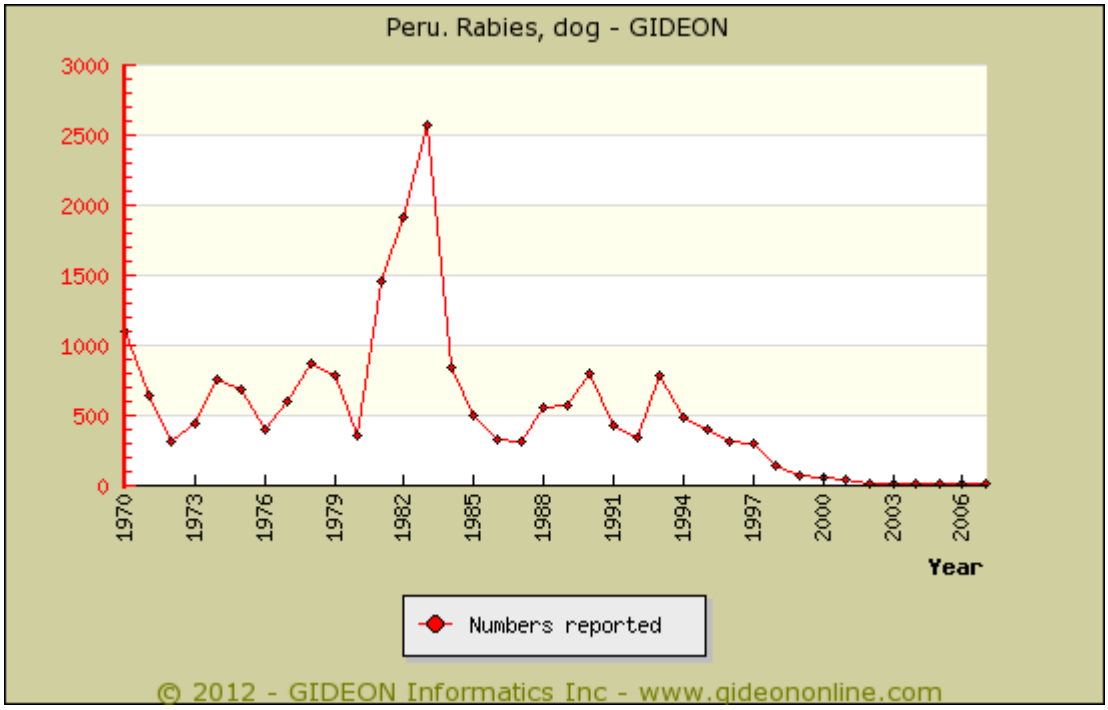
Graph: Peru. Rabies - postexposure prophylaxis, cases



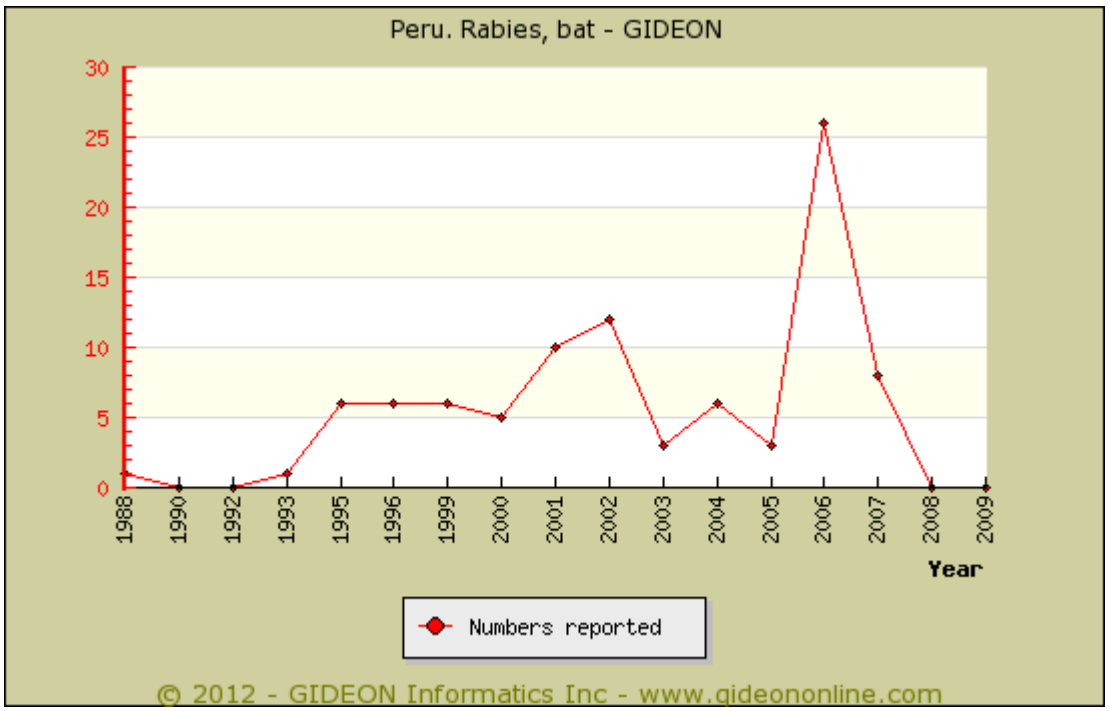
Graph: Peru. Rabies, animal

Notes:
Individual years:
1998 - Included 20 ruminants, and seven cats.
1999 - Included 40 ruminants.
2004 - Included 7 cases in Bagua.
2007 - Included 134 cattle.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



Graph: Peru. Rabies, dog



Graph: Peru. Rabies, bat

Seroprevalence surveys:

10.3% of bats in southeastern Peru (2007) [19]

Notable outbreaks:

1976 (publication year) - An outbreak of canine rabies was reported in metropolitan Lima. [20]
1990 - An outbreak (29 cases) in the Amazon region was ascribed to bats. [21]
1996 - Outbreaks of human rabies in a jungle area were ascribed to bats. [22] - including a cluster of 8 cases in the

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Camana community (Escharate District, Cuzco Department).

2006 - Outbreaks (22 cases in three outbreaks) of vampire bat-associated rabies were reported in the northern Amazon region [23] and southeastern region. [24]

2006 to 2007 - An outbreak (23 cases) of vampire bat-associated rabies was reported in Puno and Madre de Dios. [25] [26]

2009 - An outbreak (5 cases) of presumed vampire bat-associated rabies was reported in Loreto. [27]

2010 - Outbreaks (19 cases in 2 outbreaks) of presumed vampire bat-associated rabies were reported in the Amazonas region. [28-31]

2011 - An outbreak (9 cases) of vampire bat-associated rabies was reported in the Amazonas region. [32-36] An outbreak of vampire bat-associated rabies was reported among cattle in the Ucalayi region. [37]

References

1. Emerg Infect Dis 2008 Dec ;14(12):1950-1.
2. Mayo Clin Proc 2004 May ;79(5):671-6.
3. N Engl J Med 2005 Jun 16;352(24):2508-14.
4. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2007 Apr 20;56(15):361-5.
5. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2008 Oct ;102(10):979-82.
6. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2010 Feb 26;59(7):185-90.
7. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2012 Feb 3;61:61-5.
8. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20081114.3599
9. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20081122.3689
10. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090214.0638
11. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20090919.3292
12. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2012 Feb 3;61:61-5.
13. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20110527.1619
14. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20110606.1728
15. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20110613.1802
16. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20120106.1002196
17. Rev Panam Salud Publica 2009 Mar ;25(3):260-9.
18. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20110924.2901
19. Emerg Infect Dis 2009 Aug ;15(8):1308-10.
20. Bol Oficina Sanit Panam 1976 Nov ;81(5):405-13.
21. Lancet 1992 Feb 15;339(8790):408-11.
22. Am J Trop Med Hyg 1999 Mar ;60(3):502-7.
23. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20070123.0299
24. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20070131.0395
25. Emerg Infect Dis 2009 Aug ;15(8):1308-10.
26. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20070306.0786
27. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20091106.3839
28. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100107.0069
29. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100810.2743
30. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100814.2803
31. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20100924.3459
32. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20110218.0534
33. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20110219.0550
34. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20110221.0570
35. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20110225.0621
36. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20110312.0799
37. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20111102.3262

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Rat bite fever - spirillary

Agent	BACTERIUM. Spirillum minus An aerobic gram-negative spirochete
Reservoir	Rat Mouse Cat
Vector	None
Vehicle	Bite
Incubation Period	7d - 21d (range 5d - 40d)
Diagnostic Tests	Dark-field exam of wound. Animal inoculation.
Typical Adult Therapy	Amoxicillin/clavulanate 875/125 mg PO BID X 7d. OR Procaine Penicillin G 600,000u IM q12h X 7d. OR Doxycycline 200 mg BID X 7d
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Amoxicillin/clavulanate 10 mg/kg PO BID X 7d OR Procaine Penicillin G 25,000u/kg IM q12h X 7d
Clinical Hints	Lymphadenopathy, myalgia, maculopapular rash and recurrent fever beginning 1 to 3 weeks after rat bite; infection resolves after 3 to 6 days; case-fatality rate = 6%.
Synonyms	Sodoku, Spirillosis, Spirillum minor, Spirillum minus. ICD9: 026.0 ICD10: A25.0

Clinical

Most patients present with a recent rat bite wound, which may later form an ulcer with local swelling, pain and skin changes.
- Regional lymphatics and lymph nodes are enlarged and tender.
- Fever rises to as high as 40 C, with accompanying rigors.
- After 3 days, fever ends in 'crisis,' followed by a quiescent interval of 5 to 10 days.
- One or more relapses follow, and are associated with a purple papular exanthem on the chest and arms.
- Additional findings include generalized hyperreflexia, arthralgia, myalgia and hyperesthesia.
- The fatality rate without treatment is 10%.

Features which may distinguish spirillary [S] from streptobacillary [B] rat bite fever include the following: [1] [2]

incubation	-	S up to 30 days
	-	B up to 10 days
bite wound	-	S may produce a chancre
	-	B heals promptly
relapses	-	S regular
	-	B intermittent
rash	-	S generalized macular
	-	B macular, pustular or petechial
arthritis	-	S rare
	-	B common [3]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Scand J Infect Dis 2002 ;34(6):474-7.
2. Lancet Infect Dis 2001 Sep ;1(2):91.
3. Clin Orthop Relat Res 2000 Nov ;(380):173-6.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Rat bite fever - streptobacillary

Agent	BACTERIUM. Streptobacillus moniliformis A facultative gram-negative bacillus
Reservoir	Rat Squirrel Weasel Turkey
Vector	None
Vehicle	Infected secretions Bite Dairy products
Incubation Period	3d - 10d (range 1d - 22d)
Diagnostic Tests	Culture of blood or joint fluid. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Amoxicillin/clavulanate 875/125 mg PO BID X 7d. OR Doxycycline 100 mg PO BID X 7d
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Amoxicillin/clavulanate 10 mg/kg TID X 7d. OR (if age>8 years) Doxycycline 2 mg/kg PO BID X 7 days (maximum 200 mg/day)
Clinical Hints	Headache, myalgia, maculopapular rash and arthralgia or arthritis; history of a rat bite during the preceding 1 to 3 weeks in most cases; case-fatality rate = 10%.
Synonyms	Haverhill fever, Streptobacillosis, Streptobacillus moniliformis. ICD9: 026.1 ICD10: A25.1

Clinical

Most patients present with a recent rat bite wound, which may later form an ulcer with local swelling, pain and skin changes. [1]

• Symptoms include fever, prostration, marked myalgia and muscle tenderness, headache and a generalized morbilliform rash • most marked on the hands and feet. [2]
• Generalized lymphadenopathy is present, and migratory arthropathy is often present.
• Fever resides in 5 to 10 days, but may relapse repeatedly over a period of weeks to months.

One or more relapses follow, and are associated with a purple papular exanthem on the chest and arms.
• Additional findings include generalized hyperreflexia, migratory polyarthralgia (over 50% of cases), myalgia and hyperesthesia.
• Arthritis affects more than one joint in 83.3% of patients, involving the knee in most. [3]
• Rare instances of endocarditis [4] [5] , psoas abscess and spondylodiscitis have been reported. [6]

he fatality rate without treatment is 10%, and results from endocarditis or multiple visceral abscesses.

Features which may distinguish spirillary [S] from streptobacillary [B] rat bite fever include the following: [7] [8]

incubation	-	S up to 30 days
	-	B up to 10 days
bite wound	-	S may produce a chancre
	-	B heals promptly
relapses	-	S regular
	-	B intermittent
rash	-	S generalized macular
	-	B macular, pustular or petechial
arthritis	-	S rare
	-	B common [9]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Clin Microbiol Rev 2007 Jan ;20(1):13-22.
2. Clin Microbiol Rev 2007 Jan ;20(1):13-22.
3. BMC Infect Dis 2007 ;7:56.
4. Emerg Infect Dis 2006 Jun ;12(6):1037-8.
5. J Clin Microbiol 2007 Sep ;45(9):3125-6.
6. J Clin Microbiol 2008 Aug ;46(8):2820-1.
7. Scand J Infect Dis 2002 ;34(6):474-7.
8. Lancet Infect Dis 2001 Sep ;1(2):91.
9. Clin Orthop Relat Res 2000 Nov ;(380):173-6.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Relapsing fever

Agent	BACTERIUM. Borrelia spp. A microaerophilic spirochete
Reservoir	Human Tick Rodent
Vector	Tick (Ornithodoros), louse (Pediculus)
Vehicle	Blood products
Incubation Period	7d - 8d (range 2d - 18d)
Diagnostic Tests	Examination of blood smears (thick and thin smears). Some species (B. hermsii) may grow in BSK II medium.
Typical Adult Therapy	Doxycycline 100 mg PO BID X 7d. OR Erythromycin 500 mg QID X 7d
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Chloramphenicol 12.5 mg/kg PO QID X 7d. OR Erythromycin 10 mg/kg QID X 7d
Clinical Hints	Headache, myalgia, hepatosplenomegaly, rash and relapsing illness; louse-borne (vs. tick borne) characterized by higher case fatality rate, fewer relapses and higher incidence of hepatosplenomegaly, jaundice and neurological complications.
Synonyms	Bilious typhoid, Borrelia miyamotoi, Borrelia turicatae, Borreliosis, Famine fever, Febbre recidiva, Febbre ricorrente, Febris recurrens, Fiebre recurrente, Lauseruckfallfieber, Mianeh fever, Ruckfall fieber, Tilbakefallsfever, Vagabond fever, Yellow famine fever, Yellow plague. ICD9: 087.9,087.0,087.1 ICD10: A68

Clinical

The clinical manifestations of louse-borne and tick-borne [1] relapsing fevers are similar. [2] [3]
• Louse-borne disease is characterized by a longer incubation period, longer febrile periods and afebrile intervals, and fewer relapses.
• Both types have an acute onset of high fever with rigors, headache, myalgia, arthralgia, photophobia and cough.
• In Africa, tickborne relapsing fever is often mis-diagnosed as malaria. [4]

Physical findings often include conjunctivitis, petechiae, and abdominal tenderness with hepatomegaly and splenomegaly.
• Nuchal rigidity, pulmonary rales, lymphadenopathy, jaundice and ARDS [5] are occasionally encountered.
• Hemorrhagic phenomena are common but rarely severe.
• Iritis and iridocyclitis may lead to permanent impairment of vision. Uveitis is also described. [6]
• A petechial, macular, or papular rash over the trunk may be noted toward the end of the illness.
• As many as 30% of patients develop neurological findings such as coma, cranial nerve palsies, hemiplegia, meningitis, and seizures.
• Rare instances of acute respiratory distress syndrome have been reported. [7]
• Deaths are ascribed to myocarditis with associated arrhythmias, cerebral hemorrhage or hepatic failure.
• "Tropical thrombophlebitis" has been associated with outbreaks of relapsing fever in South Africa. [8]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 118 countries.

Relapsing fever in Peru

Louse-borne relapsing fever occurs in the Andes region. [9]
- Potential for tick-borne disease exists in the north.

One case was reported in 1959.

The local vector is *Ornithodoros rudis*.

References

1. Infect Dis Clin North Am 2008 Sep ;22(3):449-68, viii.
2. Tex Med 1995 May ;91(5):56-9.
3. Trop Geogr Med 1995 ;47(2):49-52.
4. Emerg Infect Dis 2007 Jan ;13(1):117-23.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

5. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2007 Oct 19;56(41):1073-6.
6. Am J Ophthalmol 2006 Aug ;142(2):348-9.
7. Wilderness Environ Med 2008 ;19(4):280-6.
8. S Afr Med J 1975 Nov 15;49(49):2057-8.
9. Clin Infect Dis 1999 Aug ;29(2):434-6.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Respiratory syncytial virus infection

Agent	VIRUS - RNA. Paramyxoviridae, Pneumovirinae: Human respiratory syncytial virus
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Droplet Infected secretions (hands)
Incubation Period	2d - 8d
Diagnostic Tests	Viral culture or DFA (nasal and other respiratory secretions). Serology. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Ribavirin aerosol 20 mg/ml for 12h/d X 3 to 5d [severe infections]. Effectiveness not proven
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Vaccine	RSV immune globulin
Clinical Hints	Rhinorrhea, cough, wheezing, bronchiolitis and respiratory distress; encountered primarily in infancy.
Synonyms	Chimpanzee coryza agent, Respiratory syncytial virus, RSV. ICD9: 079.6,480.1 ICD10: B97.4,J12.1

Clinical

RSV infections are manifested as:
• lower respiratory tract disease (pneumonia, bronchiolitis, tracheobronchitis)
• or upper respiratory tract illness, often accompanied by fever and otitis media. [1]

Asymptomatic infection is rare.
• Pneumonia or bronchiolitis occurs in 30% to 71% of patients (89% among closed populations of infants).
• Croup accounts for only 5% to 10% of cases.
• Wheezing [2-4] , rhonchi, rales, and pulmonary infiltrates are encountered with bronchiolitis as well as pneumonia. [5]
• Bronchiolitis is characterized by wheezing and hyperaeration of the lung.
• RSV infection in adults is usually mild; however severe disease may develop. [6]

Lower respiratory tract infection is heralded by nasal congestion and often pharyngitis.
• Fever occurs in young children, with temperatures ranging from 38 to 40C.
• Fever is present for 2 to 4 days; however, the extent and duration of the fever does not correlate with the severity of the disease.
• Fever is frequently absent at the time of admission to the hospital.
• Cough is often a predominant sign.
• The cough may be paroxysmal and associated with vomiting, but without the "whoop" typical of pertussis.
• Laryngitis and hoarseness are not common.

Dyspnea, increased respiratory rate, and retractions of the intercostal muscles are common.
• In bronchiolitis, expiration is prolonged, and the respiratory rate may be remarkably elevated. [7]
• Intercostal retractions are also prominent in bronchiolitis.
• On auscultation, the infant may have crackles and wheezing, which may be present intermittently and may fluctuate in intensity.
• Cyanosis is rare, despite hypoxemia. In most infants, the duration of illness is 7 to 21 days, and hospitalization, if required, averages 3 to 7 days.
• Thrombocytosis is common among children hospitalized with RSV bronchiolitis. [8]
• The severity and / or duration of RSV bronchiolitis is exacerbated by concomitant human metapneumovirus infection. [9-12]
• RSV infection accounts for approximately 5% of bronchiolitis obliterans in children (Beijing, 2001 to 2007) [13]
• Infection in premature infants may result in long term effects on airway function. [14] [15]

Otitis media is a common complication of RSV infection in young children. [16-19]
• Viral meningitis [20] , encephalopathy and seizures are also encountered. [21-23]
• Repeated or secondary infections occurring after the first 3 years of life are most commonly manifested as an upper respiratory tract illness or tracheobronchitis.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

• Young adults may present with flu-like illness, pneumonia, chronic cough suggestive of tracheobronchitis or bronchitis, and occasionally with otitis. [24]
• Infection among the elderly is often nosocomially acquired, and may result in pneumonia in 5% to 50% of the cases, with a fatal outcome in up to 20%.
• Additional extrapulmonary manifestations of RSV infection include myocarditis [25] , supraventricular tachycardia, ventricular tachycardias, seizures, focal neurological abnormalities, hyponatremia and hepatitis [26]

Signs and symptoms of Human Metapneumovirus (hMPV) infection are similar to those of Respiratory syncytial virus infection [27] [28] , and coinfection by these two agents may be particularly severe. [29-32] Children with hMPV infection are likely to be older than those with RSV, and more likely to present with pneumonia and less likely to present with bronchiolitis. [33]
• Clinical signs of Rhinovirus infection [34] and of Human Bocavirus infection are also similar to those of Respiratory syncytial virus infection; however, hypoxia, and neutrophilia may be more common in Human Bocavirus infection. [35]
• Superinfection of RSV by *Staphylococcus aureus* [36] , *Bordetella pertussis* [37] and other bacteria is not unusual. [38]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Respiratory syncytial virus infection in Peru

Prevalence surveys:

0.6% of patients with acute respiratory infection in 13 cities (2006 to 2008) [39]

38.3% of community-acquired pneumonias among children below age 5 years, including 63.7% of those due to viruses (Puno and Lima, 2006) [40]

References

1. Paediatr Respir Rev 2004 ;5 Suppl A:S119-26.
2. Pediatr Int 2008 Oct ;50(5):654-7.
3. Early Hum Dev 2011 Mar ;87 Suppl 1:S51-4.
4. Early Hum Dev 2011 Mar ;87 Suppl 1:S51-4.
5. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2003 Feb ;22(2 Suppl):S94-9.
6. Semin Respir Crit Care Med 2011 Aug ;32(4):423-32.
7. J Pediatr 2003 Nov ;143(5 Suppl):S112-7.
8. Isr Med Assoc J 2010 Jan ;12(1):39-41.
9. J Infect Dis 2005 Feb 1;191(3):382-6.
10. Emerg Infect Dis 2003 Mar ;9(3):372-5.
11. Emerg Infect Dis 2004 Jul ;10(7):1318-20.
12. Pediatr Pulmonol 2007 Aug ;42(8):740-3.
13. Zhonghua Er Ke Za Zhi 2008 Oct ;46(10):732-8.
14. Thorax 2009 Jun ;64(6):490-5.
15. Clin Ther 2010 Dec ;32(14):2422-32.
16. Vaccine 2007 Feb 19;25(9):1683-9.
17. Acta Paediatr 2010 Jun ;99(6):867-70.
18. Acta Paediatr 1995 Apr ;84(4):419-23.
19. J Clin Microbiol 2011 Sep 7;
20. Kansenshogaku Zasshi 2011 Nov ;85(6):682-5.
21. Minerva Pediatr 2005 Jun ;57(3):137-42.
22. J Child Neurol 2009 Dec ;24(12):1499-503.
23. J Infect Chemother 2011 Dec ;17(6):776-81.
24. Semin Respir Crit Care Med 2007 Apr ;28(2):171-81.
25. Fetal Pediatr Pathol 2011 ;30(1):64-8.
26. Crit Care 2006 ;10(4):R107.
27. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2004 Jan ;23(1 Suppl):S25-32.
28. Clin Microbiol Rev 2006 Jul ;19(3):546-57.
29. Curr Opin Infect Dis 2005 Apr ;18(2):141-6.
30. J Infect Dis 2005 Feb 1;191(3):382-6.
31. Emerg Infect Dis 2003 Mar ;9(3):372-5.
32. Emerg Infect Dis 2004 Jul ;10(7):1318-20.
33. J Paediatr Child Health 2011 Mar 30;
34. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2011 Sep 9;
35. Eur J Pediatr 2010 Sep ;169(9):1087-92.
36. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2010 Nov ;29(11):1048-50.
37. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2007 Apr ;26(4):316-8.
38. J Infect Chemother 2011 Feb ;17(1):87-90.
39. PLoS One 2009 ;4(7):e6118.
40. Arch Argent Pediatr 2010 Dec ;108(6):516-23.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Respiratory viruses - miscellaneous

Agent	VIRUS - RNA and DNA Pneumovirinae: Human Metapneumovirus Coronaviridae: New Haven Coronavirus, HKU1 Parvovirinae: Human Bocavirus
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Droplet Infected secretions (on hands)
Incubation Period	Unknown
Diagnostic Tests	Viral culture. Serology. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	NA
Typical Pediatric Therapy	NA
Clinical Hints	Rhinorrhea, cough, wheezing, bronchiolitis and respiratory distress; encountered primarily in infancy.
Synonyms	Acanthamoeba polyphaga mimivirus, Bat reovirus, Bocavirus, Bradford coccus, Cardiovirus, Coronavirus HKU1, Coronavirus NL63, Encephalomyocarditis Virus, HCoV-HKU1, HCoV-NL63, HK23629/07, HKU1, HRV-A, HRV-B, HRV-C, Human Bocavirus, Human Coronavirus NL63, Human CoV 229E, Human CoV OC43, Human metapneumovirus, Human rhinovirus, Kampar, Karolinska Institutet virus, KI virus, Melaka, Metapneumovirus, Mimivirus, New Haven coronavirus, Pulau, Rhinovirus, Small Anellovirus, Tioman virus, Torque tenovirus, Torquetenovirus, Washington University virus, WU polyomavirus, WU virus. ICD9: 079.89 ICD10: B34.2,J12.8

Clinical

For a comprehensive review of newer respiratory viral infections, see [1]

Human Metapneumovirus:
Signs and symptoms of Human Metapneumovirus (hMPV) infection are similar to those of Respiratory syncytial virus infection [2] [3] , and coinfection by these two agents may be relatively severe and / or prolonged. [4-8] Children with hMPV infection are likely to be older than those with RSV, and more likely to present with pneumonia and less likely to present with bronchiolitis. [9]

• Findings include either lower respiratory tract disease (pneumonia, bronchiolitis, tracheobronchitis) or upper respiratory tract illness, often accompanied by fever and otitis media. [10] [11]
• Asymptomatic infection is reported. [12] [13]
• Wheezing, rhonchi, rales, and pulmonary infiltrates are encountered with bronchiolitis, hyperaeration and pneumonia. [14]
• Apnea has been reported in newborn infants. [15]
• hMPV has been recovered from the middle ear in patients with otitis media. [16] and is associated with 6% of otitis media cases in children. [17]
• Central nervous system disease has been reported, ranging from febrile seizures to fatal encephalitis. [18-20]
• Reinfection is common. [21-23]
• Although infection in adults is usually mild or asymptomatic [24] , severe disease is reported in elderly adults with underlying disease. [25] [26]

New Haven coronavirus:
New Haven coronavirus infection is characterized by fever, cough and rhinorrhea. [27] [28]
• Tachypnea, hypoxia and pulmonary infiltrates may be present.
• The agent has also been identified as a common cause for croup. [29]

Coronavirus infections:
HKU1 (HCoV-HKU1), a human coronavirus, was isolated in Hong Kong in 2005, from two adult patients with pneumonia. [30]
• An additional 6 cases in Hong Kong were characterized by gastroenteritis, fever, otitis and febrile seizures.
• Human Coronavirus OC43 infection is associated with fever, rhinitis, pharyngitis, laryngitis, otitis, bronchitis, bronchiolitis or pneumonia. [31]

Human Bocavirus:

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Human Bocavirus is a common cause of lower respiratory tract infection in children. [32] [33]
• Bocavirus infections, including cases of severe pneumonia, have also been reported in adults. [34]
• Patients are often co-infected by Respiratory syncytial virus, Adenovirus, Influenza virus, Human metapneumovirus or other pathogens. [35]
• Clinical presentation may include fever, cough, rhinorrhea, conjunctivitis, wheezing, respiratory distress, pneumonia or pleural effusion. [36]
• Rarely, severe and life-threatening infection is encountered. [37]
• Human Bocavirus infection may mimic the symptoms of pertussis [38]
• Rare instances of Human Bocavirus encephalitis have been reported. [39]
• Clinical signs are also similar to those of Respiratory syncytial virus infection; however, hypoxia, and neutrophilia may be more common in Human Bocavirus infection. [40]
• Disseminated Bocavirus infection, including diarrhea and viremia, has been reported in a stem cell transplant patient. [41]

Other viruses:
Although Rhinovirus infection is usually associated with the common cold, infection may be associated with severe lower respiratory tract infections [42] , and outbreaks of major and even fatal disease have been reported in chronic care facilities. [43-46]

Melaka virus, a bat-associated Reovirus, has been identified as a cause of fever and acute respiratory tract infection in Malaysia. [47]

Saffold Cardiovirus, a member of the Picornaviridae, has been associated with cases of upper respiratory tract infection in children. [48] [49]
• Human infection by an additional Cardiovirus, Encephalomyocarditis Virus, have been characterized by fever, headache, nausea and dyspnea. (2009 publication) [50] One such patient also experienced weight loss, arthralgia, photophobia, myalgia, chills, vomiting, and abdominal pain.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Respiratory viruses - miscellaneous in Peru

Prevalence surveys:

2.3% of patients with influenza-like illness (Human metapneumovirus, 2002 to 2003) [51]
Human Bocavirus (hBoV) was found in 25.1% of children with febrile respiratory symptoms (2010 publication) [52]

Human infections by a Cardiovirus, **Encephalomyocarditis Virus**, have been reported in Peru (2009 publication) [53]

References

1. Clin Microbiol Rev 2008 Apr ;21(2):274-90, table of contents.
2. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2004 Jan ;23(1 Suppl):S25-32.
3. Clin Microbiol Rev 2006 Jul ;19(3):546-57.
4. Curr Opin Infect Dis 2005 Apr ;18(2):141-6.
5. J Infect Dis 2005 Feb 1;191(3):382-6.
6. Emerg Infect Dis 2003 Mar ;9(3):372-5.
7. Emerg Infect Dis 2004 Jul ;10(7):1318-20.
8. Pediatr Pulmonol 2007 Aug ;42(8):740-3.
9. J Paediatr Child Health 2011 Mar 30;
10. Semin Respir Crit Care Med 2007 Apr ;28(2):213-21.
11. Emerg Infect Dis 2004 Apr ;10(4):700-5.
12. J Infect Dis 2006 Aug 15;194(4):474-8.
13. New Microbiol 2009 Jul ;32(3):297-301.
14. Infect Dis Clin North Am 2005 Sep ;19(3):569-84.
15. Rev Chilena Infectol 2007 Aug ;24(4):313-8.
16. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2005 Jul ;24(7):655-7.
17. Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol 2006 Jul ;70(7):1189-93.
18. Emerg Infect Dis 2005 Mar ;11(3):467-70.
19. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2009 Dec ;28(12):1057-60.
20. Arch Neurol 2012 Jan 9;
21. Uirusu 2006 Dec ;56(2):173-81.
22. J Infect Dis 2008 Sep 15;198(6):836-42.
23. Semin Respir Crit Care Med 2007 Apr ;28(2):213-21.
24. Arch Intern Med 2008 Dec 8;168(22):2489-96.
25. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2008 Oct ;27(10 Suppl):S80-3.
26. Rev Chilena Infectol 2011 Apr ;28(2):174-8.
27. Curr Opin Infect Dis 2005 Apr ;18(2):141-6.
28. Curr Opin Pediatr 2006 Feb ;18(1):42-7.
29. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20050825.2512
30. Clin Infect Dis 2006 Mar 1;42(5):634-9.
31. J Clin Virol 2008 Jul ;42(3):233-43.
32. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2007 Aug ;26(8):745-6.
33. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20050824.2494
34. Emerg Infect Dis 2006 Oct ;12(10):1614-6.
35. Clin Microbiol Rev 2008 Apr ;21(2):291-304, table of contents.
36. J Clin Microbiol 2011 Mar ;49(3):1179-81.
37. Emerg Infect Dis 2011 Dec ;17(12):2303-5.
38. Pediatrics 2008 Mar ;121(3):e631-7.
39. Clin Infect Dis 2012 Jan 11;
40. Eur J Pediatr 2010 Sep ;169(9):1087-92.
41. Emerg Infect Dis 2007 Sep ;13(9):1425-7.
42. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2009 Apr ;28(4):337-9.
43. Ann Intern Med 1995 Oct 15;123(8):588-93.
44. J Clin Virol 2007 Mar ;38(3):227-37.
45. Clin Infect Dis 2005 Jul 15;41(2):262-5.
46. J Am Geriatr Soc 2006 Feb ;54(2):284-9.
47. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20070626.2063
48. Emerg Infect Dis 2008 May ;14(5):834-6.
49. Emerg Infect Dis 2008 Sep ;14(9):1398-405.
50. Emerg Infect Dis 2009 Apr ;15(4):640-6.
51. Emerg Infect Dis 2006 Feb ;12(2):347-50.
52. Influenza Other Respi Viruses 2011 Jan ;5(1):1-5.
53. Emerg Infect Dis 2009 Apr ;15(4):640-6.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Reye's syndrome

Agent	UNKNOWN
Reservoir	Unknown
Vector	None
Vehicle	Unknown
Incubation Period	Unknown
Diagnostic Tests	Clinical diagnosis.
Typical Adult Therapy	Electrolyte & glucose management, ? enemas, ? dialysis
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Vomiting, lethargy, coma, seizures, hepatomegaly, hypoglycemia and elevated blood ammonia concentration; usually anicteric; follows viral infection; aspirin ingestion is often implicated.
Synonyms	Reye syndrome. ICD9: 331.81 ICD10: G93.7

Clinical

Signs and symptoms of Reye's syndrome include protracted vomiting and encephalopathy, in the absence of fever or jaundice. [1] [2]
• Hepatomegaly is present in 50% of cases.
• Twelve hours to 3 weeks following an antecedent viral illness, the patient develops vomiting and lethargy, followed by restlessness, irritability, combativeness, disorientation, delirium, tachycardia, hyperventilation, dilated pupils with sluggish response, hyperreflexia, positive Babinski sign, and appropriate response to noxious stimuli.

Diarrhea and hyperventilation are often the first signs in children below age 2 years.
• Later, obtundation, coma and decorticate rigidity are associated with inappropriate response to noxious stimuli.
• Coma deepens, and the patient is found to have fixed and dilated pupils, loss of oculovestibular reflexes and dysconjugate gaze with caloric stimulation.
• Seizures ensue, with flaccid paralysis, absent deep tendon reflexes, lack of pupillary response and respiratory arrest.

Similar disease (Reye-like syndrome) is caused by inborn errors of metabolism, hypoglycemia, hypoketonemia, elevated ammonia, and organic aciduria. [3]
• A case of encephalopathy and hepatic failure • similar to Reye's syndrome • was related to *Bacillus cereus* food poisoning. [4]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Eur J Pediatr 2000 Sep ;159(9):641-8.
2. N Engl J Med 1999 Sep 9;341(11):846-7.
3. Pediatr Neurol 2008 Sep ;39(3):198-200.
4. Brain Dev 2010 Sep ;32(8):688-90.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Rheumatic fever

Agent	BACTERIUM. Streptococcus pyogenes A facultative gram-positive coccus
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Droplet
Incubation Period	1w - 5w
Diagnostic Tests	Clinical diagnosis.
Typical Adult Therapy	Supportive; salicylates
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Migratory arthritis, fever, carditis, chorea, subcutaneous nodules, erythema marginatum and leukocytosis; follows overt pharyngitis after 1 to 5 weeks in most cases; acute attack persists for approximately 3 months.
Synonyms	Febbre reumatica. ICD9: 390,391 ICD10: I00,I01,I02

Clinical

Case definition for surveillance:
The CDC (The United States Centers for Disease Control) case definition for surveillance requires evidence for preceding group A streptococcal infection (culture, serology) in addition to two major clinical criteria; or one major and two minor criteria, as follows:

Major clinical criteria:
- carditis
- polyarthritis
- chorea [1] [2]
- subcutaneous nodules
- erythema marginatum. [3]

Minor criteria:
- previous rheumatic fever or rheumatic heart disease
- arthralgia
- fever
- elevation of erythrocyte sedimentation rate [ESR]
- positive C-reactive protein
- leucocytosis
- prolongation of the P-R interval on electrocardiogram.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Rheumatic fever in Peru

Mortality rates of 0.3 per 100,000 per year are reported.

References

1. S Afr Med J 1997 Jun ;87 Suppl 3:C157-60.
2. Rev Neurol 2004 Nov 1-15;39(9):810-5.
3. Rheum Dis Clin North Am 1997 Aug ;23(3):545-68.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Rhinoscleroma and ozena

Agent	BACTERIUM. Klebsiella pneumoniae ssp ozaenae and Klebsiella pneumoniae ssp rhinoscleromatis Facultative gram-negative bacilli
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Infected secretions
Incubation Period	Unknown
Diagnostic Tests	Culture. Biopsy. Nucleic acid amplification. Advise laboratory when this diagnosis is suspected.
Typical Adult Therapy	Rhinoscleroma: Streptomycin, often with systemic or topical Rifampin - for 3 to 6 weeks; fluoroquinolones also appear to be effective. Ozena: Ciprofloxacin or Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim for 3 months
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Rhinorrhea associated with a painless intranasal mass; may extend to sinuses or ears.
Synonyms	Klebsiella pneumoniae ssp ozaenae, Ozena, Rhinoscleroma. ICD9: 040.1 ICD10: J31.0

Clinical

The nose is involved in over 90% of cases of rhinoscleroma.
• Findings include fetid discharge, a crusting granulomatous mass and cicatrization. [1] [2]
• The pharynx is involved in 15% to 40%, the larynx in 2% to 2%, the tracheobronchial tree in 15% [3] and the paranasal sinuses in 2% to 25%. [4]
• Rare instances of laryngeal stenosis resulting from rhinoscleroma are reported. [5]
• Standard therapy consists of streptomycin in combination with topical or systemic rifampicin, for at least 3 to 6 weeks.
• Recent studies suggest that fluoroquinolones are also effective.

Ozena (primary atrophic rhinitis) is characterized by progressive atrophy of the nasal mucosa and underlying bone.
• Findings include foul-smelling, thick, dry crusts and greatly enlarged nasal cavities. [6]
• Laryngeal involvement has been reported. [7]
• Ozena may be associated with tracheobronchopathia osteochondroplastica [8]
• Rare instances of disseminated systemic infection are reported. [9]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Rhinoscleroma and ozena in Peru

Eight cases of rhinoscleroma were treated at a single hospital in Lima during 1996 to 2003. [10]

References

1. South Med J 1988 Dec ;81(12):1580-2.
2. Laryngoscope 1982 Oct ;92(10 Pt 1):1149-53.
3. Ann Otol Rhinol Laryngol 1996 May ;105(5):336-40.
4. Rhinology 2008 Dec ;46(4):338-41.
5. Acta Otorrinolaringol Esp 2010 May-Jun;61(3):241-3.
6. J Otolaryngol 1990 Oct ;19(5):345-9.
7. J Clin Microbiol 2005 Nov ;43(11):5811-3.
8. Rev Mal Respir 2007 Sep ;24(7):883-7.
9. Malays J Pathol 2009 Dec ;31(2):147-50.
10. Rev Inst Med Trop Sao Paulo 2006 Sep-Oct;48(5):295-9.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Rhodococcus equi infection

Agent	BACTERIUM. Rhodococcus equi An aerobic gram-positive coccobacillus
Reservoir	Farm animal Farm soil
Vector	None
Vehicle	? Inhalation Contact Ingestion
Incubation Period	Unknown
Diagnostic Tests	Culture of blood, body fluids and secretions. Advise laboratory when these organisms are suspected.
Typical Adult Therapy	Vancomycin 500 mg q8h. Alternatives: Erythromycin, Gentamicin, Rifampin
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Vancomycin 10 mg/kg q6h. Alternatives: Erythromycin, Gentamicin, Rifampin
Clinical Hints	Most often encountered as pleuropulmonary infection in an immune-suppressed patient; history of contact with farm or farm animals in 40% of cases.
Synonyms	Rhodococcus. ICD9: 027.9 ICD10: A92.8

Clinical

The clinical features of *Rhodococcus equi* disease are largely determined by the site of infection and clinical substrate in which it occurs. [1] [2]

- 49% of patients are HIV-positive.
- Pulmonary infection predominates among HIV-positive patients [3]
- Extrapulmonary disease (abscesses. septicemia, eye or wound infection, etc) is most common in immunocompetent individuals. [4]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Clin Transplant 2004 Dec ;18(6):748-52.
2. Emerg Infect Dis 1997 Apr-Jun;3(2):145-53.
3. Clin Microbiol Infect 1997 Feb ;3(1):12-18.
4. J Med Case Reports 2011 Aug 9;5(1):358.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Rickettsia felis infection

Agent	BACTERIUM. Rickettsia felis
Reservoir	Opossum (Didelphis marsupialis) ? Flying squirrel Raccoon Cat Flea ? Dog
Vector	Flea (cat flea = Ctenocephalides felis). Organism has also been found in Pulex irritans
Vehicle	None
Incubation Period	Unknown
Diagnostic Tests	Serology (IFA). Nucleic acid amplification. Note that Weil-Felix reaction may be positive (OX-19).
Typical Adult Therapy	Doxycycline 100 mg PO BID X 3 to 5d. OR Chloramphenicol 500 mg PO QID X 3 to 5d
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Doxycycline 2 mg/kg PO BID X 3 to 5d (maximum 200 mg/day). OR Chloramphenicol 10 mg/kg PO QID X 3 to 5d
Clinical Hints	Fever, headache and myalgia; macular rash present in 20% of patients; history of recent contact with opossum; disease mimics endemic typhus.
Synonyms	California pseudotyphus, Cat flea typhus, ELB agent. ICD9: 081.1 ICD10: A79.8

Clinical

The features of *Rickettsia felis* infection are similar to those of endemic typhus.
• Headache and myalgia predominate.
• The rash is often macular and most prominent on the trunk and abdomen.
• Often the rash is nonspecific, and may be lacking in 50% of patients.
• Major complications are rare.
• The severity of infection has been associated with old age, delayed diagnosis, hepatic and renal dysfunction, central nervous system abnormalities, and pulmonary compromise.
• As many as 4% of hospitalized patients die.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 46 countries.

Rickettsia felis infection in Peru

Rickettsia felis has been identified in *Ctenocephalides canis* fleas from the Andes region. [1] [2]

References

1. J Clin Microbiol 2004 Nov ;42(11):4961-7.
2. Emerg Infect Dis 2008 Jul ;14(7):1019-23.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Rocky Mountain spotted fever

Agent	BACTERIUM. Rickettsia rickettsii
Reservoir	Tick Dog Rodent
Vector	Tick (Dermacentor, Amblyomma)
Vehicle	None
Incubation Period	5d - 7d (range 2d - 14d)
Diagnostic Tests	Serology. Direct immunofluorescence or culture of skin lesions. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Doxycycline 100 mg PO BID X 3 to 5d. OR Chloramphenicol 500 mg PO QID X 3 to 5d
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Doxycycline 2 mg/kg PO BID X 3 to 5d (maximum 200 mg/day). OR Chloramphenicol 10 mg/kg PO QID X 3 to 5d
Clinical Hints	Headache, myalgia, vomiting and a maculopapular or petechial rash (primarily involving the extremities); may be history of a tick bite or dog contact during the preceding 1 to 2 weeks; rash absent in 5%. case-fatality rate (untreated) = 25%.
Synonyms	American spotted fever, Bullis fever, Febre maculosa brasileira, Fiebre manchada, Lone star fever, Rickettsia 364D, Rickettsia amblyommii, Rickettsia canadensis, Rickettsia montanensis, Rickettsia parkeri, Rickettsia rickettsii, Rickettsia texiana, Rickettsiae, RMSF, Sao Paulo fever, Tidewater spotted fever, Tobia fever. ICD9: 082.0,082.8 ICD10: A77.0

Clinical

Rocky Mountain spotted fever usually begins with fever, myalgia, and severe headache, often accompanied by vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea and abdominal tenderness. [1-3]
- A rash is encountered in 80% to 85% of cases, and usually appears 3 to 5 days after the onset of fever. [4]
- The rash begins around the wrists and ankles but may start on the trunk or be diffuse at the onset. [5]
- The palms and soles are not always involved, or only involved late in the illness.
- Skin necrosis or acral gangrene may develop in a few percent of patients. [6] [7]

Meningitis with CSF pleocytosis (either lymphocytic or polymorphonuclear) occurs in one third of the patients.
- Renal failure is often encountered.
- Other complications include deafness, pneumonia, pulmonary edema and myocarditis. [8]
- Laboratory findings include a normal leucocyte count in most cases, with occasional anemia or thrombocytopenia.
- Bleeding diatheses are uncommon.
- Hyponatremia encountered in 50% of patients.

Mortality is correlated with delay in diagnosis and treatment, old age, absence of rash ("spotless fever") or known tick exposure, and onset during winter months.

A second agent of 'spotted fever,' *Rickettsia parkeri*, is transmitted by *Amblyomma maculatum* [9] in the southern United States.
- Illness is similar to that caused by *Rickettsia rickettsii*; however, a dermal eschar and vesicular rash may be present. [10]
- *R. parkeri* infection is relatively mild, with lower rates of hospitalization and mortality than those of Rocky Mountain Spotted fever. [11]

Rickettsia amblyommii infection has been associated with a rash at the site of tick attachment. (2006) [12]

Rickettsia 364D infection (vector, *Dermacentor occidentalis*) is associated primarily with the appearance of a single cutaneous eschar. (2010 publication) [13]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 11 countries.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Rocky Mountain spotted fever in Peru

Infection by an unidentified spotted fever group Rickettsia is common in the Andean foothills of Peru. [14]

Seroprevalence surveys:

18% of patients having febrile illness compatible with spotted fever (Cuzco, Junin and Piura, 2005 publication) [15]
43.6% of persons and 59.2% of canines in Iquitos (2006) [16]

A potential vector, *Amblyomma cajennense*, is also found in this country.
- Spotted fever group Rickettsiae have been identified in *Amblyomma maculatum* [17] and *Ixodes boliviensis* in northwestern Peru. [18]

References

1. Arch Intern Med 2003 Apr 14;163(7):769-74.
2. Clin Infect Dis 1995 May ;20(5):1111-7.
3. Infect Dis Clin North Am 2008 Sep ;22(3):415-32, vii-viii.
4. Lancet Infect Dis 2007 Nov ;7(11):724-32.
5. Infect Dis Clin North Am 1994 Sep ;8(3):689-712.
6. Mayo Clin Proc 1999 Jan ;74(1):68-72.
7. Clin Infect Dis 1993 May ;16(5):629-34.
8. Am J Med Sci 2006 Oct ;332(4):208-10.
9. J Med Entomol 2010 Sep ;47(5):707-22.
10. Clin Infect Dis 2004 Mar 15;38(6):805-11.
11. Clin Infect Dis 2008 Nov 1;47(9):1188-96.
12. Vector Borne Zoonotic Dis 2007 ;7(4):607-10.
13. Clin Infect Dis 2010 Feb 15;50(4):541-8.
14. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2004 Apr ;70(4):357-63.
15. Emerg Infect Dis 2005 Apr ;11(4):622-4.
16. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2010 Apr ;82(4):683-90.
17. J Med Entomol 2010 Sep ;47(5):707-22.
18. J Clin Microbiol 2004 Nov ;42(11):4961-7.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Rotavirus infection

Agent	VIRUS - RNA. Reoviridae: Rotavirus
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Fecal-oral Water
Incubation Period	12h - 3d
Diagnostic Tests	Stool assay for viral antigen. Serology. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Stool precautions; supportive
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Vaccine	Rotavirus
Clinical Hints	Vomiting, diarrhea and mild fever: the illness lasts approximately 1 week, and is most severe in infancy; fatal cases are associated with dehydration and electrolyte imbalance.
Synonyms	Rotavirus. ICD9: 008.61 ICD10: A08.0

Clinical

Infants and young children present with fever, vomiting, diarrhea, and occasionally dehydration. [1]
• Most hospitalized patients had experienced fever and vomiting for 2 to 3 days, and diarrhea for 4 to 5 days.
• The diarrhea is watery without blood or mucus.
• Leukocytes are detected in the stool in a small percentage of patients.
• Approximately 36% of episodes are characterized by 'dehydrating diarrhea.'
• Viremia is present in over 50% of patients with Rotavirus diarrhea. [2] [3]
• Asymptomatic infection is common. [4]

Infection in immunodeficient children may persist for weeks to months.

Rotavirus infection is not unusual in adults. [5]

Complications:
• Rotavirus infection increases the risk of bacteremia in children with nontyphoid *Salmonella* gastroenteritis [6]
• Rare instances of toxic megacolon have been reported. [7]
• Although intestinal intussusception may occur in some cases [8] , a causal role for Rotavirus infection (ie, as opposed to Rotavirus vaccine [9]) is not established. [10]
• Central nervous system dysfunction may complicate Rotavirus infection, in the form of seizures [11-14] , cerebellitis [15-18] , encephalopathy [19] [20] and death. [21]
• Some reports have linked Rotavirus infections with instances of aseptic meningitis [22] [23] , necrotizing enterocolitis, myositis, liver abscess, pancreatitis [24] [25] , pneumonia, Kawasaki's disease, acute hemorrhagic edema [26] , sudden infant death syndrome and Crohn's disease.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

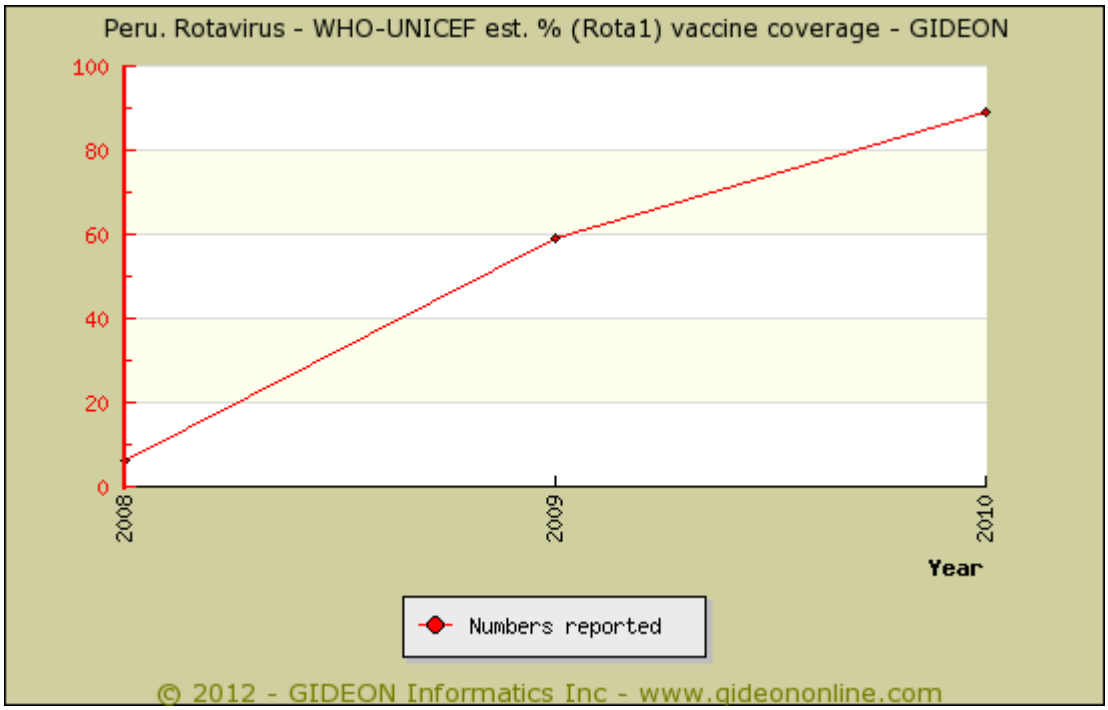
Rotavirus infection in Peru

Vaccine Schedule:
BCG - birth
DT - 3,4 months (National ESAVI)
DTwP - 2, 3, 4 months; Part of country
DTwPHibHep - 2, 4 months; Part of country
HepB - birth; 2, 4 months

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Hib - 2, 4 months
MMR - 12 months
MR - 15-19 years
OPV - 2, 3, 4 months
Pneumo conj - 3, 5, 12 months
Rotavirus - 2,4 months
TT/Td - 15-49 years (x2)
Yellow fever - 9 months [local population living in endemic areas]

Routine vaccination against Rotavirus was introduced in 2009. [27]



Graph: Peru. Rotavirus - WHO-UNICEF est. % (Rota1) vaccine coverage

It is estimated that 62.5% of Peruvian children will experience an episode of Rotavirus diarrhea by the age of 5 years, and 0.26% of children will die of the disease. [28]
- The annual incidence is estimated at 384,000 children; with approximately 30,000 hospitalized and 1,600 deaths.

Prevalence surveys:

52% of children below age 5 hospitalized for diarrhea (1995 to 1997). [29]
42% of pediatric hospitalizations for diarrhea (2010) [30]
2.6% to 3.2% of diarrhea among children below age two years in 1989; 3.4% in 1992; 4.2% in 1996

References

1. Curr Opin Gastroenterol 2005 Jan ;21(1):26-31.
2. J Med Virol 2008 Dec ;80(12):2169-76.
3. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2010 Sep ;29(9):836-9.
4. Am J Epidemiol 2010 May 1;171(9):1023-30.
5. Lancet Infect Dis 2004 Feb ;4(2):91-9.
6. Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis 2009 Apr ;28(4):425-8.
7. Acta Paediatr 2009 Nov ;98(11):1850-2.
8. Turk J Gastroenterol 2009 Sep ;20(3):209-13.
9. J Infect Dis 2009 Nov 1;200 Suppl 1:S264-70.
10. J Infect Dis 2009 Nov 1;200 Suppl 1:S277-81.
11. An Pediatr (Barc) 2008 Sep ;69(3):263-6.
12. Pediatr Neurol 2010 Jun ;42(6):404-8.
13. An Pediatr (Barc) 2010 Aug ;73(2):70-3.
14. Pediatr Emerg Care 2011 Nov ;27(11):1062-4.
15. AJNR Am J Neuroradiol 2010 Oct ;31(9):1591-5.
16. Brain Dev 2011 Jan ;33(1):21-7.
17. World J Pediatr 2011 Aug 27;
18. Pediatr Neurol 2012 Jan ;46(1):48-50.
19. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2009 Apr ;28(4):318-21.
20. Eur J Pediatr 2010 Oct ;169(10):1287-91.
21. J Child Neurol 2007 Dec ;22(12):1367-70.
22. Jpn J Infect Dis 2009 Jul ;62(4):279-83.
23. J Med Virol 2011 Sep ;83(9):1637-40.
24. Indian Pediatr 2009 Dec ;46(12):1099-101.
25. Pediatr Emerg Care 2010 Aug ;26(8):592-3.
26. Pediatr Dermatol 2004 Sep-Oct;21(5):548-50.
27. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2011 Dec 2;60:1611-4.
28. Rev Panam Salud Publica 2001 Oct ;10(4):240-8.
29. J Infect Dis 1999 May ;179(5):1139-44.
30. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2011 Dec 2;60:1611-4.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Rubella

Agent	VIRUS - RNA. Togaviridae: Rubella virus
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Contact Air Transplacental
Incubation Period	16d - 18d (range 14d - 23d)
Diagnostic Tests	Viral culture (throat, urine). Serology. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Respiratory precautions. Supportive
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Vaccines	Rubella Rubella - Mumps Measles-Mumps-Rubella Measles-Rubella
Clinical Hints	Maculopapular rash following a one-day prodrome of coryza and headache; post auricular lymphadenopathy; arthralgia and arthritis encountered in adults; severe thrombocytopenia or encephalitis may follow acute infection.
Synonyms	Epidemic roseola, German measles, Roda hund, Rode hond, Rode hunder, Rodehond, Rosolia, Roteln, Rubeola [Spanish], Three-day measles. ICD9: 056 ICD10: B06

Clinical

CDC (The United States Centers for Disease Control) case definition for surveillance:
For surveillance purposes, the CDC (The United States Centers for Disease Control) case definition of rubella requires, "An illness that has all of the following characteristics:
• acute onset of generalized maculopapular rash
• temperature >37.2 C if measured
• arthralgia/arthritis, lymphadenopathy, or conjunctivitis" [1] Arthropathy may occur in as many as 41% of cases [2]

A "confirmed" case requires either laboratory confirmation or epidemiological link to a laboratory-confirmed case.
• Atypical features may be seen in adults with rubella; ie, hepatitis, conjunctival hemorrhage [3] , uveitis [4] , retinitis [5] and a high incidence of polyarthritis.
• Rare instances of acute hepatic failure are reported. [6]

Congenital rubella should be suspected if any of the following is present in a newborn infant [7] [8] :
• cataracts (45% of cases), congenital glaucoma, pigmentary retinopathy
• congenital heart disease (70%, most commonly patent ductus arteriosus or pulmonary artery stenosis) Both anomalies may appear concurrently in up to 50% of cases [9]
• hearing loss (35% to 60%)
• purpura
• splenomegaly
• jaundice
• microcephaly, mental retardation [10] , meningoencephalitis
• radiolucent bone disease
• duodenal stenosis [11]

The chance of fetal defects from a viremic mother is 40% to 90% during the first trimester. [12]
• Infection also increases the risk for spontaneous abortion and miscarriage by 50%. [13]
• The rate of congenital rubella syndrome during epidemics is 0.5 to 2.2 per 1,000 live births.
• 60% of children with CRS have hearing impairment, 45% congenital heart disease, 27% microcephaly, 25% cataracts, 23% low birth weight (< 2,500 grams), 17% purpura, 19% hepatosplenomegaly, 13% mental retardation and 10% meningoencephalitis.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

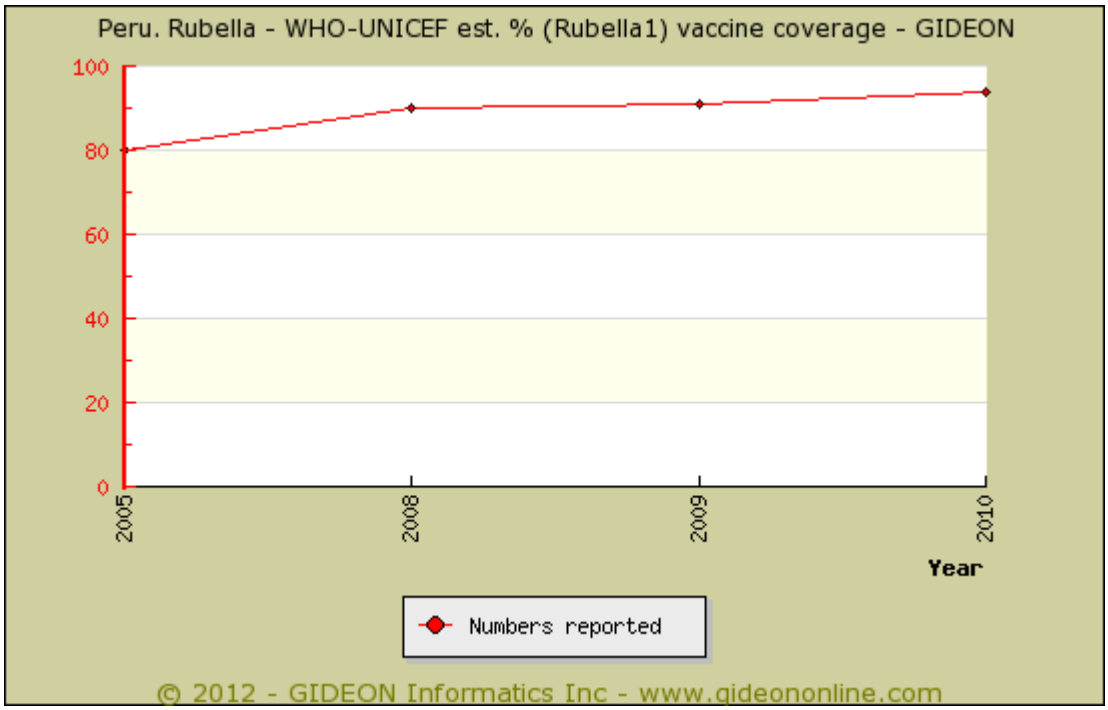
Anterior uveitis • differential diagnosis:
Anterior uveitis due to Rubella virus is characterized by younger age at onset and a chronic course, typically was associated with cataract at presentation. [14]
• Rubella virus has been implicated in the etiology of Fuchs heterochromic iridocyclitis. [15]
• Anterior uveitis due to Herpes simplex and Varicella-Zoster viruses is more common in adults, and often follows an acute course.
• Herpes simplex anterior uveitis presents with conjunctival redness, corneal edema, a history of keratitis, and the presence of posterior synechiae. Anterior chamber inflammation is common with Herpes simplex virus, while vitritis is more common with Rubella and Varicella-Zoster virus.
• Rubella, Herpes simplex and Varicella-zoster viruses are associated with intraocular pressure of more than 30 mmHg and development of glaucoma (18%-30%; P = 0.686).
• Focal chorioretinal scars were present in 22% of Rubella cases, 0% of HSV and in 11% of VZV uveitis cases.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Rubella in Peru

Vaccine Schedule:
BCG - birth
DT - 3,4 months (National ESAVI)
DTwP - 2, 3, 4 months; Part of country
DTwPHibHep - 2, 4 months; Part of country
HepB - birth; 2, 4 months
Hib - 2, 4 months
MMR - 12 months
MR - 15-19 years
OPV - 2, 3, 4 months
Pneumo conj - 3, 5, 12 months
Rotavirus - 2,4 months
TT/Td - 15-49 years (x2)
Yellow fever - 9 months [local population living in endemic areas]

Routine rubella vaccination (MMR) was introduced in 2003.



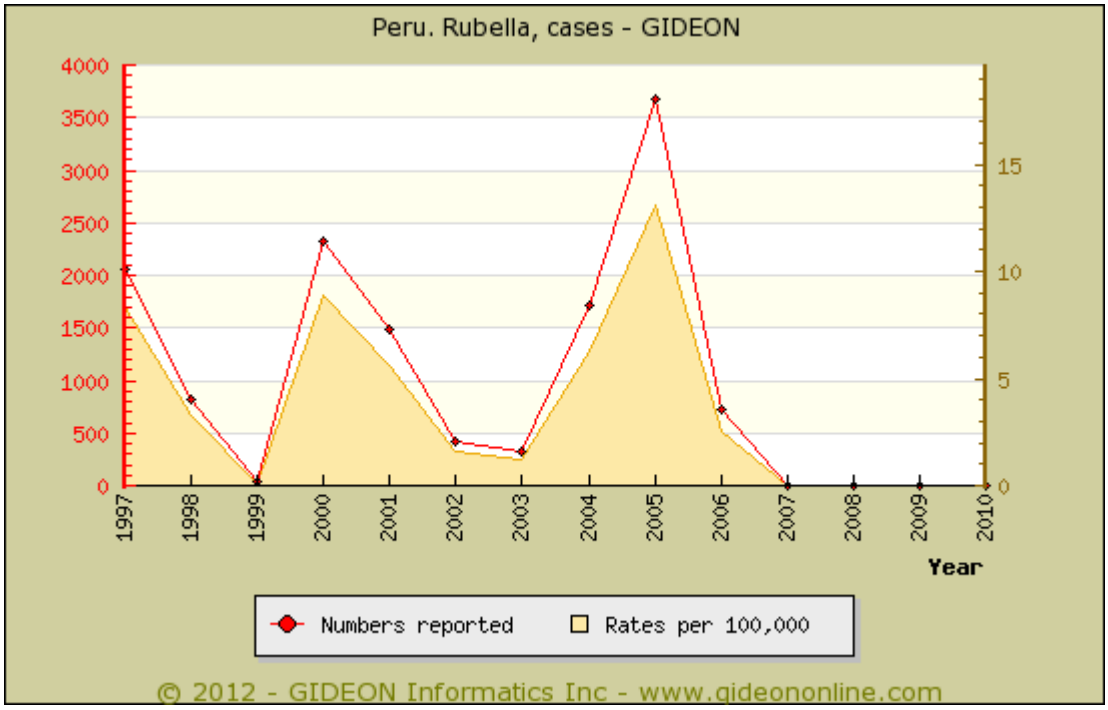
Graph: Peru. Rubella - WHO-UNICEF est. % (Rubella1) vaccine coverage

Highest disease rates are reported during October to February.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

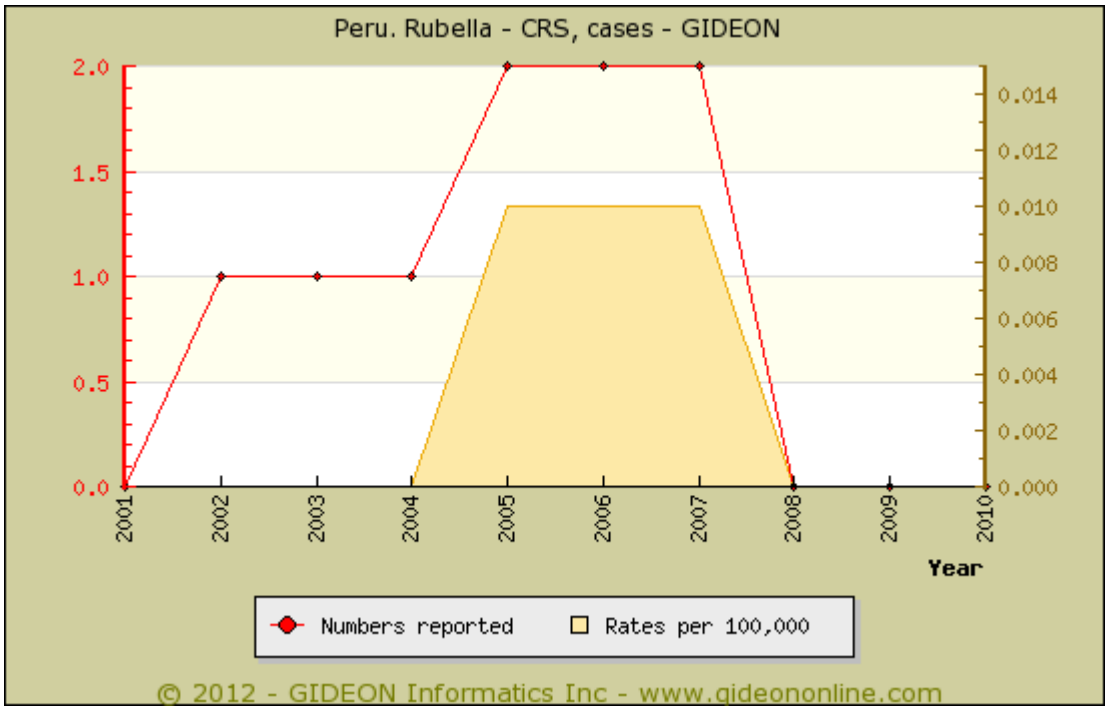
Seroprevalence surveys:

78% of women of childbearing age in Lima, 60% in jungle areas (1967 to 1968)
87.2% of postpartum women (2003) [16]



Graph: Peru. Rubella, cases

Notes:
1. 2,059 cases were reported during 2004 to 2007 - including 10 confirmed cases.



Graph: Peru. Rubella - CRS, cases

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Notes:
1. 57 cases of probable or confirmed CRS were identified through active case finding during 1998 to 2000; 11 CRS and 23 congenital rubella infection during 2004 to 2007. [17]

CRS accounts for 6.6% of blindness and deafness in children (1998 to 2000).

References

1. Lancet 2004 Apr 3;363(9415):1127-37.
2. Clin Rheumatol 2009 Sep ;28(9):1067-71.
3. Med J Malaysia 2006 Jun ;61(2):242-4.
4. Am J Ophthalmol 2008 Aug ;146(2):292-7.
5. Clin Ophthalmol 2010 ;5:3-4.
6. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2010 Jun ;29(6):573-4.
7. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2004 Dec ;23(12):1116-22.
8. Reprod Toxicol 2006 May ;21(4):390-8.
9. Birth Defects Res A Clin Mol Teratol 2010 Jan ;88(1):1-8.
10. Semin Pediatr Neurol 1994 Sep ;1(1):26-35.
11. J Infect 2006 Nov ;53(5):e207-10.
12. Semin Fetal Neonatal Med 2007 Jun ;12(3):182-92.
13. N Engl J Med 1966 Apr 7;274(14):768-71.
14. Ophthalmology 2011 Oct ;118(10):1905-10.
15. Graefes Arch Clin Exp Ophthalmol 2010 Oct ;248(10):1487-91.
16. Rev Panam Salud Publica 2007 Aug ;22(2):110-7.
17. J Infect Dis 2011 Sep ;204 Suppl 2:S706-12.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Salmonellosis

Agent	BACTERIUM. Salmonella A facultative gram-negative bacillus
Reservoir	Mammal Bird Reptile
Vector	None
Vehicle	Food Milk Eggs Poultry Shellfish Meat Vegetables Fruit Fecal-oral Fly
Incubation Period	12h - 36h (range 6h - 5d)
Diagnostic Tests	Culture (stool, blood, infected tissue). Serology.
Typical Adult Therapy	Stool precautions. Therapy not indicated for uncomplicated diarrhea; if necessary, treat per antibiogram
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Fever, chills & watery diarrhea 12 to 24 hours after ingestion of eggs, meat, poultry; fecal leucocytes present; fever resolves in 2 days; but diarrhea persists for up to 7 days (occasionally weeks).
Synonyms	Salmonellosen, Salmonellosi. ICD9: 003 ICD10: A02

Clinical

WHO Case definition for surveillance:
• An illness with the following symptoms: diarrhea, abdominal cramps, fever, vomiting and malaise.
Laboratory criteria for confirmation
• Isolation of *Salmonella* spp. from the stool or blood of a patient.
Case classification
• Suspected: An individual showing one or more of the clinical features.
• Confirmed: A suspected case with laboratory confirmation.

Acute infection:

Salmonella gastroenteritis is usually indistinguishable from that caused by other bacterial and viral pathogens. [1]
• Nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea begin 6 to 48 hours following ingestion of contaminated food or water.
• Incubation periods as long as 8 days have been reported. [2]
• Abdominal cramps and fever as high as 39 C are common.
• The diarrhea is usually characterized as loose, non-bloody stools of moderate volume.
• Voluminous diarrhea, bloody stools, and tenesmus may also occur.

The infection is usually self-limited.
• Fever resolves within 3 days, and diarrhea resolves within 3 to 7 days.
• Stool cultures may remain positive for 4 to 5 weeks after infection, and carriage may persist for as long as one year in fewer than 1% of cases. [3]
• Antibiotic treatment is reserved for unusual and complicated infections: septicemia, neonates, immunosuppressed patients, etc.

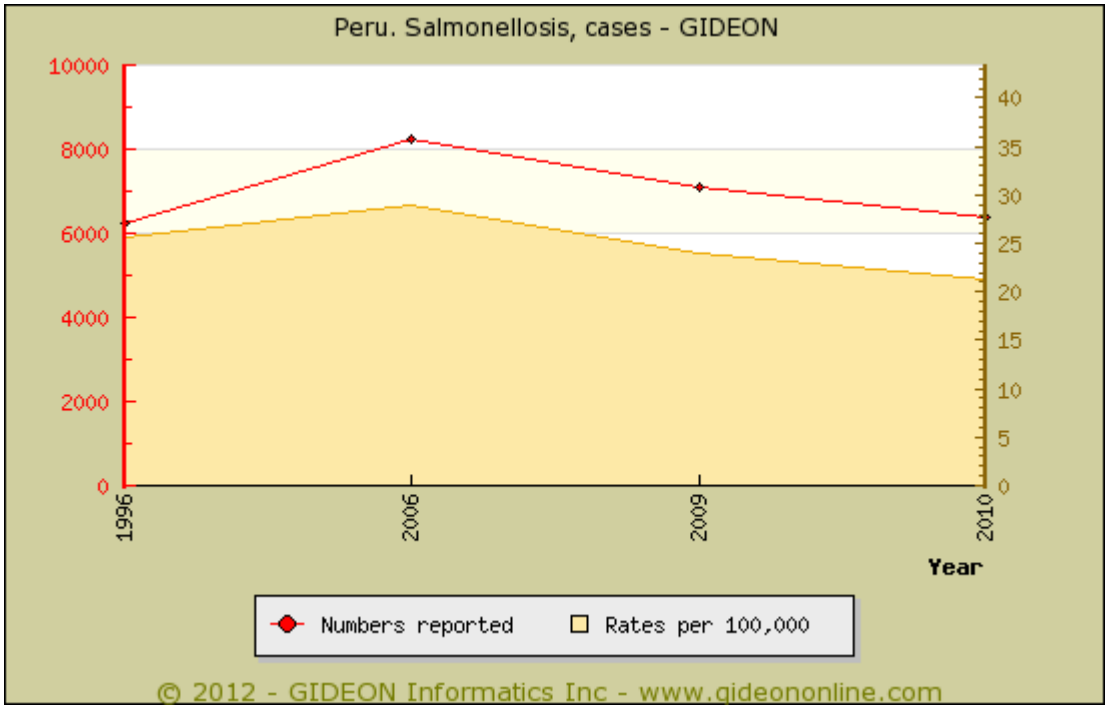
Complications:

The spectrum of extraintestinal salmonellosis is similar to that of other gram-negative bacterial infections: osteomyelitis [4-8], meningitis [9-11], endocarditis [12-14], etc.
• Endovascular infections are particularly common, and may result in aneurysms of the aorta and other large vessels. [15] [16]
• *Salmonella* osteomyelitis is common in children with underlying hemoglobinopathies. Pyomyositis has also been reported in such cases. [17]
• Septicemia is often described in patients with schistosomiasis [18-22], lymphoma, lupus erythematosus [23], bartonellosis, malaria and hepatic cirrhosis.
• Rotavirus infection increases the risk of bacteremia in children with nontyphoid *Salmonella* gastroenteritis [24]
• Elderly patients are at risk for complicated or fatal infection. [25]
• Reactive arthritis has been reported in as many as 16.8% of cases [26-28]
• The risk for reactive arthritis following *Salmonella* infection [29] was 1.4/100,00 cases (United States, 2002 to 2004) [30]
• There is evidence that salmonellosis may increase the risk for later development of inflammatory bowel disease. [31]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Salmonellosis in Peru



Graph: Peru. Salmonellosis, cases

Prevalence surveys:

1.4% of acute diarrhea among American expatriates living in Lima (1984 to 1989) [32]

Notable outbreaks:

1979 (publication year) - An outbreak of food-borne salmonellosis was reported in Trujillo. [33]

1992 (publication year) - An outbreak (159 cases) of *Salmonella paratyphi* B infection at a naval installation in Callao was associated with chicken and rice. [34]

References

1. Clin Infect Dis 2003 Aug 15;37(4):e47-52.
2. Foodborne Pathog Dis 2012 Jan 27;
3. Rev Infect Dis 1984 May-Jun;6(3):345-56.
4. Spine (Phila Pa 1976) 2010 Nov 1;35(23):E1317-21.
5. Orthopedics 2009 Sep ;32(9)
6. Spine J 2009 Nov ;9(11):e1-4.
7. Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand 2009 ;88(10):1171-3.
8. Ann Saudi Med 2003 Nov-Dec;23(6):358-62.
9. Euro Surveill 2010 Feb 18;15(7)
10. Ann Trop Paediatr 2009 Mar ;29(1):13-22.
11. Int J Infect Dis 2003 Mar ;7(1):53-60.
12. Can J Cardiol 2010 Oct ;26(8):323-5.
13. J Heart Valve Dis 2009 Jul ;18(4):401-10.
14. J Am Soc Echocardiogr 2009 Feb ;22(2):210.e1-3.
15. Clin Infect Dis 1999 Oct ;29(4):862-8.
16. Hong Kong Med J 2007 Jun ;13(3):234-7.
17. J Med Case Reports 2010 ;4:198.
18. J Trop Med Hyg 1977 Jan ;80(1):14-8.
19. Mem Inst Oswaldo Cruz 1998 ;93 Suppl 1:135-9.
20. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 1990 Jan-Feb;84(1):121.
21. Arch Intern Med 1971 Aug ;128(2):254-7.
22. Rev Soc Bras Med Trop 2009 Jul-Aug;42(4):436-45.
23. Int J Rheum Dis 2009 Dec ;12(4):319-23.
24. Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis 2009 Apr ;28(4):425-8.
25. J Infect 2008 Sep ;57(3):214-22.
26. J Rheumatol 2008 Mar ;35(3):480-7.
27. Rev Rhum Engl Ed 1999 Jan 30;66(1 Suppl):14S-18S; discussion 19S.
28. J Rheumatol 2002 Apr ;29(4):767-71.
29. Arthritis Rheum 1988 Nov ;31(11):1377-83.
30. Ann Rheum Dis 2008 Dec ;67(12):1689-96.
31. Gastroenterology 2009 Aug ;137(2):495-501.
32. Mil Med 1991 Sep ;156(9):484-7.
33. Bull Pan Am Health Organ 1979 ;13(2):162-8.
34. Bol Oficina Sanit Panam 1992 May ;112(5):395-405.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Sarcocystosis

Agent	PARASITE - Protozoa. Sporozoa, Coccidea, Eimeriida: Sarcocystis bovihominis or S. suihominis
Reservoir	Cattle Pig
Vector	None
Vehicle	Meat Water
Incubation Period	9d - 39d
Diagnostic Tests	Identification of cysts in stool.
Typical Adult Therapy	Supportive
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Diarrhea and abdominal pain of varying severity; muscle pain and eosinophilia occasionally encountered.
Synonyms	Isospora hominis, Sarcocystiasis, Sarcocystis, Sarcosporidiosis. ICD9: 136.5 ICD10: A07.8

Clinical

Human infection follows ingestion of undercooked beef or pork.

- Clinical features are limited to abdominal pain, vomiting, moderate diarrhea or asymptomatic infection of muscle. [1] [2]
- Rare instances of myositis [3] with eosinophilia have also been reported.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Zhongguo Ji Sheng Chong Xue Yu Ji Sheng Chong Bing Za Zhi 1999 ;17(1):25-7.
2. Clin Microbiol Rev 2004 Oct ;17(4):894-902, table of contents.
3. Arq Neuropsiquiatr 1985 Sep ;43(3):296-302.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Scabies

Agent	PARASITE - Arthropod. Arachnid, Acarina (Mite), Sarcoptiae: Sarcoptes [Acarus] scabiei
Reservoir	Human
Vector	mite
Vehicle	Contact, including Sexual contact
Incubation Period	3d - 42d
Diagnostic Tests	Identification of mites in skin scrapings.
Typical Adult Therapy	Permethrin 5%. OR Lindane. OR Crotamiton 10% OR Ivermectin 150 to 200 ug/kg PO as single dose
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Permethrin 5%. OR Lindane. OR Crotamiton 10% OR Ivermectin 200 mcg/kg PO (> 15 kg body weight)
Clinical Hints	Intensely pruritic papules, vesicles and burrows - interdigital webs, wrists, elbows, axillae, perineal region, buttocks, penis; pruritus most intense at night; severe psoriaform infestation (Norwegian scabies) noted in debilitated patients.
Synonyms	Cheyletiella, Cheyletiella infestation, Escabiose, Escabiosis, Histiostomatid mites, Kratze, Mange, Ornithonyssus, Pyemotes, Sarcoptes scabiei, Sarna, Scabbia, Skabies, Tropical rat mite. ICD9: 133 ICD10: B86

Clinical

The lesions of scabies are usually symmetrical.
• Typical sites include the interdigital webs, buttocks, penis, scrotum, breasts and nipples, axillae and flexor surfaces of the wrists. [1]
• Pruritis is often worse at night.
• Skin lesions consist of burrows, papules or vesicles. [2]
• Exaggerated eczematous patches ('crusted', or Norwegian scabies) [3] [4] may be encountered • notably in institutions for Down's syndrome and leprosy. [5]
• Lesions in children are atypical and tend to involve the buttocks and perineum. [6]
• Complications include secondary infection and acute glomerulonephritis.

Otoacariasis due to Histiostomatid mites has been reported in Saudi Arabia. [7]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Scabies in Peru

Notable outbreaks:

An outbreak (23 cases) of scabies was reported among healthcare workers at a limited-resource hospital in Lima. [8]

References

1. J Am Acad Dermatol 2004 Jun ;50(6):819-42, quiz 842-4.
2. Cutis 1995 Jun ;55(6):370-1.
3. Lancet Infect Dis 2006 Dec ;6(12):769-79.
4. Arch Dermatol 1976 Feb ;112(2):179-81.
5. Adv Parasitol 2004 ;57:309-76.
6. Cutis 2003 Mar ;71(3):193-6.
7. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2007 May ;76(5):967-71.
8. Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol 2007 Dec ;28(12):1337-8.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Scarlet fever

Agent	BACTERIUM. Streptococcus pyogenes A facultative gram-positive coccus
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Infected secretions Occasionally food
Incubation Period	1d - 4d
Diagnostic Tests	Typical clinical features associated with group A streptococcal pharyngitis.
Typical Adult Therapy	Benzathine Penicillin G 1.2 million units IM as single dose
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Benzathine Penicillin G : Weight <14kg: 300,000 units IM Weight 14 to 28kg: 600,000 units IM Weight >28kg: 1.2 million units IM
Clinical Hints	Overt pharyngitis followed within 24 to 48 hrs by florid erythematous rash.
Synonyms	Escarlatina, Lanhousha, Scarlattina, Scharlach. ICD9: 034.1 ICD10: A38

Clinical

Signs of streptococcal pharyngitis (fever, pharyngeal exudate and pain) are followed by the appearance of a rash within 12 to 24 hours.
• The exanthem appears initially on the trunk and spreads rapidly over the body to finally involve the extremities. [1]
• The exanthem has the texture of sandpaper, and blanches with pressure.
• Pruritis may be present.
• Facial flushing and circumoral pallor are characteristic.

The patient appears ill, with fever, tachycardia, pharyngitis, tender adenopathy and palatal petechiae.
• Within a few days, the rash becomes more intense along skin folds, producing lines of confluent petechiae (Pastia sign).
• The rash begins to fade within 3 to 4 days, with desquamation evident over the face, palms and fingers.
• Skin peeling may persist for as long as a month.

During the first 2 days of illness, the tongue has a white coat through which the red and edematous papillae project ('white strawberry tongue').
• The tongue later desquamates and becomes markedly reddened ('red strawberry tongue').

Complications are those associated with the streptococcal infection itself • spread to regional, retropharyngeal tissues, middle ears, and sinuses; acute rheumatic fever or post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis.
• Septic complications such as meningitis, pyogenic arthritis, and endocarditis, are occasionally encountered.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Scarlet fever in Peru

500 cases were reported in 1944; 202 in 1945.

References

1. J Am Acad Dermatol 1989 Nov ;21(5 Pt 1):891-903.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Septic arthritis

Agent	BACTERIUM or FUNGUS. Gram positive cocci most common; gram negative bacilli, gonococci, mycobacteria, fungi, et al
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Endogenous
Incubation Period	Variable
Diagnostic Tests	Smear and culture of joint fluid. Cytological and chemical analysis of joint fluid also useful.
Typical Adult Therapy	Antimicrobial agent(s) directed at known or likely pathogen
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Fever (60% to 80%) associated with swelling, erythema and tenderness (usually single joint, most commonly a knee; elbow or ankle in child); mean fluid leukocyte count in acute bacterial forms = 50,000 / cu mm.
Synonyms	

Clinical

Most cases present with fever, malaise and local findings of warmth, swelling and decreased range of motion. [1] [2]
- Lack of erythema and local warmth are not uncommon.
- The most commonly involved joints are the knee and hip, followed by the shoulder and ankle. [3]
- Non-gonococcal arthritis is mono-articular in 80% to 90% of cases.
- Infection of the costochondral, sternoclavicular and sacroiliac joints is common in intravenous drug users.

Synovial fluid demonstrates low viscosity and turbidity.
- Leucocyte counts usually exceed 50,000 per cu mm.
- Note that leucocytosis, low glucose and high lactate levels are also encountered in some non-infectious forms of arthritis.
- Gram stains are positive in 50% of cases, and cultures in 90%.

Etiological associations:
- Adult below age 30: *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* (often monoarticular involving knee)
- Associated rash: Lyme disease, gonococcemia (often monoarticular, involving knee)
- Child below age 5 years: *Haemophilus influenzae*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus* spp.
- Chronic arthritis: Tuberculosis, Mycobacteria • nontuberculous, Sporotrichosis and other fungi
- Hematogenous infection: *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus pyogenes*
- Injecting drug user: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (often sternoclavicular or sacroiliac)
- Traumatic injury to joint: *Staphylococcus aureus*, Enterobacteriaceae, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. J Paediatr Child Health 2005 Jan-Feb;41(1-2):59-62.
2. Clin Microbiol Infect 2006 Apr ;12(4):309-14.
3. Clin Microbiol Rev 2002 Oct ;15(4):527-44.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Septicemia - bacterial

Agent	BACTERIUM. Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus aureus, facultative gram negative bacilli, et al
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Endogenous
Incubation Period	Variable
Diagnostic Tests	Culture of blood and sepsis source.
Typical Adult Therapy	Antimicrobial agent(s) directed at known or likely pathogen
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Fever, rigors, leukocytosis, tachypnea, mental changes; hypotension, acidosis and bleeding diathesis herald septic shock; further signs (eg, urinary infection, phlebitis, etc) may point to the source of infection .
Synonyms	Sepsis, Septicaemia, Septicemia, Septicemie, Septikemie, Setticemia. ICD9: 036.2,036.3,038 ICD10: A40,A41

Clinical

Bacterial septicemia is defined as the presence of signs and symptoms related to bacteremia. [1]
• The clinical spectrum and severity of disease are largely determined by the infecting species, underlying diseases and source of infection.
• Most patients present with fever, tachycardia and leucocytosis, in addition to signs and symptoms referable to a primary infectious focus (eg, urinary tract, abdominal infection, endocarditis, etc).

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Septicemia - bacterial in Peru

Mortality rates of 13.0 per 100,000 per year are reported.

References

1. Scand J Infect Dis 2003 ;35(9):529-34.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Shigellosis

Agent	BACTERIUM. Shigella sonnei, Shigella flexneri, Shigella boydii or Shigella dysenteriae A facultative gram-negative bacillus
Reservoir	Human Non-human primate
Vector	None
Vehicle	Fecal-oral Water Dairy products Fomite Fly Vegetables
Incubation Period	48h - 72h (range 7h - 1w)
Diagnostic Tests	Stool culture.
Typical Adult Therapy	Stool precautions. Choice of antimicrobial agent based on regional susceptibility patterns. Continue treatment for five days
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Watery or bloody diarrhea, tenesmus, abdominal pain and headache; colonic hyperemia and abundant fecal leucocytes are present; usually resolves in 3 days (may persist for up to 14); case fatality rate = 1%.
Synonyms	Bacillaire dysenterie, Bacillary dysentery, Dissenteria batterica, Dysenteria bacillaris, Leptospirenerkrankung, Ruhr, Shigella, Shigellose, Shigelose, Ubertragbare Ruhr. ICD9: 004 ICD10: A03

Clinical

Acute infection:
Approximately 50% of infections are limited to transient fever or self-limited diarrhea.
• 50% of patients progress to bloody diarrhea and dysentery. [1]
• Fever may rise rapidly to 40 C, and febrile seizures are common in children.
• Seizures rarely recur or result in neurological sequelae.
• Dysentery is characterized by passage of 10 to 30 small-volume stools consisting of blood, mucus, and pus.
• Abdominal cramps and tenesmus are noted, and straining may lead to rectal prolapse, notably in young children. [2]
• On endoscopy, the colonic mucosa is hemorrhagic, with mucous discharge and focal ulcerations. Most lesions are in the distal colon.

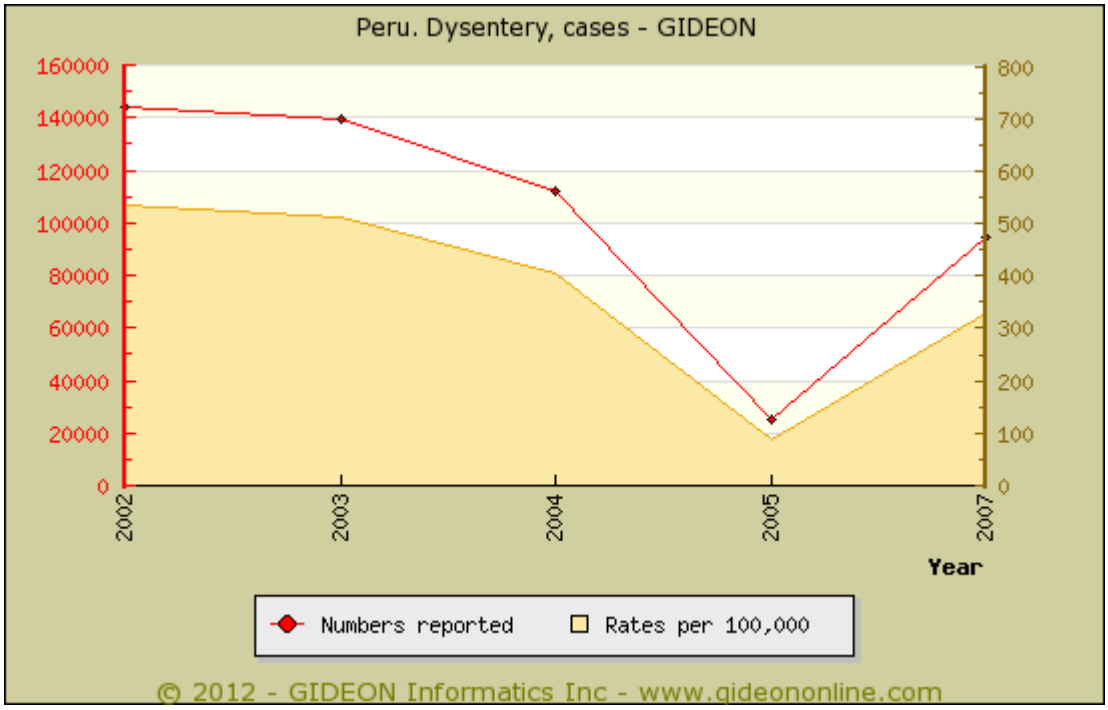
Complications:
Patients with mild disease generally recover without specific therapy in two to seven days.
• Severe shigellosis can progress to toxic dilatation or perforation of the colon, which may be fatal.
• Mild dehydration is common, and protein-losing enteropathy can occur with severe disease.
• Complications are most commonly described in developing countries and are related both to the relative prevalence of *S. dysenteriae* type 1 and *S. flexneri*, and the poor nutritional state of the local populations.
• *Shigella* bacteremia is not uncommon, and is associated with increased mortality, particularly among infants below one year of age and persons with protein-energy malnutrition.
• Hemolytic-uremic syndrome (HUS) may complicate shigellosis due to *S. dysenteriae* type 1, and usually develops toward the end of the first week of shigellosis. [3] [4]
• Profound hyponatremia and hypoglycemia may occur.
• Other complications include encephalopathy [5], seizures, altered consciousness, and bizarre posturing, pneumonia [6], meningitis, vaginitis, keratoconjunctivitis [7], pneumonia and "rose spots."
• Reiter's syndrome is seen in patients having histocompatibility antigen HLA-B27. [8] [9]
• Reactive arthritis follows 7% to 10% of *Shigella* infections. [10-12]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

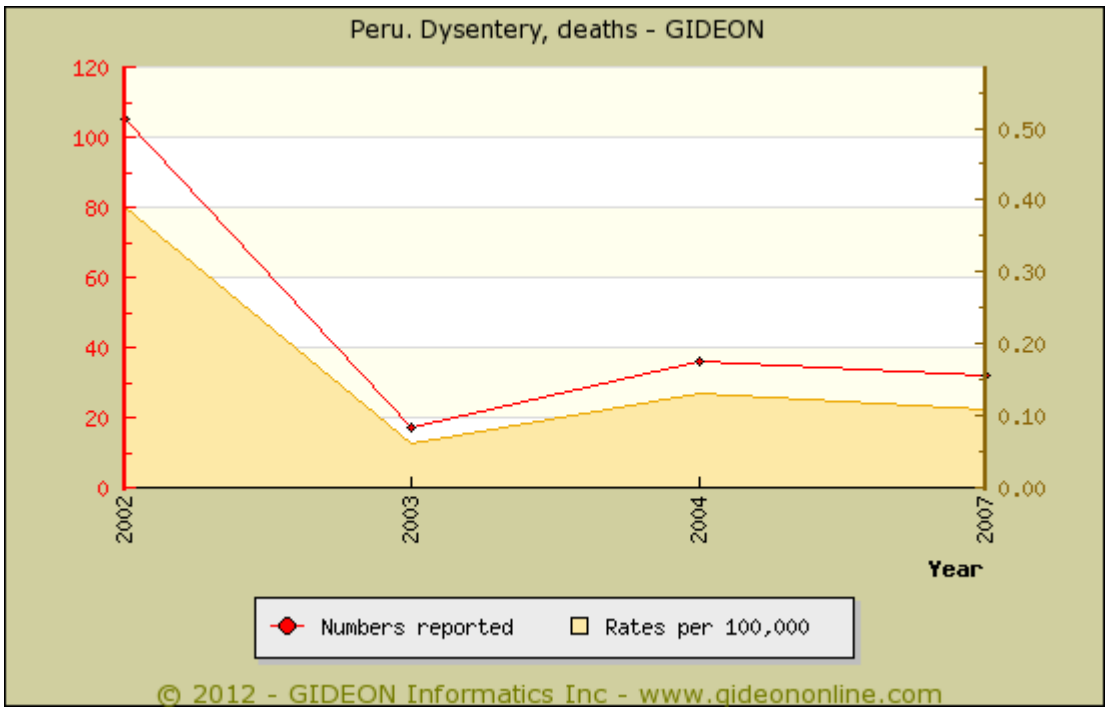
Shigellosis in Peru

Shigella flexneri accounts for approximately 75% of cases.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



Graph: Peru. Dysentery, cases



Graph: Peru. Dysentery, deaths

Prevalence surveys:

9.8% of acute diarrhea among American expatriates living in Lima (1984 to 1989) [13]

References

1. Rev Infect Dis 1991 Mar-Apr;13 Suppl 4:S220-5.
2. Semin Pediatr Infect Dis 2004 Oct ;15(4):246-52.
3. J Med Assoc Thai 1990 Jul ;73(7):401-5.
4. Cent Afr J Med 1995 Sep ;41(9):267-74.
5. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2010 May ;29(5):444-7.
6. Emerg Infect Dis 2009 Nov ;15(11):1874-6.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

7. J Clin Microbiol 2006 Jun ;44(6):2291-4.
8. Ann Rheum Dis 1979 ;38 Suppl 1:suppl 119-22.
9. J Rheumatol 1981 Nov-Dec;8(6):969-73.
10. Ann Rheum Dis 2005 Apr ;64(4):594-8.
11. J Rheumatol 2008 Mar ;35(3):480-7.
12. Rev Rhum Engl Ed 1999 Jan 30;66(1 Suppl):14S-18S; discussion 19S.
13. Mil Med 1991 Sep ;156(9):484-7.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Sinusitis

Agent	BACTERIUM. Various (Haemophilus influenzae & Streptococcus pneumoniae in most acute cases)
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	None
Incubation Period	Variable
Diagnostic Tests	Imaging techniques. Culture of sinus drainage.
Typical Adult Therapy	Antimicrobial agent(s) directed at likely pathogens. Drainage as indicated
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Sinusitis often follows upper respiration infections; headache, fever and local tenderness are common, however the precise presentation varies with patient age and anatomic localization.
Synonyms	Acute sinusitis, Mastoidite, Mastoiditis, Rhinosinusitis, Sinusite. ICD9: 473.9,383.0,461 ICD10: H70,J01

Clinical

Acute community-acquired bacterial sinusitis is usually superimposed on preexisting viral sinusitis.
• In most cases, it is not possible to distinguish between viral and bacterial infections.
• Sneezing, nasal discharge and obstruction, facial pressure and headache are common in both conditions. [1]
• Fever of 38C or more, facial pain, and erythema occur may occasionally herald bacterial infections.
• The nasal discharge may be colored in both viral and bacterial sinusitis.
• Cough and hyposmia may also be present.

Sinusitis following dental infection is associated with molar pain and a foul breath odor.
• Sphenoid sinusitis is associated with severe frontal, temporal, or retroorbital headache that radiates to the occipital region; and hypesthesia or hyperesthesia of the ophthalmic or maxillary dermatomes of the fifth cranial nerve.
• Lethargy and findings suggestive of cavernous sinus or cortical vein thrombosis, orbital cellulitis or orbital abscess may also be present.
• In severe cases of frontal sinusitis, pus may collect under the periosteum of the frontal bone resulting in a 'Pott puffy tumor.'

Rare instances of toxic shock syndrome have followed sinusitis. [2]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. N Engl J Med 2004 Aug 26;351(9):902-10.
2. Arch Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg 2009 Jun ;135(6):538-42.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Smallpox

Agent	VIRUS - DNA. Poxviridae, Orthopoxvirus: Variola virus
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Contact Infected secretions Fomite
Incubation Period	7d - 17d
Diagnostic Tests	Culture and electron microscopy of skin lesions. Serology. Nucleic acid amplification. Biosafety level 3.
Typical Adult Therapy	Isolation; supportive. Cidofovir is effective in vitro
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Vaccine	Smallpox
Clinical Hints	Fever, myalgia, headache, pustular or hemorrhagic rash; disease resolves in 2 to 3 weeks; case-fatality rate = 25% for severe form (variola major) and 1% for minor form; last naturally-acquired case reported in Somalia in 1977.
Synonyms	Alastrim, Eczema vaccinatum, Kopper, Smallpox, Vailo, Variola, Variola minor, Varioloid. ICD9: 050 ICD10: B03

Clinical

Acute infection: [1] [2]
12 to 14 days after exposure (range 7 to 17 days), the patient experiences a 2 to 3 day prodrome of high fever, malaise, prostration and severe headache and backache.
• This "preeruptive stage" is followed by the appearance of a maculopapular rash (i.e., eruptive stage) that progresses to papules within one to two days.
• Vesicles appear on the fourth or fifth day; pustules by the seventh day; and scab lesions on the fourteenth day.
• The rash first appears on the oral mucosa, face, and forearms; and then spreads to the trunk and legs. [3]
• The palms and soles may also be involved.
• Skin lesions are deeply embedded in the dermis and feel like firm round objects in the skin.
• As the lesions heal, the scabs separate and pitted scarring gradually develops.
• Patients are most infectious during the first week of the rash when the oral mucosa lesions ulcerate and release large amounts of virus into the saliva.
• A patient is no longer infectious after all scabs have separated (3 to 4 weeks after the onset of the rash).
• Rare instances of bone involvement (osteomyelitis variolosa) are described. [4-6]
• During the smallpox era, overall mortality rates were approximately 30%.

Other less common but more severe forms of smallpox include
• a) flat-type smallpox (mortality rate over 96%) characterized by severe toxemia and flat, velvety, confluent lesions that did not progress to the pustular stage or scaring
• b) hemorrhagic smallpox, characterized by severe prodromal symptoms, toxemia, and a hemorrhagic rash.

Hemorrhagic smallpox is uniformly fatal and occur among all ages and in both sexes, but pregnant women appear to be unusually susceptible. [7] [8]
• Illness usually begins with a somewhat shorter incubation period and is characterized by high fever and pain in the head, back, and abdomen.
• Soon thereafter, a dusky erythema develops, followed by petechiae and frank hemorrhages into the skin and mucous membranes.
• Death usually occurs by the fifth or sixth day after onset of rash.

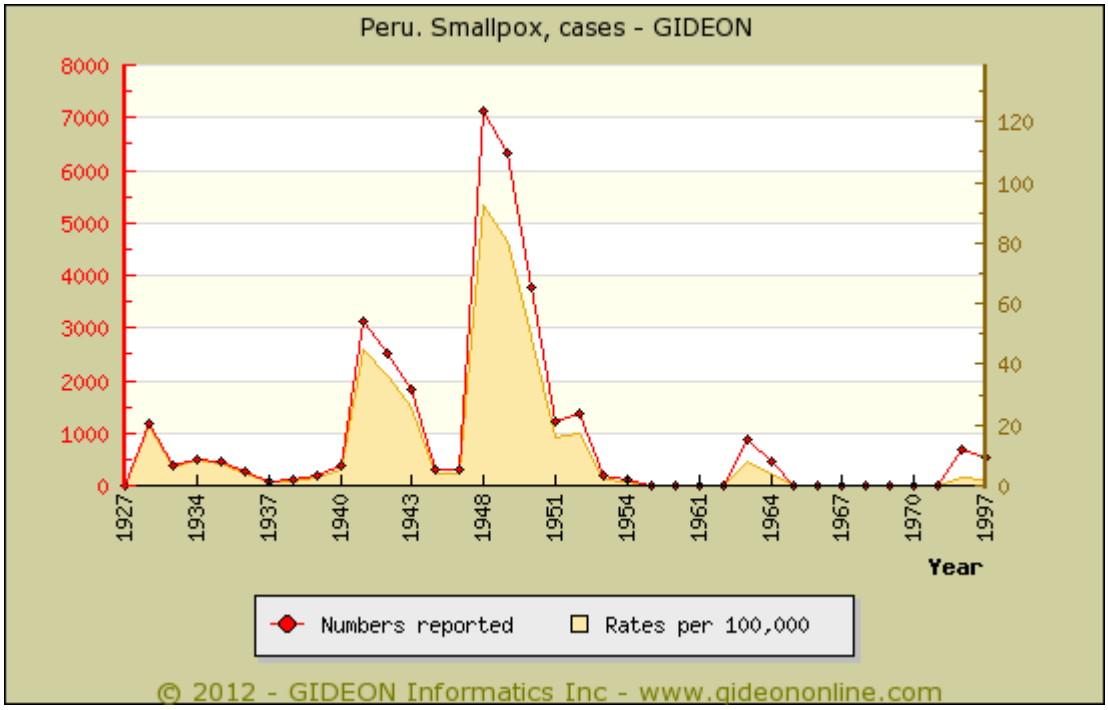
Variola minor is generally less severe, with fewer constitutional symptoms and a more sparse rash.
• A milder form of disease is also seen among those who have residual immunity from previous vaccination.
• In partially immune persons, the rash tends to be atypical and more scant and the evolution of the lesions more rapid.

Disseminated herpes simplex in patients with eczema (Eczema herpeticum) may resemble smallpox. [9]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

This disease is not currently endemic to any country. Although Smallpox is not endemic to Peru, imported, expatriate or other presentations of the disease have been associated with this country.

Smallpox in Peru



Graph: Peru. Smallpox, cases

Indigenous transmission ended in 1954, reappeared and again ended in 1966.

Imported cases from Brazil were reported in 1963.

References

1. Emerg Infect Dis 1999 Jul-Aug;5(4):537-9.
2. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 2001 Nov 2;76(44):337-44.
3. JAMA 1997 Aug 6;278(5):399-411.
4. J Orthop Surg (Hong Kong) 2008 Dec ;16(3):355-8.
5. Rheumatol Int 2011 Sep ;31(9):1231-3.
6. J Orthop Surg (Hong Kong) 2011 Apr ;19(1):120-2.
7. Bull World Health Organ 1965 ;33(5):607-13.
8. Bull World Health Organ 1965 ;33(6):773-82.
9. Emerg Infect Dis 2009 Jul ;15(7):1102-4.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Sparganosis

Agent	PARASITE - Platyhelminthes, Cestoda. Pseudophyllidea, Diphyllobothriidae: Spirometra spp.
Reservoir	Copepod - to bird, amphibian or reptile
Vector	None
Vehicle	Water Undercooked reptile or amphibian meat
Incubation Period	20d - 3y
Diagnostic Tests	Identification of parasite in tissue.
Typical Adult Therapy	Excision
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Painful or pruritic nodules and eosinophilia; worm present in skin, eye, brain or other foci and may survive for over five years.
Synonyms	

Clinical

The worm usually lodges in subcutaneous tissue or muscle in the chest, abdominal wall, extremities, or scrotum.
• Infection typically presents as a nodular mass, swelling and painful edema.
• Orbital sparganosis is also common.
• 35 cases of sparganosis of the breast were identified in the literature as of 2010. [1]
• Less common sites have included the urinary tract, pleura, pericardium [2], brain [3] [4], spinal canal [5], scrotum [6] [7], articular bursa [8] and abdominal viscera.
• Spinal disease may present as a lumbar radiculopathy [9] [10] or mimic intramedullary tumor. [11]
• Cerebral sparganosis may mimic tuberculosis [12]
• Genital sparganosis presents as a palpable subcutaneous nodule in the groin, labia, or scrotum and may mimic a tumor in the epididymis and testis or hydrocoele. [13] [14]
• The patient may notice "lumps" which appear and then spontaneously disappears, over a period of weeks to months.
• The overlying skin is redness and pruritic, and local bleeding or necrosis may occur.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 48 countries.

Sparganosis in Peru

1993 (publication year) - A case of subcutaneous *Spirometra* sparganosis in Argentina was presumed to have originated in Peru. [15]

References

1. World J Surg 2011 Mar ;35(3):573-9.
2. Korean Circ J 2011 Jan ;41(1):38-42.
3. Rev Infect Dis 1991 Jan-Feb;13(1):155-9.
4. J R Army Med Corps 2007 Sep ;153(3):189-90.
5. J Korean Neurosurg Soc 2011 Apr ;49(4):241-4.
6. Urology 2008 Feb ;71(2):351.e11-2.
7. Korean J Parasitol 2010 Mar ;48(1):57-9.
8. Clin Orthop Relat Res 2011 Jul ;469(7):2072-4.
9. Clin Neurol Neurosurg 2008 Sep ;110(8):843-6.
10. J Korean Neurosurg Soc 2011 Apr ;49(4):241-4.
11. J Clin Neurosci 2011 Aug ;18(8):1128-9.
12. Br J Neurosurg 2008 Dec ;22(6):784-6.
13. Urology 2007 Dec ;70(6):1223.e1-2.
14. J Ultrasound Med 2010 Nov ;29(11):1627-33.
15. Medicina (B Aires) 1993 ;53(3):235-8.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Sporotrichosis

Agent	FUNGUS. Ascomycota, Euascomycetes, Ophiostomatales: Sporothrix schenckii, S. brasiliensis and S. globosa A dimorphic dematiaceous fungus
Reservoir	Soil Vegetation Wood
Vector	None
Vehicle	Trauma Contact Air (rare)
Incubation Period	1w - 3m
Diagnostic Tests	Fungal culture. Serologic tests available in some centers.
Typical Adult Therapy	Itraconazole 100 to 200 mg PO daily X 3 to 6 months. OR Fluconazole 400 mg PO daily X 6 months. OR Potassium iodide 1 to 5 ml PO TID X 3 to 6 months
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Itraconazole 2 mg/kg PO daily X 3 to 6 months. OR Fluconazole 3 mg/kg PO daily X 6 months.
Clinical Hints	Draining nodules which follow lymphatics; acquired from contact with flowers, thorns, trees or other plant material; eye, brain, testis, bone and other tissues may be involved.
Synonyms	Schenck's disease, Sporothrix brasiliensis, Sporothrix globosa, Sporothrix schenckii, Sporotrichose. ICD9: 117.1 ICD10: B42

Clinical

Clinical forms of sporotrichosis:

Cutaneous sporotrichosis begins as a painless erythematous papule which enlarges and suppurates, without systemic symptoms. [1]
• Multiple lesions may spread along lymphatic channels. [2]
• Occasionally only a single lesion appears, and may persist for decades.
• Bilateral infection may occur. [3]
• Hematogenous infection of multiple skin sites has also been described. [4] [5]
• In some cases, ulcers appear on multiple body sites. [6]

Nodular lymphadenitis is also seen in *Nocardia brasiliensis* infection, tularemia, *Mycobacterium marinum* infection, and infections caused by *Leishmania panamensis/guyanensis* [7] [8]
• Lesions of sporotrichosis may rarely mimic those of pyoderma gangrenosum. [9]

Pulmonary sporotrichosis characteristically presents as a single upper lobe cavity associated with cough and low-grade fever.
• Multifocal lung lesions have also been reported. [10]

Osteoarticular sporotrichosis is characterized by infection of a large peripheral joint [11] • hip and shoulder involvement is not encountered.
• Most patients are afebrile when first seen.
• Occasionally, the infection presents as tenosynovitis, usually of the wrist or ankle.

Other forms include conjunctival infection [12] [13] , hematogenous endophthalmitis, brain abscess, soft tissue mass [14] , meningitis [15] , orchitis, etc. [16]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Sporotrichosis in Peru

Time and Place:
Sporotrichosis is hyperendemic to the south-central highlands.
- Several cases have been reported in metropolitan Cuzco. [17]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

- During 1995 to 1997, 238 cases (40 per 100,000 per year) were identified in the south-central highlands [18]
- During 1997 to 1998, the annual disease rate in Abancay was 98 per 100,000. [19]

Prevalence surveys:

2.38% of household cats in Abancay (2007 publication) [20]

References

1. Infect Dis Clin North Am 2003 Mar ;17(1):59-85, viii.
2. Dermatol Clin 1996 Jan ;14(1):69-76.
3. Rev Iberoam Micol 2009 Dec 31;26(4):247-9.
4. Med Mycol 2011 May 26;
5. Int J Infect Dis 2011 Oct ;15(10):e727-9.
6. Clin Exp Dermatol 2008 Mar ;33(2):135-8.
7. Curr Infect Dis Rep 2008 Sep ;10(5):404-10.
8. Ann Dermatol Venereol 2008 Jan ;135(1):63-7.
9. Mycopathologia 1991 Dec ;116(3):165-8.
10. Rev Port Pneumol 2008 May-Jun;14(3):443-9.
11. Rev Iberoam Micol 2008 Mar ;25(1):54-6.
12. Cornea 2005 May ;24(4):491-3.
13. Cornea 2010 May ;29(5):573-6.
14. Malays J Pathol 2009 Dec ;31(2):143-5.
15. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry 2010 Jun ;81(6):696-9.
16. Cutis 2006 Oct ;78(4):253-6.
17. Mycoses 1990 May ;33(5):231-40.
18. Clin Infect Dis 2000 Jan ;30(1):65-70.
19. Clin Infect Dis 2003 Jan 1;36(1):34-9.
20. Med Mycol 2008 Feb ;46(1):53-6.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Staphylococcal food poisoning

Agent	BACTERIUM. Staphylococcus aureus exotoxins
Reservoir	Human (nares, hands) Occasionally cattle (udder), dog/cat (nasopharyngeal)
Vector	None
Vehicle	Food (creams, gravies, sauces)
Incubation Period	2h - 4h (range 30 min - 9h)
Diagnostic Tests	Identification of bacterium in food.
Typical Adult Therapy	Supportive
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	'Explosive' diarrhea and vomiting; usually no fever; no fecal leucocytes; onset 1 to 6 hours after food; resolves within 1 to 2 days; fatality is rare.
Synonyms	Staphylococcus aureus food poisoning. ICD9: 005.0 ICD10: A05.0

Clinical

Usually symptoms start within several hours of ingestion of potentially contaminated foods
• Illness is heralded by nausea, vomiting and intestinal cramping, followed by urgency and profuse watery non-bloody diarrhea.
• Symptoms resolve within 12 to 24 hours.
• Multiple family members or patrons of the same eating establishment may be affected.
• The presence of both explosive diarrhea and vomiting, lack of fever and short incubation period are helpful in distinguishing this entity from other forms of food poisoning.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Staphylococcal scalded skin syndrome

Agent	BACTERIUM. Staphylococcus aureus phage group 2 A facultative gram-positive coccus
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Direct contact; infected secretions
Incubation Period	1d - 4d
Diagnostic Tests	Typical clinical features; Recovery of S. aureus from localized wound or blood ; skin biopsy may be helpful
Typical Adult Therapy	Fluid replacement (as for burn) ; Intravenous Nafcillin or Oxacillin, in addition to application of anti-staphylococcal drug to local source infection; Vancomycin if MRSA
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Fluid replacement (as for thermal burn) ; Intravenous Nafcillin or Oxacillin, in addition to application of anti-staphylococcal drug to local source infection; Vancomycin if MRSA
Clinical Hints	Acute, generalized exfoliative dermatitis which occurs primarily in infants and young children; a pre-existing localized skin infection is present in most - but not all - cases.
Synonyms	Lyell disease, Ritter disease, Ritter von Ritterschein disease, Scalded skin syndrome, SSSS. ICD9: 695.81 ICD10: L00

Clinical

Staphylococcal scalded skin syndrome (SSSS) is characterized by diffuse erythematous cellulitis followed by extensive skin exfoliation. [1] [2]

- Generalized erythema and then bulla formation with separation of the skin at the granular cell layer. [3] [4]
- A warm, 'sandpaper' erythema with accentuation in the flexor creases may mimic scarlet fever; while the presence of flaccid bullae and Nikolsky sign may suggest pemphigus. [5]
- Skin biopsy can be used to differential SSSS from Toxic epidermal necrolysis. [6]
- Facial edema and perioral crusting are often present.

Dehydration may indicate fluid loss (as in thermal burns)

- Complete recovery occurs in most cases, within one to two weeks. [7]
- The case-fatality rate in uncomplicated SSSS is less than 2%.
- Rare instances of recurrence have been reported [8]
- Staphylococcal septicemia complicates SSSS in a minority of cases.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. N Engl J Med 2006 Oct 26;355(17):1800-10.
2. Arch Dis Child 1998 Jan ;78(1):85-8.
3. Clin Microbiol Infect 2001 Jun ;7(6):301-7.
4. Semin Dermatol 1992 Mar ;11(1):11-8.
5. N Engl J Med 2006 Oct 26;355(17):1800-10.
6. J Dermatolog Treat 2005 ;16(5-6):278-86.
7. Pediatrics 1980 Aug ;66(2):285-90.
8. East Afr Med J 1997 Sep ;74(9):603-4.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Streptococcus suis infection

Agent	BACTERIUM. Streptococcus suis I and Streptococcus suis II A facultative gram-positive coccus
Reservoir	Pig
Vector	None
Vehicle	Air Secretions Meat Local wounds
Incubation Period	Unknown. Probably hours to few days
Diagnostic Tests	Culture of blood, tissue, body fluids
Typical Adult Therapy	Systemic antibiotic. Usually susceptible in vitro to Penicillin, Amoxicillin, Chloramphenicol and Gentamicin
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Systemic antibiotic
Clinical Hints	Severe multisystem disease, hemorrhagic diatheses, deafness or meningitis appearing hours to a few days after contact with pigs or pig products.
Synonyms	Streptococcus suis. ICD9: 027.8 ICD10: A48.8

Clinical

Demography:
Virtually all patients have been farmers and butchers, of whom 80 percent were men.
• Most had been involved in butchering sick pigs or selling the pork.
• Over 40 percent of the patients were in the age group 50 to 60 years, and none were children. [1]

Signs and symptoms:
• Clinical features of *Streptococcus suis* II infection include high fever, malaise, nausea and vomiting • followed by meningitis, subcutaneous hemorrhage, multi-organ failure (hepatic, renal, pulmonary, cardiac) and coma in severe cases. [2] [3]
• Toxic shock syndrome is common. [4]
• Sensorineural hearing loss is often present. [5] [6]
• Peritonitis [7], endocarditis [8] [9], mycotic aortic aneurysm [10], rhabdomyolysis [11], spondylodiscitis [12], salcroiliitis [13], monoarthritis [14-16], endophthalmitis [17] and cranial nerve palsy [18] have been reported.
• Persons with occupational exposure may exhibit asymptomatic seropositivity toward *S. suis*. [19]
• Relapses of meningitis may occur. [20]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 227 countries.

References

1. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20050816.2399
2. Lancet Infect Dis 2007 Mar ;7(3):201-9.
3. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20050804.2271
4. PLoS Med 2006 May ;3(5):e151.
5. J Med Assoc Thai 2008 May ;91(5):654-8.
6. Singapore Med J 2010 Feb ;51(2):e30-3.
7. J Med Assoc Thai 2000 Oct ;83(10):1274-7.
8. Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis 1996 Sep ;15(9):765-6.
9. Kansenshogaku Zasshi 2009 Sep ;83(5):544-8.
10. Surg Infect (Larchmt) 2010 Apr ;11(2):179-81.
11. Clin Infect Dis 1997 Apr ;24(4):710-2.
12. Presse Med 1996 Oct 5;25(29):1348.
13. An Med Interna 1994 Jun ;11(6):309.
14. Ann Rheum Dis 1988 Jul ;47(7):598-9.
15. J Infect 1987 May ;14(3):237-41.
16. Korean J Lab Med 2011 Apr ;31(2):115-7.
17. Br J Ophthalmol 1978 Oct ;62(10):729-31.
18. J Med Assoc Thai 1999 Sep ;82(9):922-4.
19. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20070823.2756
20. Singapore Med J 2010 Feb ;51(2):e30-3.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Strongyloidiasis

Agent	PARASITE - Nematoda. Phasmidea: Strongyloides stercoralis (Strongyloides fulleborni is occasionally implicated in systemic disease)
Reservoir	Human ? Dog Monkey (for Strongyloides fulleborni)
Vector	None
Vehicle	Skin contact Soil Feces Autoinfection Sexual contact (rare)
Incubation Period	14d - 30d
Diagnostic Tests	Identification of larvae (or ova, for Strongyloides fulleborni) in stool or duodenal aspirate
Typical Adult Therapy	Ivermectin 200 micrograms/kg/d PO daily X 2d OR Thiabendazole 25 mg/kg BID (max 3g) X 2d OR Albendazole 400 mg/d X 3d (7 days for hyperinfection syndrome)
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Ivermectin 200 micrograms/kg/d PO daily X 2d OR Thiabendazole 25 mg/kg BID (max 3g) X 2d. OR Albendazole 200 mg/d X 3d (7 days for hyperinfection syndrome)
Clinical Hints	Diarrhea, gluteal or perineal pruritus and rash; eosinophilia often present; widespread dissemination encountered among immune-suppressed patients because of uncontrolled autoinfection (case-fatality rate for this complication = 80%).
Synonyms	Anguilluliasis, Anguillulosis, Cochin China gastroenteritis, Diploscapter, Halicephalobus, Halicephalobus, Larva currens, Leptodera intestinals, Leptodera stercoralis, Micronema, Pseudo-rhabdis stercoralis, Rhabditis stercoralis, Rhabdonema intestinale, Rhabdonema stercoralis, Strongyloides fulleborni, Strongyloides stercoralis, Strongyloidose, Threadworm, Turbatrix. ICD9: 127.2 ICD10: B78

Clinical

Strongyloidiasis may present as long as 75 years following initial acquisition of the parasite. [1]

Gastrointestinal strongyloidiasis:
The symptoms of strongyloidiasis reflect invasion of the skin, larval migration of larvae intestinal penetration.
• Approximately one third of patients are asymptomatic.
• Dermal and pulmonary symptoms resemble those of hookworm [2] , pruritic papular or linear urticarial rash (larva currens [3] [4]) and a Loeffler-like syndrome.
• Intestinal penetration is characterized by abdominal pain, mucous diarrhea and eosinophilia. [5]
• Vomiting, weight loss, protein-losing enteropathy and inappropriate ADH excretion [6] are occasionally encountered.
• Intestinal obstruction has been reported. [7] [8]
• Yellowish mucosal nodules are seen on colonoscopy, predominantly in the ascending colon. [9]
• Findings in colonic infection may mimic those of ulcerative colitis. [10]

Generalized strongyloidiasis:
5 to 22% of patients develop a generalized or localized urticarial rash beginning in the anal region and extending to the buttocks, abdomen, and thighs.
• Extraintestinal infection may involve a wide variety of organs. [11-16]
• Autoinfection is characterized by massive larval invasion of the lungs and other organs.
• Massive systemic strongyloidiasis occurs in patients with lymphoma, leukemia and AIDS; and during high-dose therapy with corticosteroids. [17]
• Findings include generalized abdominal pain, concurrent gram-negative bacillary septicemia (55% of cases) [18] , bilateral diffuse pulmonary infiltrates and ileus.
• Hyperinfection may mimic acute exacerbation of COPD [19]
• Eosinophilia may be present or absent at this stage; and rare instances of eosinophilic meningitis have been reported. [20]
• An outbreak of hyperinfection strongyloidiasis has been reported among immune-suppressed renal transplant recipients. [21]
• *Strongyloides stercoralis* is the only helminth responsible for disseminated infection in immunocompromised patients. [22]

Strongyloides fulleborni infection is usually asymptomatic.

Strongyloides fulleborni kellyi infection [23] is most common among infants, and consist of abdominal distention, mild

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

diarrhea and protein-losing enteropathy.
• Respiratory distress may occur, and is associated with a characteristic high-pitched cry.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Strongyloidiasis in Peru

Prevalence surveys:

5% of natives in Cashibo (Amazon region, 1984 publication) [24]
16% of school children in Tarapoto (1991 publication) [25]
8.7% of persons in the Peruvian Amazon (2006 publication) [26]
6.9% of diarrhea in patients with HIV-AIDS (Lima, 2002 to 2005) [27]

References

1. Emerg Infect Dis 2011 May ;17(5):931-2.
2. Semin Respir Infect 1997 Jun ;12(2):122-9.
3. Cutis 2008 May ;81(5):409-12.
4. Hautarzt 2011 May ;62(5):380-3.
5. J Clin Gastroenterol 2005 Mar ;39(3):203-11.
6. Southeast Asian J Trop Med Public Health 2007 Mar ;38(2):239-46.
7. Trop Gastroenterol 2005 Oct-Dec;26(4):201-2.
8. World J Emerg Surg 2010 ;5:23.
9. Digestion 2011 ;83(3):210-4.
10. Hum Pathol 2009 Apr ;40(4):572-7.
11. J Pediatr Adolesc Gynecol 2006 Oct ;19(5):329-32.
12. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2009 Jan ;103(1):106-7.
13. J Gastrointestin Liver Dis 2009 Sep ;18(3):367-9.
14. J Intensive Care Med 2010 May-Jun;25(3):172-4.
15. Head Neck 2011 Mar 7;
16. Trop Biomed 2011 Apr ;28(1):64-7.
17. Clin Microbiol Rev 2004 Jan ;17(1):208-17.
18. Am J Clin Pathol 2007 Oct ;128(4):622-7.
19. J Chin Med Assoc 2009 Aug ;72(8):442-5.
20. Clin Microbiol Rev 2009 Apr ;22(2):322-48, Table of Contents.
21. Transplant Proc 2007 May ;39(4):1014-5.
22. Rev Prat 2007 Jan 31;57(2):167-73.
23. Parasitol Today 1992 Sep ;8(9):314-8.
24. Bull Soc Pathol Exot Filiales 1984 ;77(5):690-8.
25. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 1991 ;11(3):153-60.
26. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2006 Jan ;74(1):97-102.
27. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2006 Jan-Mar;26(1):21-4.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Subdural empyema

Agent	BACTERIUM. Haemophilus influenzae, oral anaerobes, streptococci, et al
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Endogenous
Incubation Period	Variable
Diagnostic Tests	Imaging techniques (CT scan, etc).
Typical Adult Therapy	Antimicrobial agent(s) directed at known or likely pathogen
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Fever, severe headache, vomiting, and signs of meningeal irritation and increased cerebrospinal fluid pressure; may follow head trauma, meningitis, otitis or sinusitis; case-fatality rate 15% (alert) to 60% (comatose).
Synonyms	

Clinical

Most patients present with headache, meningismus, decreased mental status and hemiparesis. [1]
• In 60 to 90% of cases, sinusitis or otitis is present.
• Extension of the infection into the subdural space is heralded by fever, focal and later generalized headache, vomiting, and meningismus. [2]
• 50% of patients exhibit altered mental function.
• Focal neurological signs appear within 24 to 48 hours, and rapidly progress to hemispheric dysfunction with hemiparesis and hemisensory deficit.
• Seizures, usually focal, occur in 50% of cases, and papilledema in less than 50%.
• Signs of increased intracranial pressure appear, leading to cerebral herniation and death.
• Chronic and even sterile subdural collections are also encountered, often following antibiotic therapy.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Curr Neurol Neurosci Rep 2004 Nov ;4(6):448-56.
2. Curr Neurol Neurosci Rep 2004 Nov ;4(6):448-56.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Suppurative parotitis

Agent	BACTERIUM. Most commonly Staphylococcus aureus
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Endogenous
Incubation Period	Unknown
Diagnostic Tests	Clinical features (local swelling and purulent discharge from salivary ducts). Stain and culture of discharge.
Typical Adult Therapy	Surgical drainage and aggressive parenteral antistaphylococcal therapy
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Consider when confronted by unexplained fever in the setting of malnutrition, dehydration and obtundation; local swelling and discharge of pus from salivary duct are diagnostic.
Synonyms	Parotitis, bacterial. ICD9: 527.2 ICD10: K11.3

Clinical

Suppurative parotitis is characterized by the sudden onset of firm, erythematous swelling of the pre• and post auricular areas, extending to the angle of the mandible. [1]
• Marked pain and tenderness is accompanied by high fever, chills and marked toxicity.
• Pus may be seen exiting from the parotid duct.
• Progression of the disease can result in massive swelling of the neck, respiratory obstruction, septicemia, fistula formation [2] and osteomyelitis of the adjacent facial bones.
• The condition should be suspected in any patient with unexplained or prolonged fever.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. J Craniofac Surg 2003 Jan ;14(1):37-40.
2. J Med Case Reports 2010 ;4:249.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Syphilis

Agent	BACTERIUM. Treponema pallidum subsp. pallidum A microaerophilic gram-negative spirochete
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Sexual contact Infected secretions
Incubation Period	2w - 4w (range 10d - >8w)
Diagnostic Tests	Dark field microscopy (chancre). VDRL confirmed by antitreponemal test (FTA, MHTP). Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Primary, secondary or early (< 1 year) latent: Benzathine Penicillin G 2.4 million units IM Other stages: Repeat dosage at one and two weeks Alternatives: Tetracycline, Ceftriaxone
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Primary, secondary or early (< 1 year) latent: Benzathine Penicillin G : Weight <14 kg: 600,000u IM Weight 14 to 28 kg: 1,200,000u IM Other stages: Repeat dosage at one and two weeks
Clinical Hints	Firm, painless chancre (primary syphilis); later fever, papulosquamous rash and multisystem infection (secondary syphilis); late lesions of brain, aorta, bone or other organs (tertiary syphilis).
Synonyms	Canton rash, Chinese ulcer, Christian disease, French disease, German sickness, Harde sjanker, Lues, Neopolitan itch, Polish sickness, Sifilide, Sifilis, Spanish pockes, Syfilis, Treponema pallidum. ICD9: 090,091,092,093,094,095,096,097 ICD10: A50,A51,A52,A53

Clinical

WHO Case definition for surveillance:
The signs and symptoms of syphilis are multiple.
• The primary stage usually, but not necessarily, involves ulceration of the external genital organs and local lymphadenopathy; secondary and tertiary syphilis show mainly dermatological and systemic manifestations. For surveillance purposes, only confirmed cases will be considered.
Confirmed case
• A person with a confirmed positive serology for syphilis (Rapid Plasma Reagin (RPR) or VDRL confirmed by TPHA (*Treponema pallidum* hemagglutination antibodies) or FTA (fluorescent treponemal antibody absorption).
Case classification
• Congenital syphilis: An infant with a positive serology, whether or not the mother had a positive serology during pregnancy.
• Acquired syphilis: All others.
Additional notes:
• The prevalence rate among pregnant women in developing countries varies between 3% and 19%. Maternal syphilis is associated with congenital syphilis (one third of births from such pregnancies), and with spontaneous abortion and stillbirth.
• Because the primary lesion is often painless and secondary syphilis is usually not diagnosed, women are mainly identified through serological screening.

Syphilis is a chronic disease with a waxing and waning course; and is reported from all countries.
• Transmission is mainly by sexual contact.
• Primary, secondary, and early latent syphilis are potentially infectious.

Stages of syphilis:

• Primary syphilis is characterized by a painless chancre at the site of inoculation. [1] Penile swelling without an overt chancre has also been reported. [2]
• The secondary stage is characterized by a generalized (rarely localized [3] non-pruritic polymorphic [4-6] or papulonecrotic [7] rash , lymphadenopathy, and systemic manifestations. Moist flat genital or mucosal lesions (condyloma lata) may be evident. [8]
• An asymptomatic latent period follows, which for epidemiological purposes is divided into early (<1 year) and late (>1 year) stages.
• The tertiary stage is the most destructive and is marked by cardiovascular [9] and neurological sequelae [10-14] , and gummatous involvement of any organ system. [15-17]
• As of 2009, the world's literature contained 165 reports of cerebral syphilitic gummata • 64% in men and 66% located on the cerebral convexities. [18]
• Syphilitic uveitis may present in the absence or other clinical manifestations of syphilis. [19] Eye disease may also present

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

as posterior placoid chorioretinitis [20] 143 cases of syphilitic uveitis were reported in the English Language literature during 1984 to 2008. [21]

Congenital infection is reminiscent of secondary syphilis, and may be associated with deformation of teeth, bones and other structures.

Acquired syphilis in patients with HIV infection is characterized by severe and accelerated infection, often with overt meningitis, hepatitis, lues maligna (a florid papulopustular rash) [22] and other forms of systemic involvement. [23-31]
• The presence of concurrent syphilis does not affect the progression of AIDS. [32]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Syphilis in Peru

Seroprevalence surveys:

3.2% of unlicensed CSW (Lima, 1999)
24% of CSW (Callao, 1990 publication) [33]
13.4% of men who have sex with men (MSM) (2006 publication) [34]
16.0% of MSM in Lima in 1996; 12.4% in 2002 [35]
10.5% of MSM, 1.5% of socially marginalized men, and 2.0% of socially-marginalized women (recent syphilis, coastal Peruvian cities, 2009 publication) [36]
21% of HIV-positive MSM in Lima (2008 publication) [37]
23% of transgender women (2009) [38]
1.7% of rural women from highlands, jungle and coastal regions (1997 to 1998) [39]
1.0% of pregnant women (2002) [40]
1% of pregnant women (PAHO statistic) (2004)
1.6% of male sex partners of pregnant women (2008 publication) [41]
0% of tour guides (Cuzco, 2007 publication) [42]
6.3% of adults in an indigenous population in the Amazon region (Chayahuita, 2007 publication) [43]
3.2% of persons in an indigenous Amazonian ethnic group (2008 publication) [44]
1.4% of persons living near Las Bambas mining project, Apurimac region (2011 publication) [45]

160 cases of congenital syphilis were reported in 1997; 551 in 1998

The rate among MSM is estimated at 8.4 per 100 person-years (Lima, 2009 publication) [46]

References

1. Clin Dermatol 2004 Nov-Dec;22(6):461-8.
2. Int J STD AIDS 2008 Sep ;19(9):640-1.
3. J Coll Physicians Surg Pak 2008 May ;18(5):303-4.
4. Clin Microbiol Rev 2005 Jan ;18(1):205-16.
5. J Cutan Med Surg 2008 May-Jun;12(3):114-6.
6. Int J Dermatol 2010 Nov ;49(11):1321-4.
7. South Med J 2007 Dec ;100(12):1221-2.
8. Int J Dermatol 2008 Jan ;47(1):56-8.
9. Am J Cardiol 2009 Dec 1;104(11):1578-87.
10. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry 2004 Dec ;75(12):1727-30.
11. Curr Infect Dis Rep 2005 Jul ;7(4):277-284.
12. Curr Treat Options Neurol 2006 May ;8(3):185-92.
13. J Emerg Med 2008 Jun 10;
14. Int J Stroke 2011 Apr ;6(2):136-43.
15. World J Hepatol 2010 Sep 27;2(9):362-6.
16. Int J STD AIDS 2011 Sep ;22(9):531-3.
17. Neurol Sci 2011 Dec 14;
18. Neurosurgery 2009 Mar ;64(3):568-75; discussioin 575-6.
19. J Chin Med Assoc 2007 Jul ;70(7):274-80.
20. Clin Ophthalmol 2008 Sep ;2(3):669-73.
21. Clin Experiment Ophthalmol 2010 Jan ;38(1):68-74.
22. Sex Transm Dis 2009 Aug ;36(8):512-4.
23. AIDS Rev 2008 Apr-Jun;10(2):85-92.
24. Mayo Clin Proc 2007 Sep ;82(9):1091-102.
25. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2007 Jun 29;56(25):625-8.
26. Clin Infect Dis 2007 May 1;44(9):1222-8.
27. Dermatol Clin 2006 Oct ;24(4):497-507, vi.
28. Int J STD AIDS 2009 Apr ;20(4):278-84.
29. Eur J Intern Med 2009 Jan ;20(1):9-13.
30. J Clin Microbiol 2010 Jul ;48(7):2640-2.
31. Clin Rheumatol 2011 May ;30(5):729-33.
32. Int J STD AIDS 2010 Jan ;21(1):57-9.
33. AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses 1988 Dec ;4(6):493-9.
34. J Infect Dis 2006 Nov 15;194(10):1459-66.
35. J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr 2007 Apr 15;44(5):578-85.
36. Sex Transm Dis 2010 Feb ;37(2):75-80.
37. Sex Transm Infect 2008 Nov ;84(6):449-54.
38. AIDS Behav 2011 Oct 8;
39. Bull World Health Organ 2004 Jul ;82(7):483-92.
40. Rev Panam Salud Publica 2004 Sep ;16(3):211-7.
41. BMC Public Health 2008 ;8:65.
42. J Travel Med 2007 May-Jun;14(3):151-7.
43. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2007 Apr ;76(4):703-5.
44. Int J Infect Dis 2008 Nov ;12(6):e89-94.
45. Rev Peru Med Exp Salud Publica 2010 Oct-Dec;27(4):512-9.
46. J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr 2009 May 1;51 Suppl 1:S47-51.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Taeniasis

Agent	PARASITE - Platyhelminthes, Cestoda. Cyclophyllidea, Taeniidae: Taenia solium & T. saginata (other species occasionally encountered)
Reservoir	Cattle Pig
Vector	None
Vehicle	Meat
Incubation Period	6w - 14w
Diagnostic Tests	Identification of ova or proglottids in feces.
Typical Adult Therapy	Praziquantel 10 mg/kg PO as single dose OR Niclosamide 2 g PO once
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Praziquantel 10 mg/kg PO as single dose OR Niclosamide 50 mg/kg PO once
Clinical Hints	Vomiting and weight loss; often symptomatic or first appreciated due to passage of proglottids or 'tape' segments; parasite may survive for over 25 years in the human intestine.
Synonyms	Bandwurmer [Taenia], Drepanidotaenia, Gordiid worm, Hair snake, Mesocestoides, Raillietina, Taenia longihamatus, Taenia saginata, Taenia solium, Taenia taeniaformis, Taeniarhynchiasis, Tapeworm (pork or beef), Tenia. ICD9: 123.0,123.2 ICD10: B68

Clinical

Most infestations are subclinical.

Symptomatic taeniasis may be associated with nausea, vomiting, epigastric fullness, weight loss or diarrhea. [1]
• *Taenia saginata* often becomes apparent when motile proglottids are passed through the anus; however, this is uncommon with *T. solium* infestations.
• Eosinophilia is not a prominent finding.
• Rare complications include appendicitis, cholangitis, pancreatitis or intestinal obstruction. [2]
• The major complication of *T. solium* infection, Cysticercosis, is discussed separately in this module.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Taeniasis in Peru

Prevalence surveys:

7.1% to 26.9% of villagers in the Central Highlands are seropositive toward *Taenia solium*, and 2.5% are infested (1996). [3]

1.4% of persons in Pampa Cangallo, Ayacucho (2008) [4]

14.6% of housemaids in affluent areas of Lima are seropositive for cysticercosis, and 1.2% are infested by *Taenia solium* (2001 to 2002). [5]

3.52% of asymptomatic persons in Victor Fajardo Province, Ayacuchuo are infested by *Taenia solium* (2005 publication) [6]

2.2% of persons in rural Puno District (highlands region) are infested by *Taenia* spp. (2002 publication) [7]

0.07% of cattle in Lima, 0.46% in Tacna and 0.31% in Arequipa

43% to 62.4% of pigs in the Central Highlands region (1999 publication) [8]

References

1. Parasitol Res 2003 Nov ;91(5):412-38.
2. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2007 May ;101(5):527-8.
3. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2003 Mar ;68(3):268-75.
4. Rev Peru Med Exp Salud Publica 2010 Oct-Dec;27(4):562-8.
5. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2005 Sep ;73(3):496-500.
6. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2005 Apr-Jun;25(2):150-5.
7. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2002 Oct-Dec;22(4):304-9.
8. Acta Trop 1999 May 25;73(1):31-6.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Tetanus

Agent	BACTERIUM. Clostridium tetani An anaerobic gram-positive bacillus
Reservoir	Animal feces Soil
Vector	None
Vehicle	Injury
Incubation Period	6d - 8d (range 1d - 90d)
Diagnostic Tests	Isolation of C. tetani from wound is rarely helpful. Serology (specimen taken before administration of antitoxin).
Typical Adult Therapy	Human antitoxin (see Vaccine module). Metronidazole (2 g daily) or Penicillin G (24 million u daily) or Doxycycline (200 mg daily). Diazepam (30 to 240 mg daily). Tracheostomy, hyperalimentation
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Human antitoxin (see Vaccine module). Metronidazole (30 mg/kg daily); or Penicillin G (300,000 units/kilo daily). Diazepam. Tracheostomy, hyperalimentation
Vaccines	DT DTaP DTP Td Tetanus immune globulin Tetanus
Clinical Hints	Trismus, facial spasm, opisthotonus, tachycardia and recurrent tonic spasms of skeletal muscle; sensorium is clear; disease may persist for 4 to 6 weeks; case fatality rate = 10% to 40%.
Synonyms	Lockjaw, Starrkrampf, Stelkramp, Tetano, Tetanos. ICD9: 037,771.3 ICD10: A33,A34,A35

Clinical

Tetanus may present in any of four clinical forms: generalized, localized, cephalic, and neonatal. [1]
• In general, shorter incubation periods are associated with a worse prognosis.
• Certain portals of entry (compound fractures) and underlying conditions (heroin addiction) are also associated with poorer prognoses.
• A series of 11 cases of tetanus related to tungiasis (25% of all tetanus cases) was reported by a single hospital in Brazzaville over an 11-month period (1989 publication). [2]
• An outbreak of 12 cases of tetanus in Argentina was reported among elderly women treated with sheep cell therapy (1996). [3]
• Tetanus has been reported following a snake bite (2007 publication) [4]
• An attack of tetanus does not result in immunity. Therefore, recurrent tetanus is possible, unless the patient is given a series of toxoid following recovery. [5-12]

Generalized tetanus, the most common form, begins with trismus ("lockjaw") and risus sardonicus (increased tone in the orbicularis oris).
• Abdominal wall rigidity may be present.
• The generalized spasm consists of opisthotonic posturing with flexion of the arms and extension of the legs. [13]
• The patient does not lose consciousness, and experiences severe pain during these spasms.
• Spasms often are triggered by sensory stimuli.
• Respiration may be compromised by upper airway obstruction, or by participation of the diaphragm in the general muscular contraction.
• Autonomic dysfunction, usually occurring after several days of symptoms, is currently the leading cause of death in tetanus.
• Complications of tetanus include rhabdomyolysis and renal failure [14]
• The illness can progress for two weeks, while the severity of illness may be decreased by partial immunity.
• Recovery takes an additional month, but is complete unless complications supervene.
• Lower motor neuron dysfunction may appear after the spasms remit, and persist for several additional weeks.
• Case-fatality rates of 10% to 50% are reported, but may be as high as 70% in Africa. [15]
• The differential diagnosis of tetanus includes strychnine poisoning and neuromyotonia (Isaac's syndrome). [16]

Localized tetanus presents as rigidity of the muscles associated with the site of inoculation.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

- Initial symptomatology may be limited to back pain [17]
- The illness may be mild and persistent, and tends to resolve spontaneously.
- Weakness and diminished muscle tone are often present in the most involved muscle.
- Localized tetanus is often a prodrome of generalized tetanus.

Cephalic tetanus is a form of localized disease affecting the cranial nerve musculature
- Facial nerve weakness, is often apparent, and extraocular muscle involvement is occasionally noted.

Neonatal tetanus follows infection of the umbilical stump, most commonly as a result of a failure of aseptic technique following delivery of non-immune mothers.
- The condition usually manifests with generalized weakness and failure to nurse; followed by rigidity and spasms.
- The mortality rate exceeds 90%, and psychomotor retardation is common among survivors.
- Poor prognostic factors include age younger than 10 days, symptoms present for fewer than 5 days before presentation to hospital, fever, and the presence of risus sardonicus or fever.
- Apnea is the leading cause of death in the first week of disease, and sepsis in the second week.
- Bacterial infection of the umbilical stump leads to sepsis in almost half of babies with neonatal tetanus.

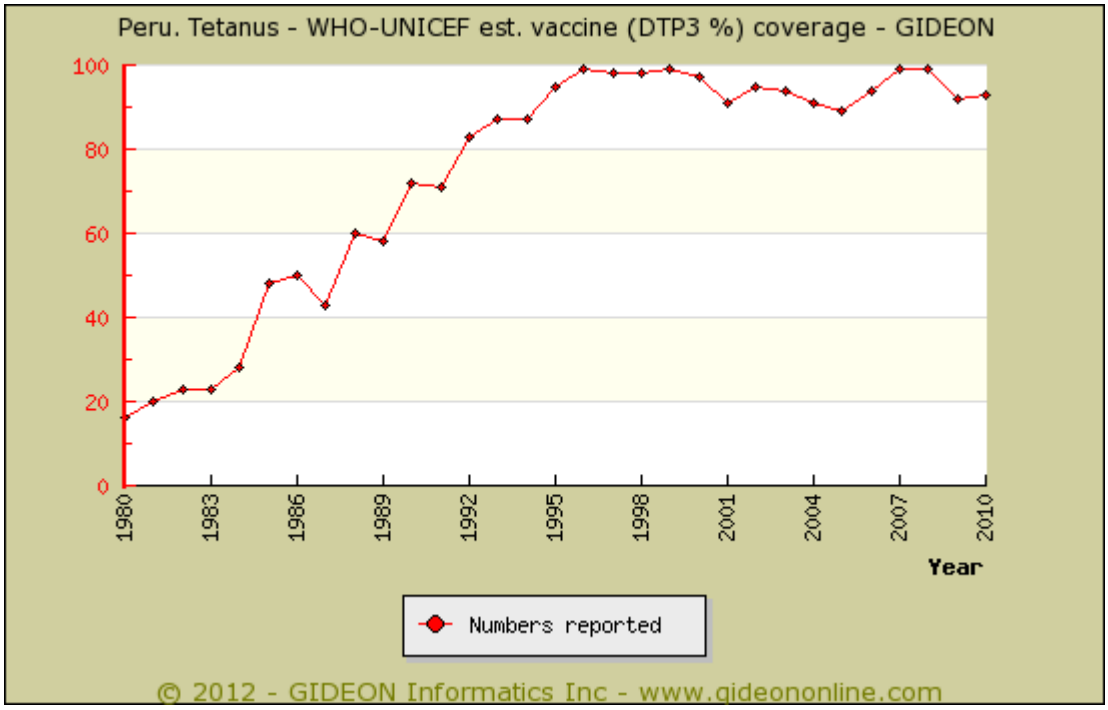
The WHO Case definition for surveillance of neonatal tetanus is as follows:
- Suspected case: Any neonatal death between 3-28 days of age in which the cause of death is unknown; or any neonate reported as having suffered from neonatal tetanus between 3-28 days of age and not investigated.
- Confirmed case: Any neonate with a normal ability to suck and cry during the first two days of life, and who between 3 and 28 days of age cannot suck normally, and becomes stiff or has convulsions (i.e. jerking of the muscles) or both.
- Hospital-reported cases of neonatal tetanus are considered confirmed.
- The diagnosis is purely clinical and does not depend upon laboratory or bacteriological confirmation.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

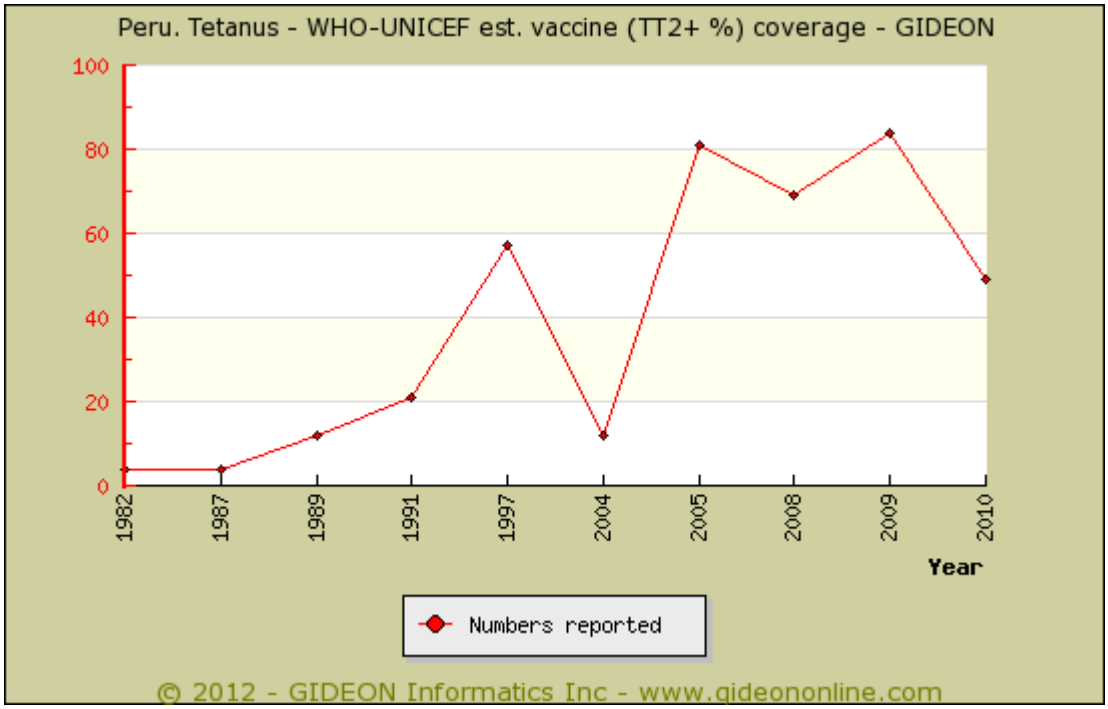
Tetanus in Peru

Vaccine Schedule:
BCG - birth
DT - 3,4 months (National ESAVI)
DTwP - 2, 3, 4 months; Part of country
DTwPHibHep - 2, 4 months; Part of country
HepB - birth; 2, 4 months
Hib - 2, 4 months
MMR - 12 months
MR - 15-19 years
OPV - 2, 3, 4 months
Pneumo conj - 3, 5, 12 months
Rotavirus - 2,4 months
TT/Td - 15-49 years (x2)
Yellow fever - 9 months [local population living in endemic areas]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

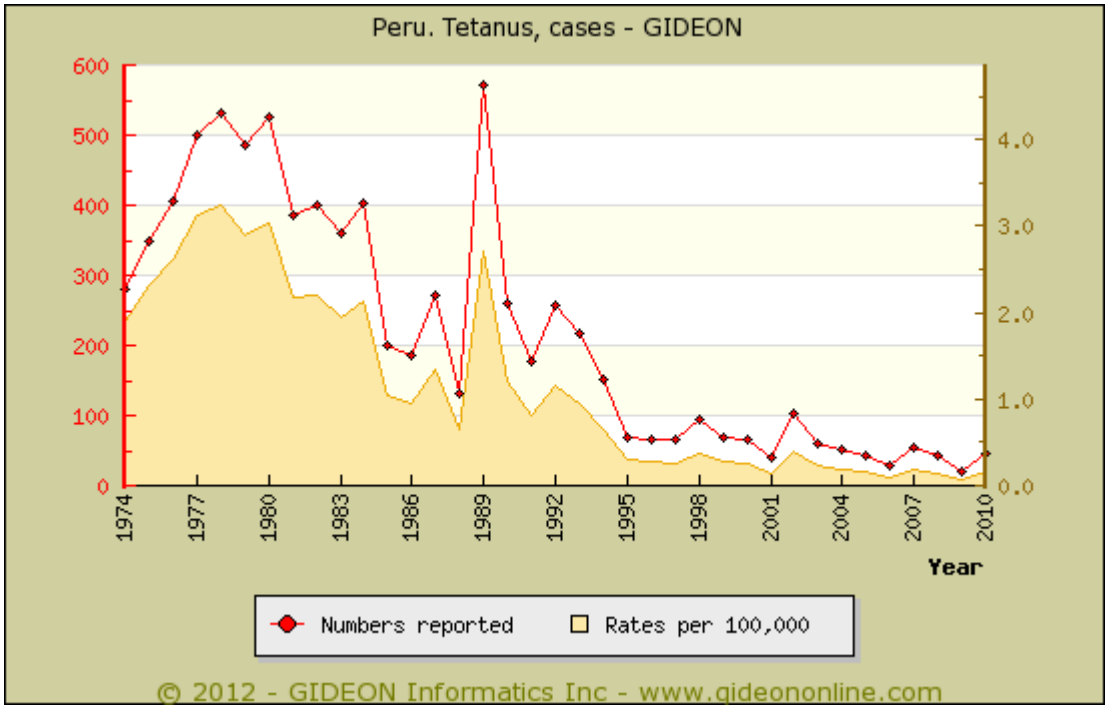


Graph: Peru. Tetanus - WHO-UNICEF est. vaccine (DTP3 %) coverage



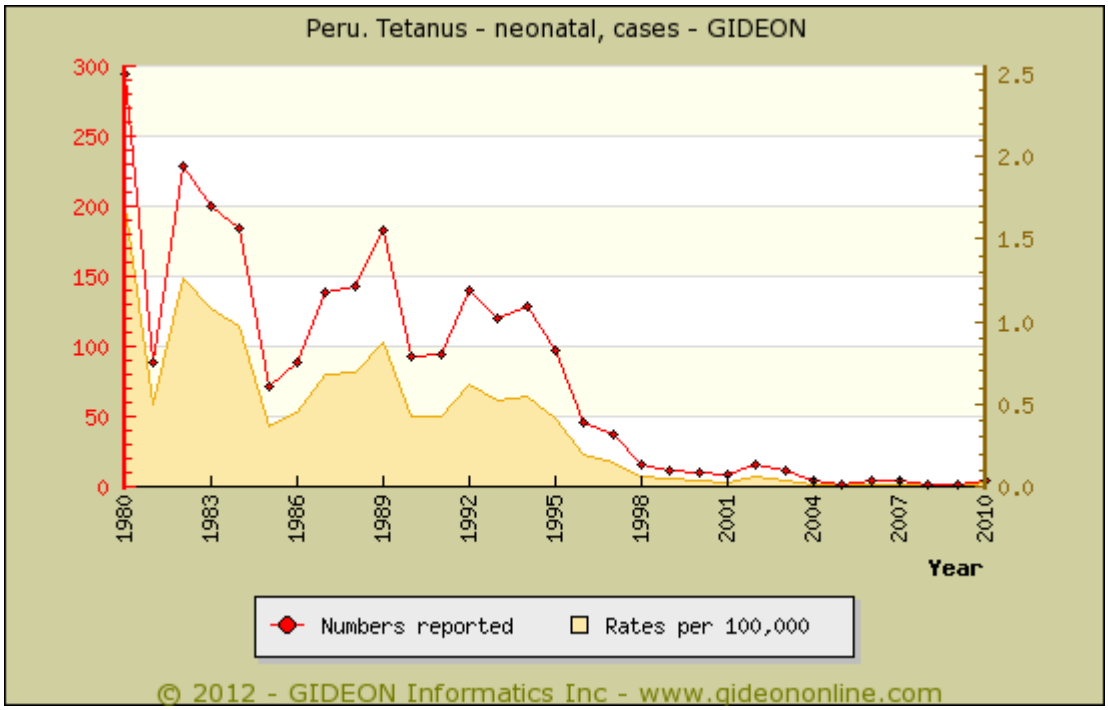
Graph: Peru. Tetanus - WHO-UNICEF est. vaccine (TT2+ %) coverage

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



Graph: Peru. Tetanus, cases

Notes:
1. Included 26 fatal cases in 2002; 14 in 2003; 11 in 2004.



Graph: Peru. Tetanus - neonatal, cases

Notes:
1. Included 16 fatal cases in 2002; 4 in 2003; 2 in 2004
2. Protective serum antitoxin levels are present in 61.2% of pregnant women (published in 1993). [18]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

References

1. Neurol India 2002 Dec ;50(4):398-407.
2. Dakar Med 1989 ;34(1-4):44-8.
3. Clin Infect Dis 1997 Apr ;24(4):738.
4. Bull Soc Pathol Exot 2007 Aug ;100(3):184-5.
5. Lancet 2004 Jun 19;363(9426):2048.
6. Trop Doct 2011 Apr ;41(2):127-8.
7. Rev Inst Med Trop Sao Paulo 1982 Mar-Apr;24(2):107-15.
8. South Med J 1971 Jul ;64(7):859 passim.
9. Br Med J 1968 Jun 29;2(5608):829.
10. Presse Med 1967 May 20;75(24):1223-6.
11. Calif Med 1962 Jul ;97:31-3.
12. Ann Intern Med 1954 Jul ;41(1):159-63.
13. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry 2000 Sep ;69(3):292-301.
14. Clin Nephrol 2010 Jan ;73(1):64-7.
15. Trop Doct 2009 Jan ;39(1):39-40.
16. J Clin Neurosci 2010 Jun ;17(6):814-5.
17. Emerg Med J 2007 Jan ;24(1):e5.
18. Am J Public Health 1993 Dec ;83(12):1754-6.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Thelaziasis

Agent	PARASITE - Nematoda. Phasmidea: Thelazia callipaeda [rarely T. californiensis]
Reservoir	Dog Rabbit Deer Cat
Vector	Fly (? Musca and Fannia species)
Vehicle	None
Incubation Period	not known
Diagnostic Tests	Identification of parasite.
Typical Adult Therapy	Extraction of parasite
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Conjunctivitis and lacrimation associated with the sensation of an ocular foreign body.
Synonyms	Conjunctival spirurosis, Oriental eye worm, Rictularia, Thelazia californiensis, Thelazia callipaeda. ICD9: 372.15 ICD10: B83.8

Clinical

The signs and symptoms of Thelaziasis are related to the presence of a worm in the conjunctival sac, and consist of pain, lacrimation and a foreign body sensation. [1] [2]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Trends Parasitol 2005 Jan ;21(1):1-4.
2. J Parasitol 2006 Aug ;92(4):872-5.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Toxic shock syndrome

Agent	BACTERIUM. Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus pyogenes, et al - (toxins) Facultative gram-positive cocci
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Tampon (occasionally bandage, etc) which induces toxinosis
Incubation Period	Unknown
Diagnostic Tests	Isolation of toxigenic Staphylococcus aureus. Toxin assay available in specialized laboratories.
Typical Adult Therapy	The role of topical (eg, vaginal) and systemic antistaphylococcal antibiotics is unclear
Typical Pediatric Therapy	The role of topical (eg, vaginal) and systemic antistaphylococcal antibiotics is unclear
Clinical Hints	Fever (>38.9), hypotension (<90 mm Hg) and dermal erythema with desquamation; respiratory, cardiac or other disease present; most cases associated with 'super absorbent' tampon use or staphylococcal wound infection; case-fatality rate = 5% to 10%.
Synonyms	Streptococcal toxic shock syndrome, TSS. ICD9: 040.82 ICD10: A48.3

Clinical

CDC (The United States Centers for Disease Control) case definition for surveillance:.
For surveillance purposes, the CDC (The United States Centers for Disease Control) case definition of toxic shock syndrome [1] requires an illness with the following clinical manifestations:
1. fever at least 38.9 C
2. diffuse macular erythema [2]
3. desquamation 1 to 2 weeks after onset of illness (particularly of the palms and soles)
4. hypotension (less than 90 mm Hg for adults, or less than fifth percentile if below age 16 years • or orthostatic hypotension)
5. multisystem involvement, consisting of three or more of the following: acute vomiting or diarrhea; myalgia and elevation of creatine phosphokinase levels; vaginal, oropharyngeal or conjunctival hyperemia; elevation of blood urea nitrogen or creatine to at least twice normal, or sterile pyuria; elevation of serum bilirubin or aminotransferase levels to at least twice normal; platelet count < 100,000/ cu mm; disorientation or alteration in consciousness unrelated to fever and hypotension
6. laboratory examination
• negative cultures of blood, throat or cerebrospinal fluid (however, *S. aureus* may be present in blood)
• negative tests for measles, leptospirosis or rickettsiosis

A probable case requires at least five of the above clinical findings. A confirmed case requires all six clinical findings (unless the patient dies before desquamation can occur).

The case definition for Streptococcal toxic shock syndrome [3] [4] includes isolation of *Streptococcus pyogenes* in addition to:
1. hypotension as above
2. multiorgan involvement characterized by at least two of the following (defined above)
• renal impairment
• coagulopathy
• hepatic dysfunction
• acute respiratory distress syndrome
• a generalized erythematous macular rash which may desquamate [5]
• soft tissue necrosis (fasciitis, myositis, gangrene).

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Infect Dis Clin North Am 1996 Dec ;10(4):727-46.
2. J Am Acad Dermatol 1998 Sep ;39(3):383-98; quiz 399-400.
3. J Emerg Med 2002 May ;22(4):357-66.
4. Emerg Infect Dis 1995 Jul-Sep;1(3):69-78.
5. J Am Acad Dermatol 1998 Sep ;39(3):383-98; quiz 399-400.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Toxocariasis

Agent	PARASITE - Nematoda. Phasmidea: Toxocara cati and canis
Reservoir	Cat Dog Mouse
Vector	None
Vehicle	Soil ingestion
Incubation Period	1w - 2y
Diagnostic Tests	Identification of larvae in tissue. Serology.
Typical Adult Therapy	Albendazole 400 mg BID X 5d. OR Mebendazole 100 to 200 mg PO bid X 5 days Add corticosteroids if eye, brain, heart or lung involvement is present.
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Cough, myalgia, seizures, urticaria, hepatomegaly, pulmonary infiltrates or retrobulbar lesion; marked eosinophilia often present; symptoms resolve after several weeks, but eosinophilia may persist for years.
Synonyms	Ascaris suum, Toxocara canis, Toxocara cati, Toxocarose, Visceral larva migrans. ICD9: 128.0 ICD10: B83.0

Clinical

Most infections present in children below the age of 5 years, and are asymptomatic or mild; however rare instances of infection are reported in adults. [1]

Overt disease is characterized by fever, cough, wheezing, eosinophilia, myalgia, tender hepatomegaly and abdominal pain. [2]

• A tender nodular rash may be present on the trunk and legs.
• Chronic urticaria, chronic pruritus, relapsing eosinophilic cellulitis [3] and eczema are also reported. [4]
• Myocarditis [5], pericarditis [6], pulmonary infiltrates, acute respiratory distress syndrome [7], seizures, nephritis, encephalopathy [8], spinal involvement (usually cervical or thoracic) including transverse myelitis [9] [10], encephalomyelitis [11], eosinophilic meningitis [12-14], eosinophilic pleural effusion [15] [16], eosinophilic ascites [17] [18], liver abscess [19] and renal dysfunction have been described in heavy infections.
• Fortunately, eye disease is rare in toxocariasis. [20] Ocular toxocariasis usually presents in children ages 5 to 10 years, and is characterized by formation of a retinal granuloma at or near the macula, resulting in strabismus, iridocyclitis, glaucoma, papillitis or visual loss. [21-25]
• Toxocariasis has been identified as a cause of chronic cough in childhood [26] and of diminished lung function (FEV-1) at any age. [27]
• In some cases, pulmonary and hepatic nodular lesions could be mistaken for malignancy. [28]

Ascaris suum, a parasite of pigs, has been reported to cause rare cases of myelitis [29], encephalopathy [30], eosinophilic pneumonia [31-33] and focal liver lesions in humans. [34-37]
• *A. suum* has been implicated in cases of eosinophilic colitis [38] and intestinal obstruction. [39]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Toxocariasis in Peru

Seroprevalence surveys:

32.4% of school children in Lambayeque (2005) [40]
44.92% of adults in rural Cajamarca (2005) [41]
35.66% of persons in Yurimaguas (Amazon region, 2008) [42]
20.46% of persons in three Andean communities northeast of Lima, Peru (2010 publication) [43]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

References

1. Vojnosanit Pregl 2011 Oct ;68(10):881-5.
2. Clin Microbiol Rev 2003 Apr ;16(2):265-72.
3. Cases J 2008 ;1(1):356.
4. J Am Acad Dermatol 2008 Dec ;59(6):1031-42.
5. Circ J 2009 Jul ;73(7):1344-8.
6. Acta Med Port 1997 Feb-Mar;10(2-3):157-60.
7. Rev Mal Respir 2010 May ;27(5):505-8.
8. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2003 Sep ;69(3):341-3.
9. Eur J Radiol 2010 Aug ;75(2):236-40.
10. Medicine (Baltimore) 2011 Aug 19;
11. Case Report Med 2011 ;2011:503913.
12. Clin Neurol Neurosurg 2005 Aug ;107(5):432-8.
13. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2008 Sep ;27(9):849-50.
14. Clin Microbiol Rev 2009 Apr ;22(2):322-48, Table of Contents.
15. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2004 Dec ;71(6):764.
16. Kansenshogaku Zasshi 2006 Nov ;80(6):716-20.
17. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2008 Jun ;27(6):563-4.
18. Pol Merkur Lekarski 2008 Jun ;24(144):533-5.
19. Bratisl Lek Listy 2011 ;112(11):644-7.
20. Rev Chilena Infectol 2011 Oct ;28(5):431-4.
21. Ophthalmol Clin North Am 2002 Sep ;15(3):351-6.
22. Klin Oczna 2008 ;110(10-12):364-6.
23. J Pediatr Ophthalmol Strabismus 2011 Jul-Aug;48(4):204-12.
24. Eur J Ophthalmol 2011 Jul ;21(4):490-4.
25. Jpn J Ophthalmol 2011 Mar ;55(2):143-7.
26. J Helminthol 2008 Dec ;82(4):357-63.
27. Int J Parasitol 2011 Feb ;41(2):243-7.
28. Dig Dis Sci 2011 Aug 11;
29. Rinsho Shinkeigaku 2004 Mar ;44(3):198-202.
30. J Neurol Sci 1999 Apr 1;164(2):195-9.
31. Kansenshogaku Zasshi 2004 Dec ;78(12):1036-40.
32. Nihon Kokyuki Gakkai Zasshi 2001 Sep ;39(9):716-20.
33. Nihon Kokyuki Gakkai Zasshi 1998 Feb ;36(2):208-12.
34. Intern Med 2002 Jul ;41(7):574-9.
35. Abdom Imaging 2004 Sep-Oct;29(5):598-602.
36. Rinsho Shinkeigaku 2004 Mar ;44(3):198-202.
37. Nihon Kokyuki Gakkai Zasshi 1998 Feb ;36(2):208-12.
38. J Gastroenterol Hepatol 1997 Mar ;12(3):204-6.
39. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 1978 ;72(1):107.
40. Rev Inst Med Trop Sao Paulo 2008 Mar-Apr;50(2):101-5.
41. Rev Inst Med Trop Sao Paulo 2009 Mar-Apr;51(2):67-71.
42. Rev Inst Med Trop Sao Paulo 2010 Jan-Feb;52(1):37-42.
43. Rev Inst Med Trop Sao Paulo 2010 Jan-Feb;52(1):31-6.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Toxoplasmosis

Agent	PARASITE - Protozoa. Sporozoa, Coccidea, Eimeriida: Toxoplasma gondii
Reservoir	Rodent Pig Cattle Sheep Chicken Bird Cat Marsupial (kangaroo)
Vector	None
Vehicle	Transplacental Meat ingestion Soil ingestion Water or milk (rare) Fly
Incubation Period	1w - 3w (range 5d - 21d)
Diagnostic Tests	Serology. Cultivation or identification of organisms per specialized laboratories. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Pyrimethamine 25 mg/d + Sulfonamides 100 mg/kg (max 6g)/d X 4w - give with folinic acid. Alternatives: Clindamycin, Azithromycin, Dapsone. Spiramycin (in pregnancy) 4g/d X 4w
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Pyrimethamine 2 mg/kg/d X 3d, then 1 mg/kg/d + Sulfonamides 100 mg/kg/d X 4w - give with folinic acid. Alternatives: Clindamycin, Azithromycin, Dapsone.
Clinical Hints	Fever, lymphadenopathy and hepatic dysfunction; chorioretinitis; cerebral cysts (patients with AIDS); congenital hydrocephalus, mental retardation or blindness.
Synonyms	Toxoplasma, Toxoplasmose, Toxoplasmosi. ICD9: 130 ICD10: B58

Clinical

Acquired toxoplasmosis:
The clinical features of acquired toxoplasmosis can range from subclinical infection to lymphadenopathy (the most common presentation) to fatal, fulminant disease.
• In healthy adults, infection is usually subclinical, or mimics infectious mononucleosis; however, pharyngitis, posterior and posterior cervical lymphadenopathy are unusual in toxoplasmosis.
• In immunocompromised hosts, toxoplasmosis may mimic other opportunistic infections, such as tuberculosis or infection with *P. jiroveci* (formerly *P. carinii*). [1]
• In patients with AIDS, CNS involvement is the most common manifestation, followed by pulmonary disease. [2]

Congenital toxoplasmosis:
The rate and severity of congenital toxoplasmosis are largely related to gestational age at the time of infection. [3] [4]
• Overt clinical signs appear to be more common among American infants vs. European infants with congenital toxoplasmosis. [5]
• The brain and eyes are often affected, presenting as chorioretinitis, hydrocephalus, intracranial calcifications, and seizures. [6]
• 97% of children infected during the first trimester of pregnancy and having normal antenatal ultrasounds are asymptomatic or only slightly affected. [7]

Ocular toxoplasmosis:
Ocular toxoplasmosis occurs from reactivation of cysts in the retina.
• Focal necrotizing retinitis is characteristic lesion, and approximately 35% of all cases of retinochoroiditis can be attributed to toxoplasmosis. [8]
• Risk factors for early (first two years of life) retinochoroiditis include a delay of >8 weeks between maternal seroconversion and the beginning of treatment, female gender, and the presence of cerebral calcifications. [9]
• The incidence and severity of ocular toxoplasmosis varies from country to country. [10]

CNS toxoplasmosis:
The manifestations of CNS toxoplasmosis in the immunocompromised patient range from an insidious process evolving over several weeks to acute onset of a confusional state.
• Signs may be focal or symmetrical.
• *T. gondii* has a predilection to localize in the basal ganglia and brain stem, producing extrapyramidal symptoms resembling those of Parkinson's disease.
• A normal CT scan does not rule out cerebral toxoplasmosis. MRI is the imaging modality of choice [11]
• Nonfocal evidence of neurological dysfunction may include generalized weakness, headache, confusion, lethargy, alteration of mental status, personality changes, and coma.

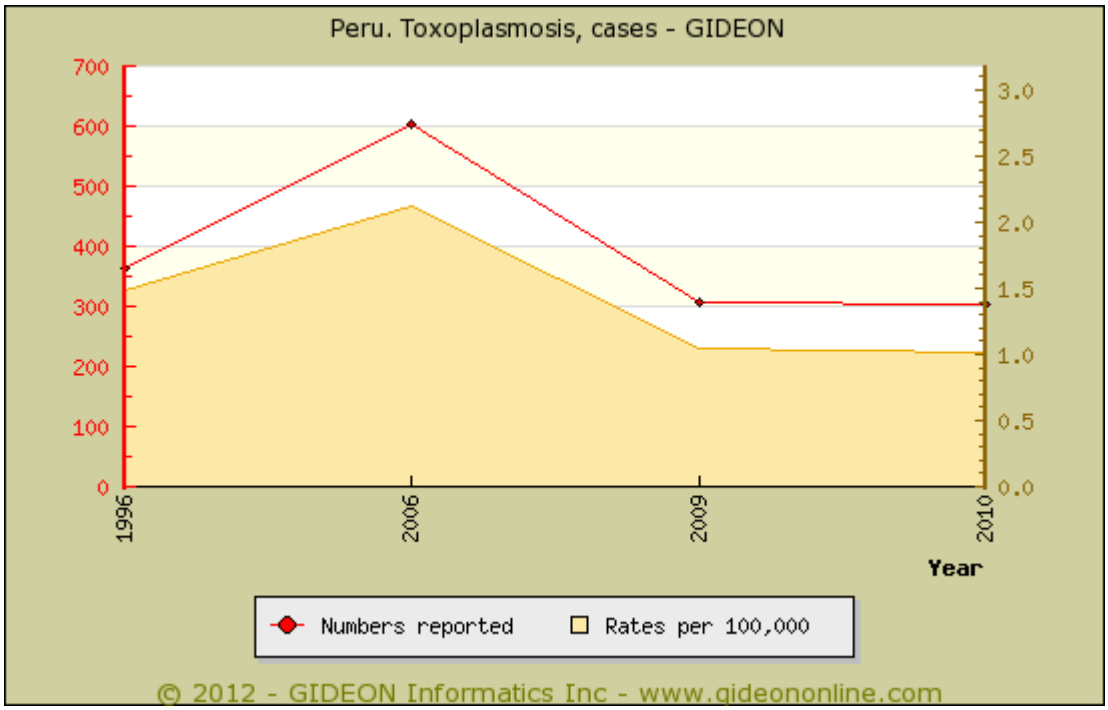
© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

• Infection in transplant recipients is often diffuse and disseminated.
• In patients with underlying malignancy (e.g. Hodgkin's disease), the presentation is evenly distributed between focal and nonfocal forms of encephalitis.

Toxoplasmosis and AIDS:
Patients with AIDS tend to present subacutely with nonspecific symptoms such as neuropsychiatric complaints, headache, fever, weight loss, disorientation, confusion, and lethargy evolving over 2 to 8 weeks.
• Later findings include evidence of focal CNS mass lesions, ataxia, aphasia, hemiparesis, visual field loss, vomiting, confusion, dementia, stupor and seizures. [12]
• Toxoplasmosis presenting as subcutaneous mass has been reported among HIV-positive patients. [13] [14]
• Primary cerebral lymphoma in AIDS patients may be mistaken for Toxoplasmosis. [15]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Toxoplasmosis in Peru



Graph: Peru. Toxoplasmosis, cases

Seroprevalence surveys:
27.7% of pigs (2004 publication) [16]
32.3% of pigs (2000 publication) [17]
44.2% of llamas (*Lama glama*) and 5.5% of vicunas (*Vicugna vicugna*) in the Andean region (2005 publication) [18]
89.1% of white-lipped peccary (*Tayassu pecari*) from the southeastern Amazon region (2010 publication) [19]

Natural infection is found in alpacas (*Lama pacos*), llamas (*Lama glama*) and vicunas. [20]
- *Toxoplasma* is not found in aborted fetuses of Lamas and Alpacas [21]

References

1. J Am Acad Dermatol 2008 Nov ;59(5):781-4.
2. Parasitol Today 1998 Apr ;14(4):150-6.
3. Am J Med 2005 Mar ;118(3):212-6.
4. Reprod Toxicol 2006 May ;21(4):458-72.
5. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2011 Sep 27;
6. Neonatal Netw 2001 Jun ;20(4):23-30.
7. Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol 2007 Nov ;135(1):53-7.
8. Am J Ophthalmol 2004 Jan ;137(1):1-17.
9. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2008 Jan ;27(1):27-32.
10. PLoS Negl Trop Dis 2008 ;2(8):e277.
11. Neth J Med 2009 Apr ;67(4):150-2.
12. CNS Drugs 2003 ;17(12):869-87.
13. Trop Biomed 2010 Dec ;27(3):447-50.
14. Diagn Cytopathol 2010 Oct ;38(10):716-20.
15. Brain Tumor Pathol 2011 Feb ;28(1):83-7.
16. J Parasitol 2004 Aug ;90(4):902-4.
17. Vet Parasitol 2000 Jul 24;91(1-2):23-32.
18. Vet Parasitol 2005 Jun 10;130(1-2):93-7.
19. J Parasitol 2010 Dec ;96(6):1232.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

20. Vet Parasitol 2005 Jun 10;130(1-2):81-7.
21. Vet Parasitol 2007 Nov 30;150(1-2):39-45.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Trachoma

Agent	BACTERIUM. Chlamydia trachomatis, type A
Reservoir	Human
Vector	Fly
Vehicle	Infected secretions Fly Fomite
Incubation Period	5d - 12d
Diagnostic Tests	Culture or direct immunofluorescence of secretions. Serology. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Azithromycin 20 mg/kg as single dose. OR Doxycycline 100 mg/day PO X 14 days. Also administer topical Tetracycline
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Erythromycin 10 mg/kg PO QID X 4w. Also administer topical Tetracycline
Clinical Hints	Keratoconjunctivitis with palpebral scarring and pannus formation; 0.5% of infections result in blindness.
Synonyms	Egyptian ophthalmia, Granular conjunctivitis, Kornerkrankheit, Trachom, Tracoma. ICD9: 076 ICD10: A71

Clinical

Early symptoms include erythema and swelling of both bulbar and palpebral conjunctivae, associated with a watery or purulent discharge. [1] [2]
• Additional findings may include preauricular lymphadenopathy and rhinitis.
• Examination reveals follicular hypertrophy and conjunctival scarring.
• Corneal scars (Herbert's pits), punctate keratitis and pannus formation may also be present. [3]
• As scarring progresses, the eyelashes deviate (entropion) and may produce additional trauma and ulceration of the conjunctivae. [4]
• Reinfection and bacterial superinfection are common [5] and may contribute to the progression of follicular trachoma. [6]

Trachoma may be differentiated from inclusion conjunctivitis by the presence of corneal scarring and a preference of the latter for the upper tarsal conjunctivae

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Clin Microbiol Rev 2004 Oct ;17(4):982-1011, table of contents.
2. Lancet 2003 Jul 19;362(9379):223-9.
3. Lancet 2008 Jun 7;371(9628):1945-54.
4. Br Med Bull 2007 ;84:99-116.
5. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci 2011 Apr ;52(5):2181-6.
6. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci 2011 Jul ;52(8):6012-7.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Trichinosis

Agent	PARASITE - Nematoda. Adenophorea: Trichinella spiralis (occasionally T. nativa, T. britovi, T. pseudospiralis, T. nelsoni, et al)
Reservoir	Wild carnivore Omnivore Marine mammal
Vector	None
Vehicle	Meat ingestion
Incubation Period	10d - 20d (range 1w - 10w)
Diagnostic Tests	Identification of larvae in tissue. Serology.
Typical Adult Therapy	Albendazole 400 mg PO BID X 14d. OR Mebendazole 200 to 400 mg PO tid X 3 days, then 400 to 500 mg PO. tid X 10 days. Give with prednisone 50 mg PO daily X 3 to 5 days (then 'taper' dosage)
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Albendazole 7 mg/kg BID X 14 d. OR Mebendazole 200 to 400 mg PO tid X 3 days, then 400 to 500 mg PO. tid X 10 days. Give with prednisone 50 mg PO daily X 3 to 5 days (then 'taper' dosage)
Clinical Hints	Early diarrhea and vomiting; subsequent myalgia, facial edema and eosinophilia; onset 1 to 4 weeks following ingestion of undercooked meat (usually pork); symptoms may persist for two months; case-fatality rate for symptomatic infection = 2%.
Synonyms	Trichinellose, Trichinellosis, Trichinose, Trikinose, Triquiniase, Triqunosis. ICD9: 124 ICD10: B75

Clinical

Trichinosis, cases.....
The great majority of infections are subclinical.
• The development of symptoms depends on the number of larvae ingested.

Signs and symptoms:

During the first week of illness, the patient may diarrhea, abdominal pain and vomiting. [1-3]
• Symptoms associated with larval invasion appear during the second week and include fever, periorbital edema, subconjunctival hemorrhages and chemosis. [4]
• Myositis is also common, and often appears in the extraocular muscles, progressing to involve the masseters, neck muscles, limb and lumbar muscles.
• Additional symptoms may include headache, cough, dyspnea, hoarseness and dysphagia.
• Occasionally, a macular or petechial rash, or retinal or subungual splinter hemorrhages are seen.
• Hepatomegaly is common. [5]
• Laboratory studies may reveal marked eosinophilia, hypoalbuminemia, decreased erythrocyte sedimentation rate, proteinuria or hematuria.
• Rare instances of renal dysfunction [6], encephalitis [7] and eosinophilic meningitis have been reported. [8]

Clinical course:

• Systemic symptoms usually peak 2 to 3 weeks after infection and then slowly subside; however, weakness may persist for weeks.
• A number of clinical findings may persist for several months: hypocalcemia, hypomagnesemia, fatigue, myalgia (notably in the legs), cardiovascular disorders, neurological, psychiatric, and allergic illnesses. [9]
• Deaths are ascribed to myocarditis [10] [11], encephalitis or pneumonia.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Trichinosis in Peru

Trichinosis, cases: None reported between 1997 and 2004

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

References

1. Expert Rev Anti Infect Ther 2003 Oct ;1(3):471-82.
2. Postgrad Med J 2002 Jan ;78(915):15-22.
3. Clin Microbiol Rev 1996 Jan ;9(1):47-54.
4. Clin Microbiol Rev 2009 Jan ;22(1):127-45, Table of Contents.
5. Foodborne Pathog Dis 2011 Sep ;8(9):943-8.
6. Foodborne Pathog Dis 2011 Feb ;8(2):179-88.
7. Foodborne Pathog Dis 2011 May ;8(5):579-85.
8. Clin Microbiol Rev 2009 Apr ;22(2):322-48, Table of Contents.
9. Vet Parasitol 2009 Feb 23;159(3-4):320-3.
10. Foodborne Pathog Dis 2010 Oct ;7(10):1235-8.
11. Foodborne Pathog Dis 2011 Aug ;8(8):853-60.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Trichomoniasis

Agent	PARASITE - Protozoa. Archezoa, Parabasala, Trichomonadea. Flagellate: Trichomonas vaginalis
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Sexual contact
Incubation Period	4d - 28d
Diagnostic Tests	Microscopy of vaginal discharge. ELISA, culture, antigen detection tests available. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Metronidazole or Tinidazole 2g PO as single dose to both sexual partners
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Metronidazole 5 mg/kg PO TID X 7d. OR Tinidazole 50 mg/kg PO X 1 (maximum 2 grams)
Clinical Hints	Vaginal pruritus, erythema and thin or frothy discharge; mild urethritis may be present in male or female.
Synonyms	Pentatrichomonas, Tetratrichomonas, Trichomonaden, Trichomonas, Trichomonas vaginalis, Tricomoniasis, Tritrichomonas. ICD9: 131 ICD10: A59

Clinical

10% to 50% of infections are asymptomatic.
• Symptoms often begin or worsen during the menstrual period.
• Infection is usually characterized by vaginal discharge and vulvovaginal irritation. [1]
• Dysuria may be present, and dyspareunia is common.
• As many as two thirds of infected women complain of a disagreeable odor.
• Abdominal discomfort is present in 5% to 12%.

Examination reveals a copious loose discharge that pools in the posterior vaginal fornix. [2]
• The discharge is yellow or green in 5% to 40%, and bubbles are observed in the discharge in 10% to 33%. [3]
• The material has a pH above 4.5 in 66% to 91% of cases.
• Endocervical disease is not caused by T. vaginalis.
• Punctate hemorrhages (colpitis macularis or "strawberry cervix") are seen on colposcopically in 45% of infected women, but in only 2% by visual inspection alone.
• Parasites can be recovered from the urethra and paraurethral glands in more than 95% of the women, and may explain the association of the infection with urinary frequency and dysuria.

Reported complications of trichomonal vaginitis include vulvar ulceration [4] , and vaginitis emphysematosa • the presence gas-filled blebs in the vaginal wall. [5]
• Gestational trichomoniasis may be associated with premature labor and low birth weight, postabortal infection or premature rupture of the membranes.
• Spread of trichomonads beyond the lower urogenital tract is extremely rare.
• Sporadic cases of neonatal pneumonia due to *Trichomonas vaginalis* are reported. [6]

Trichomoniasis has been associated with endometritis, adnexitis, pyosalpinx, infertility, preterm birth, low birth weight, bacterial vaginosis, and increased risk of cervical cancer, HPV, and HIV infection. [7]
• In men, its complications include urethritis, prostatitis, epididymitis, and infertility through interference with sperm function. [8]

Most men carrying trichomonads are asymptomatic; however, the organism is implicated in 5% to 15% of patients with nongonococcal urethritis.
• The discharge from trichomonal urethritis is usually milder than that seen with other infections.
• Epididymitis, superficial penile ulcerations (often beneath the prepuce) and prostatitis are also described.

Tritrichomonas foetus pneumonia [9] and peritonitis have been reported in immunosuppressed patients. [10]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Trichomoniasis in Peru

Prevalence surveys:

16.5% of rural women from highlands, jungle and coastal regions (1997 to 1998) [11]
7.3% of women attending gynecology and family planning clinics in Lima (1998 publication) [12]
9.1% of socially-marginalized women from 3 coastal cities (2009 publication) [13]
1.3% of men and 4.2% of women (2002) [14]

References

1. J Reprod Med 2004 Oct ;49(10):781-6.
2. Clin Microbiol Rev 2004 Oct ;17(4):794-803, table of contents.
3. J Infect Dis 1980 Feb ;141(2):137-143.
4. Int J STD AIDS 2010 Sep ;21(9):664-5.
5. Infect Dis Clin North Am 2005 Jun ;19(2):387-406.
6. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2008 Jan ;78(1):17-9.
7. J Reprod Immunol 2009 Dec ;83(1-2):185-9.
8. Andrologia 2011 Aug ;43(4):283-5.
9. J Clin Microbiol 2006 Mar ;44(3):1165-8.
10. Emerg Infect Dis 2011 Jul ;17(7):1312-3.
11. Bull World Health Organ 2004 Jul ;82(7):483-92.
12. Sex Transm Infect 1998 Jun ;74 Suppl 1:S85-94.
13. Infect Dis Obstet Gynecol 2009 ;2009:752437.
14. Sex Transm Infect 2010 Dec ;86 Suppl 3:iii37-44.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Trichostrongyliasis

Agent	PARASITE - Nematoda. Phasmidea: Trichostrongylus colubriformis, T. orientalis, T. probolurus
Reservoir	Herbivore
Vector	None
Vehicle	Water Food Vegetation
Incubation Period	21d
Diagnostic Tests	Identification of ova in stool or duodenal aspirate.
Typical Adult Therapy	Albendazole 400 mg PO X 1. OR Pyrantel pamoate 11 mg/kg (max 1g) PO once. OR Mebendazole 100 mg PO BID X 7d
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Diarrhea, abdominal pain and weight loss; eosinophilia is often present; infestation may persist for years; fatality and sequelae are not reported.
Synonyms	Haemonchus, Marshallagia, Ostertagia, Trichostrongylus. ICD9: 127.6 ICD10: B81.2

Clinical

Most infections are asymptomatic, or characterized by mild nonspecific abdominal symptoms.
- Heavy infections may result in episodic diarrhea, abdominal pain and weight loss. [1]
- Rare instances of cholecystitis are reported.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 37 countries.

References

1. Rev Ig Bacteriol Virusol Parazitol Epidemiol Pneumoftiziol Bacteriol Virusol Parazitol Epidemiol 1978 Oct-Dec;23(4):201-6.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Trichuriasis

Agent	PARASITE - Nematoda. Adenophorea: Trichuris trichiura
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Soil ingestion Sexual contact (rare) Fly
Incubation Period	2m - 2y
Diagnostic Tests	Stool microscopy or visualization of adult worms (adults are approximately 3 cm long).
Typical Adult Therapy	Mebendazole 100 mg PO BID X 3d. OR Albendazole 400 mg PO daily X 3 to 7 days OR Ivermectin 200 mg/kg PO daily X 3 days
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Mebendazole 100 mg PO BID X 3d (>age 2). OR Albendazole 400 mg PO X 3 to 7 days OR Ivermectin 200 mg/kg PO daily X 3 days
Clinical Hints	Abdominal pain, bloody diarrhea, rectal prolapse or intestinal obstruction are occasionally encountered; the parasite may survive for as long as five years in the human host.
Synonyms	Trichocephaliasis, Trichuris trichiura, Tricuriasis, Whipworm. ICD9: 127.3 ICD10: B79

Clinical

The vast majority of infections are asymptomatic. [1]
- Symptoms are aggravated by concurrent shigellosis, balantidiasis or amebiasis.
- Heavy infestations are characterized by dysentery or rectal prolapse. [2] [3]
- Infants may develop hypoproteinemia, anemia, mental retardation and digital clubbing. [4]
- In some cases, chronic infection may result in edema of the ileocecal valve, suggestive of "malignancy" [5]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Trichuriasis in Peru

Prevalence surveys:

1.28% of asymptomatic persons in Victor Fajardo Province, Ayacuchuo (2000) [6]
1.1% of persons in rural Puno District (highlands region, 2002 publication) [7]
55% of natives in Cashibo (Amazon region, 1984 publication) [8]
1.2% of children aged 7 to 14 months in Belen District, Iquitos (2007 to 2008) [9]
44% of school children in Tarapoto (1991 publication) [10]
82.0% of second-trimester pregnant women in Iquitos (2011 publication) [11]

References

1. Lancet 2006 May 6;367(9521):1521-32.
2. Gastroenterol Clin North Am 1996 Sep ;25(3):579-97.
3. J Natl Med Assoc 2004 Jan ;96(1):93-6.
4. Gastrointest Endosc 2010 Jan ;71(1):200-4.
5. ISRN Gastroenterol 2011 ;2011:105178.
6. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2005 Apr-Jun;25(2):150-5.
7. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 2002 Oct-Dec;22(4):304-9.
8. Bull Soc Pathol Exot Filiales 1984 ;77(5):690-8.
9. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2011 Apr ;105(4):204-8.
10. Rev Gastroenterol Peru 1991 ;11(3):153-60.
11. Trop Med Int Health 2011 Apr ;16(4):531-7.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Tropical phagedenic ulcer

Agent	BACTERIUM Mixed infection by ? Fusobacterium species and Borrelia
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Direct inoculation ? via minor trauma
Incubation Period	Unknown
Diagnostic Tests	Wound smear suggestive of fusobacterial infection.
Typical Adult Therapy	Systemic Penicillin G . Excision/debridement as necessary
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	A deep, painful, foul-smelling ulcer (usually of the leg) with undermined edges; may be complicated by secondary infection.
Synonyms	Acute phagadenic ulcer. ICD9: 682.7 ICD10: A69.8,L97

Clinical

95% of ulcers involve the ankle or lower third of the leg.

- Minor trauma is followed by a tender indurated area which evolves into a round or oval skin ulcer. [1] [2]
- Ulcers favor the lower extremities, and tend to be single, painful and foul-smelling.
- Ulcers spread rapidly, and result in exposure of underlying muscles and tendons.
- Fever and restlessness are common.
- After 4 or more weeks, ulcers may become painless and chronic, and persist for decades.
- Scar carcinomas develop in 2% of cases, and constitute a common form of malignancy in parts of Africa.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 69 countries.

References

1. Int J Dermatol 1988 Jan-Feb;27(1):49-53.
2. J Int Coll Surg 1962 Aug ;38:120-8.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Trypanosomiasis - African

Agent	PARASITE - Protozoa. Neozoa, Euglenozoa, Kinetoplastidea. Flagellate: Trypanosoma [Trypanozoon] brucei gambiense and T. b. rhodesiense
Reservoir	Human Deer Wild carnivore Cattle
Vector	Fly (Glossina = tsetse fly)
Vehicle	None
Incubation Period	3d - 21d (acute illness)
Diagnostic Tests	Identification of protozoa in CSF, blood, lymph node aspirate. Serology. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Early: Pentamidine 4 mg/kg IM qod X 10 doses. OR Suramin 1g IV days 1, 3, 7, 14, 21 (after test dose 100 mg) OR Eflornithine (gambiense only) 100 mg q6h IV X 14 d; then 75 mg/kg PO X 21-30 d. Late + CNS disease: Melarsoprol
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Early: Pentamidine 4 mg/kg IM qod X 10 doses. OR Suramin 20 mg/kg IV days 1, 3, 7, 14, 21 (after test dose 20 mg) Late + CNS: Melarsoprol
Clinical Hints	Chancre, myalgia, arthralgia, lymphadenopathy and recurrent fever; later mental changes, sensory disorders and heart failure; disease due to *Trypanosoma brucei rhodesiense* is more rapid and virulent than that due to *T.b. gambiense*.
Synonyms	African sleeping sickness, African trypanosomiasis, Gambian fever, Schlafkrankheit, Trypanosoma brucei, Trypanosoma congolense, Trypanosoma evansi, Trypanosoma lewisi, Trypansomiasis, afrikanische, U.T.I., UTI. ICD9: 086.3,086.4,086.5 ICD10: B56

Clinical

WHO Case definition for surveillance:
• In the early stages, a painful chancre, which originates as a papule and evolves into a nodule may be found at the primary site of tsetse fly bite.
• There may be fever, intense headache, insomnia, painless lymphadenopathy, anemia, local edema and rash. In the later stage, there is cachexia, somnolence and signs of central nervous system involvement.
• The disease may run a protracted course of several years in the case of *Trypanosoma brucei gambiense*. In case of *T. b. rhodesiense*, the disease has a rapid and acute evolution.
• Both diseases are always fatal without treatment.
• The painful chancre is very rare in T. b. gambiense infection.
Laboratory criteria for diagnosis
• Presumptive: serological: card agglutination trypanosomiasis test (CATT) for T. b. gambiense only or immunofluorescent assay (IFA) for T. b. rhodesiense mainly and possibly for T. b. gambiense.
• Confirmative: parasitological: detection (microscopy) of trypanosomes in blood, lymph nodes aspirates or CSF.
Case classification
• Suspected: A case that is compatible with the clinical description and/or a history of exposure.
• Probable: A case with a positive serology with or without clinical symptoms in persons without previous history of trypanosomiasis diagnosis or treatment.
• Confirmed: A case with positive parasitology, with or without clinical symptoms.
Notes:
• In the early stage or even early in the late stage of the disease there are often no clinical signs or symptoms which can be associated with the disease.
• Suspicion is then based on local risk of contracting the disease and local disease historical background.
• Confirmed positive healthy carriers are a major public health risk. As a reservoir of parasites, they disseminate the disease, and must be treated as soon as possible.

Acute trypanosomiasis:
The initial sign of African trypanosomiasis in a chancre which develops at the site of inoculation, 1 to 2 weeks following the bite of a tsetse fly.
• The chancre may reach a diameter of several centimeters, and be associated with regional adenopathy, but resolves over several weeks.
• In most cases, the chancre is noted by neither the patient nor the clinician.
• Fever appears weeks to months following inoculation, and is characteristically intermittent.
• Lymphadenopathy is a fairly constant feature of west African trypanosomiasis.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

• The nodes are discrete, movable, rubbery, and nontender.
• Supraclavicular and cervical nodes are often visibly discernible, and enlargement of the nodes of the posterior cervical triangle ("Winterbottom's sign") is common in the west African form.
• Additional findings at this point may include hepatosplenomegaly; edema of the face, hands and feet; pruritis; an irregular circinate, 5 to 10 cm rash on the trunk, shoulders, buttocks and thighs [1] ; headache, asthenia, weight loss, arthralgias, and tachycardia.

***Trypanosoma brucei gambiense* infection:**
In the West African form, the meningoencephalitic stage may develop months or even years after the initial infection. [2]
• Findings include irritability, personality changes, indifference, apathy, daytime somnolence (often with insomnia at night), slurred speech, choreiform movements of the trunk, neck, and extremities, tremors of the tongue and fingers, ataxia, and muscular fasciculations. [3]
• CSF cell counts above 5 per cu mm are considered indicative of brain involvement. [4] [5]
• The final phase of the CNS disease is progression to coma and death. [6]

***Trypanosoma brucei rhodesiense* infection:**
The East African form tends to follow a more acute course, with an incubation of a few weeks to several weeks.
• Intermittent fever, headache, myalgia, and rash develop early; while lymphadenitis is not a prominent feature.
• Persistent tachycardia is common, and some patients die of arrhythmias, congestive heart failure or pericarditis before the onset of neurological disease.
• If untreated, the East African form is fatal within weeks to months.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 36 countries. Although Trypanosomiasis - African is not endemic to Peru, imported, expatriate or other presentations of the disease have been associated with this country.

Trypanosomiasis - African in Peru

Prevalence surveys:
5.8% of cattle in Lima, and 2.5% in Pucallpa (*Trypanosoma evansi*, 2009 publication) [7]

References

1. J Travel Med 2007 May-Jun;14(3):192-6.
2. J Clin Invest 2004 Feb ;113(4):496-504.
3. J Neurol 2006 Apr ;253(4):411-6.
4. Trop Med Int Health 2005 May ;10(5):395-403.
5. PLoS Negl Trop Dis 2011 ;5(3):e968.
6. Lancet Infect Dis 2003 Dec ;3(12):804-8.
7. Infect Genet Evol 2009 Dec ;9(6):1301-5.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Trypanosomiasis - American

Agent	PARASITE - Protozoa. Neozoa, Euglenozoa, Kinetoplastidea. Flagellate: Trypanosoma cruzi
Reservoir	Human Dog Cat Pig Guinea pig Armadillo Rat Fox Opossum Raccoon Bat Mouse Monkey Rabbit
Vector	Bug (Triatome or 'kissing' bug = Panstrongylus, Rhodnius and Triatoma spp.)
Vehicle	Blood, Food (fruit contaminated with insect secretions)
Incubation Period	5d - 14d (acute illness)
Diagnostic Tests	Identification of protozoa in blood or tissue. Serology. Xenodiagnosis. PCR [more sensitive than serology)
Typical Adult Therapy	Nifurtimox 2 mg/kg PO QID X 3m. OR Benznidazole 3 to 5 mg/kg/d X 30 to 120d
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Nifurtimox: Age 1 to 10 years: 5 mg/kg PO QID X 3m Age 11 to 16 years: 3.5 mg/kg PO QID X 3m (age 11 to 16y) OR Benznidazole 3.75 mg/kg PO BID X 2m; or
Clinical Hints	Unilateral periorbital swelling (Romana's sign) with lymphadenopathy, hepatosplenomegaly and encephalitis; later cardiomyopathy, megaesophagus and megacolon; 20% of patients progress to chronic stage; overall case-fatality rate = 10%.
Synonyms	American trypanosomiasis, Chagas' disease, Chagas-Cruz disease, Chagas-Krankheit, Trypanosoma cruzi, Trypanosoma rangeli, Trypansomiasis, amerikanische. ICD9: 086.0,086.1,086.2 ICD10: B57

Clinical

WHO Case definition for surveillance:
Acute stage • Clinical description
• The main clinical signs are mainly fever, malaise, hepatosplenomegaly and lymphadenopathy in the acute phase.
• Many patients present without clinical signs.
• An inflammatory response at the site of infection (chagoma) may last up to 8 weeks.
Laboratory criteria for diagnosis
• Positive parasitology (direct, xenodiagnosis, blood culture) and/or
• Positive serology for *Trypanosoma cruzi* antibodies (IgM) (indirect hemagglutination test (IHA), indirect immunofluorescent antibody test (IFAT), direct agglutination test (DA) and ELISA)
Case classification
• Suspected: Not applicable.
• Probable: (Endemic areas) a case with unexplained fever, hepatosplenomegaly and a chagoma (inflammation at site of infection).
• Confirmed: A clinically compatible case that is laboratory-confirmed.
• Congenital: A newborn with positive parasitology (direct, xenodiagnosis, culture).
• Indeterminate: Positive serology for *T. cruzi* antibodies alone, no other clinical findings related to the disease (e.g. in blood donors).
• Chronic: Positive serology or parasitology with chronic cardiac lesions and/or enlargement of the digestive viscera and/or peripheral neuropathies.

The clinical features of acute and chronic infection are distinct.

Acute Chagas' disease:
• Acute infection can occur at any age, but is usually an illness of children endemic areas. [1]
• The first signs of illness occur one week or more following inoculation, and consist of a "chagoma," indurated area of erythema and swelling with local lymph node involvement.
• The Romana sign consists of painless edema of the eye lids and periocular tissues which follows conjunctival inoculation.
• Later, the patient develops fever, malaise, anorexia, and edema of the face and legs.
• Generalized lymphadenopathy and mild hepatosplenomegaly also may appear.

Overt central nervous system signs are uncommon; however, the occurrence of meningoencephalitis at this stage is associated with a very poor prognosis. [2] [3]
• Severe myocarditis with arrhythmias and hear failure may also develops during the acute disease, and accounts for most deaths at this stage.
• Symptoms resolve gradually over a period of weeks to months in untreated patients; however, periocular swelling,

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

lymphadenopathy and splenomegaly may persist.
• Reactivation of neurological disease has been reported among infected HIV-positive patients. [4]

Chronic Chagas' disease:
Chronic Chagas' disease presents years or decades after the initial infection.
• Ten to thirty percent of acute infections will progress to chronic disease.
• Night blindness is a common feature at this stage. [5]
• The heart is most often involved, with signs of arrhythmia, congestive heart failure and thromboembolism. [6]
• These arrhythmias may present as episodes of vertigo, syncope or seizures.
• Cardiomyopathy primarily affects the right ventricle.
• Once congestive heart failure develops, death occurs in a matter of months.
• Cerebral disease may manifest as headache, seizures, focal neurological signs or evidence of ischemia and infarct. [7-9]

Gastrointestinal Chagas' disease may involve the salivary glands, esophagus, lower esophageal sphincter, stomach, small intestine, colon, gallbladder or biliary tree. [10]
The signs and symptoms of megaesophagus similar to those of idiopathic achalasia, consisting of dysphagia, odynophagia, chest pain, cough, and regurgitation.
• Aspiration may occur during sleep, and recurrent pneumonia is common.
• An increased incidence of cancer of the esophagus is reported in patients with chagasic esophageal disease.
• Megacolon is characterized by chronic constipation and abdominal pain, occasionally complicated by volvulus or perforation. [11]

A review of Chagas disease among HIV-positive patients • see reference [12]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 22 countries.

Trypanosomiasis - American in Peru

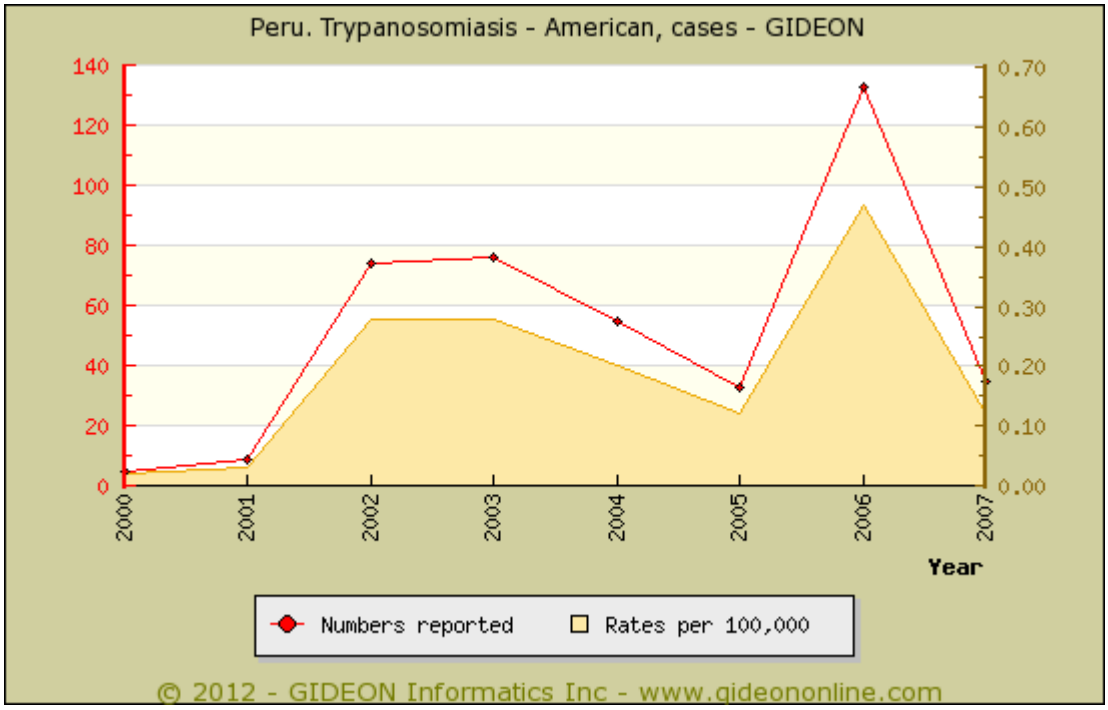
Trypanosoma cruzi DNA has been detected in 9,000 year-old human mummies from southern Peru and Chile. [13]

Time and Place:
- Trypanosomiasis is most common in Amazonas, Apurimac, Arequipa, Ayachuco, Ica, Moquegua, Tacna [14] and Tumbes.
- Areas at risk represent 9% of the total area of Peru, and 2% of the population.
- It is estimated that 473,918 persons are at risk (1996).
- New areas of infection were reported in Pasco Department in 2006. [15]

Prevalence surveys:
0% of *Triatoma infestans* in Nazca (2009 publication) [16]

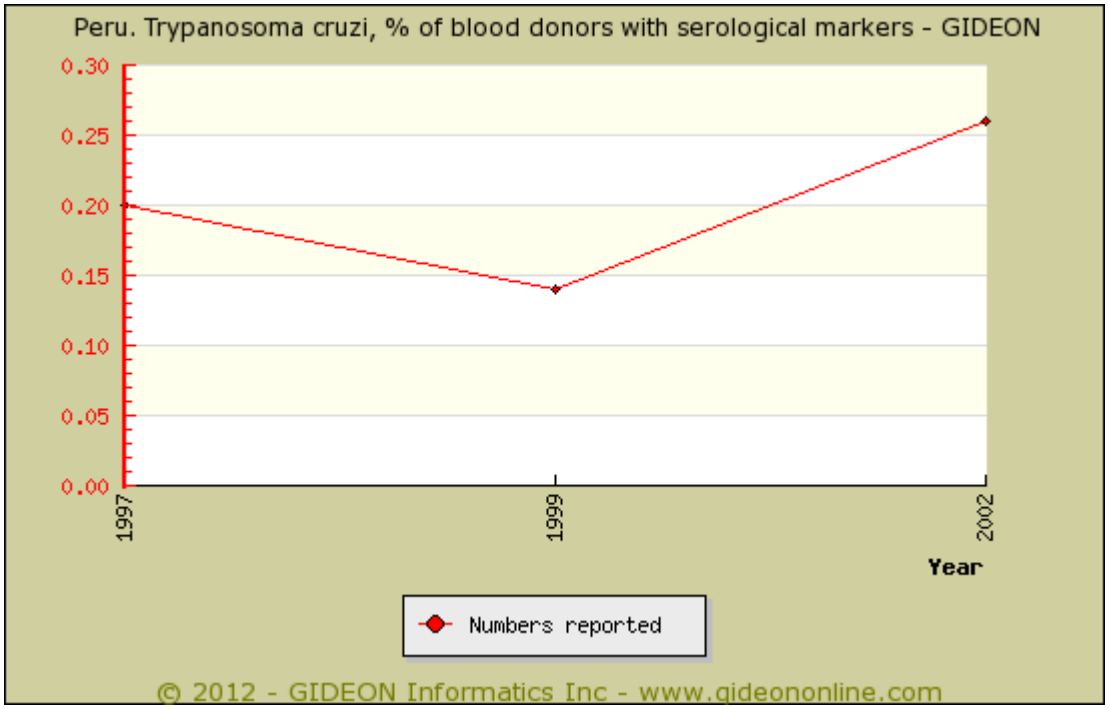
Seroprevalence surveys:
20.6% in Nasca (1997 publication) [17]
7.6% of persons in peri-rural la Joya (2011 publication) [18]
0.73% of pregnant women in Arequipa (2001 to 2002) [19]
5.3% of children (ages 2 to 18 years) in Arequipa (2007 publication) [20]
4.7% of shantytown children in periurban communities of Arequipa (2008 publication) [21]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



Graph: Peru. Trypanosomiasis - American, cases

Notes:
1. 19,072 cases new cases were estimated for 1990; 1,209 new cases and 22,961 chronic infections in 1996.
Individual years:
2003 - Included 47 cases in Arequipa.
2004 - Included 49 cases in Arequipa.



Graph: Peru. *Trypanosoma cruzi*, % of blood donors with serological markers

Notes:
1. It was estimated that 393 persons were infected through transfusion in 1993.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Reservoirs:
- Natural infection of a monkey (*Saimiri boliviensis*) has been documented in Amazonia. [22]

Vectors:
- The principal vectors are *Triatoma dimidiata* in the northwest, and *T. infestans* in the south. [23]
- Additional potential vectors in the north include *Rhodnius ecuadoriensis* [24] , *Panstrongylus herreri*, *T. carrioni*, *P. chinai*, *P. rufotuberculatus* [25] , *P. geniculatus*, *R. pictipes* and *R. robustus*

References

1. Lancet Infect Dis 2001 Sep ;1(2):92-100.
2. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2009 Oct ;103(10):973-8.
3. Neurol Res 2010 Apr ;32(3):238-44.
4. Int J Infect Dis 2008 Nov ;12(6):587-92.
5. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20060305.0714
6. Cardiovasc Res 2003 Oct 15;60(1):96-107.
7. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2009 Oct ;103(10):973-8.
8. Lancet Neurol 2010 May ;9(5):533-42.
9. Curr Neurol Neurosci Rep 2011 Sep 9;
10. Clinics (Sao Paulo) 2009 ;64(12):1219-24.
11. Rev Soc Bras Med Trop 2004 May-Jun;37(3):252-60.
12. Rev Soc Bras Med Trop 2011 Dec ;44(6):762-70.
13. Rev Soc Bras Med Trop 2006 ;39 Suppl 3:113-7.
14. Bol Chil Parasitol 1955 Apr-Jun;10(2):29-31.
15. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20060923.2718
16. Vector Borne Zoonotic Dis 2010 May ;10(4):341-6.
17. Rev Inst Med Trop Sao Paulo 1997 Mar-Apr;39(2):107-12.
18. PLoS Negl Trop Dis 2011 ;5(2):e970.
19. Rev Panam Salud Publica 2005 Mar ;17(3):147-53.
20. PLoS Negl Trop Dis 2007 ;1(3):e103.
21. Clin Infect Dis 2008 Jun 15;46(12):1822-8.
22. Rev Bras Malariol Doencas Trop 1961 Jul-Dec;13:99-105.
23. Emerg Infect Dis 2006 Sep ;12(9):1345-52.
24. Rev Inst Med Trop Sao Paulo 1972 May-Jun;14(3):191-202.
25. Bol Chil Parasitol 1969 Jul-Dec;24(3):164-5.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Tuberculosis

Agent	BACTERIUM. Actinomycetes, Mycobacterium tuberculosis An aerobic acid-fast bacillus
Reservoir	Human Cattle
Vector	None
Vehicle	Air Dairy products
Incubation Period	4w - 12w (primary infection)
Diagnostic Tests	Microscopy. Culture. Nucleic acid amplification. Inform laboratory when this diagnosis is suspected.
Typical Adult Therapy	Respiratory isolation. Typical pulmonary infection is treated with 6 months of Isoniazid, Rifampin & Pyrazinamide
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Vaccine	BCG
Clinical Hints	Cough, "night sweats" and weight loss; often presents as prolonged fever (FUO) or infection of bone, meninges, kidneys or other organs; most infections represent reactivation of old foci in lungs, brain, bone, kidneys etc.
Synonyms	Consumption, Mycobacterium africanum, Mycobacterium bovis, Mycobacterium caprae, Mycobacterium tuberculosis, Phthisis, TB, TB meningitis, Tuberculose, Tuberculose miliar, Tuberculosi, Tuberculous meningitis, Tuberkulose, White plague. ICD9: 010,012,013,014,015,016,017,018 ICD10: A15,A16,A17,A18,A19

Clinical

WHO Case definition for surveillance:
Pulmonary tuberculosis, sputum smear positive (PTB+)
• Tuberculosis in a patient with at least two initial sputum smear examinations (direct smear microscopy) positive for Acid-Fast Bacilli (AFB), or
• Tuberculosis in a patient with one sputum examination positive for acid fast bacilli and radiographic abnormalities consistent with active pulmonary tuberculosis as determined by the treating medical officer, or
• Tuberculosis in a patient with one sputum specimen positive for acid-fast bacilli and at least one sputum that is culture positive for acid-fast bacilli.
Pulmonary tuberculosis, sputum smear negative (PTB-)
Tuberculosis in a patient with symptoms suggestive of tuberculosis and having one of the following:
• Three sputum specimens negative for acid-fast bacilli
• Radiographic abnormalities consistent with pulmonary tuberculosis and a lack of clinical response to one week of a broad-spectrum antibiotic
• Decision by a physician to treat with a full curative course of antituberculous chemotherapy
Pulmonary tuberculosis, sputum smear negative, culture positive
• Tuberculosis in a patient with symptoms suggestive of tuberculosis and having sputum smear negative for acid-fast bacilli and at least one sputum that is culture positive for *M. tuberculosis* complex
Extra-pulmonary tuberculosis
• Tuberculosis of organs other than lungs: pleura, lymph nodes, abdomen, genito-urinary tract, skin, joints and bones, tuberculous meningitis, etc.
• Diagnosis should be based on one culture positive specimen from an extra-pulmonary site, or histological or strong clinical evidence consistent with active extra-pulmonary tuberculosis, followed by a decision by a medical officer to treat with a full course of anti-tuberculous therapy
• Any patient diagnosed with both pulmonary and extra-pulmonary tuberculosis should be classified as a case of pulmonary tuberculosis

The clinical features of tuberculosis are protean, and largely determined by the site of infection and clinical substrate.
• Most infections represent reactivation of a dormant focus in a lung, with resultant chronic fever, weight loss, nocturnal diaphoresis, productive cough and typical roentgenographic findings. [1]
• Reactivation of an extrapulmonary focus (kidney, bone, central nervous system [2] [3], skin [4], gastrointestinal [5-10] and hepatobiliary system [11], eyes [12] [13], skeletal muscle [14-18], reproductive tract [19], breast [20] [21], etc) will result in signs referable to the infected organ.
• The extent and severity of disease are influenced by patient age, nutrition, immune function [22] [23], and many other

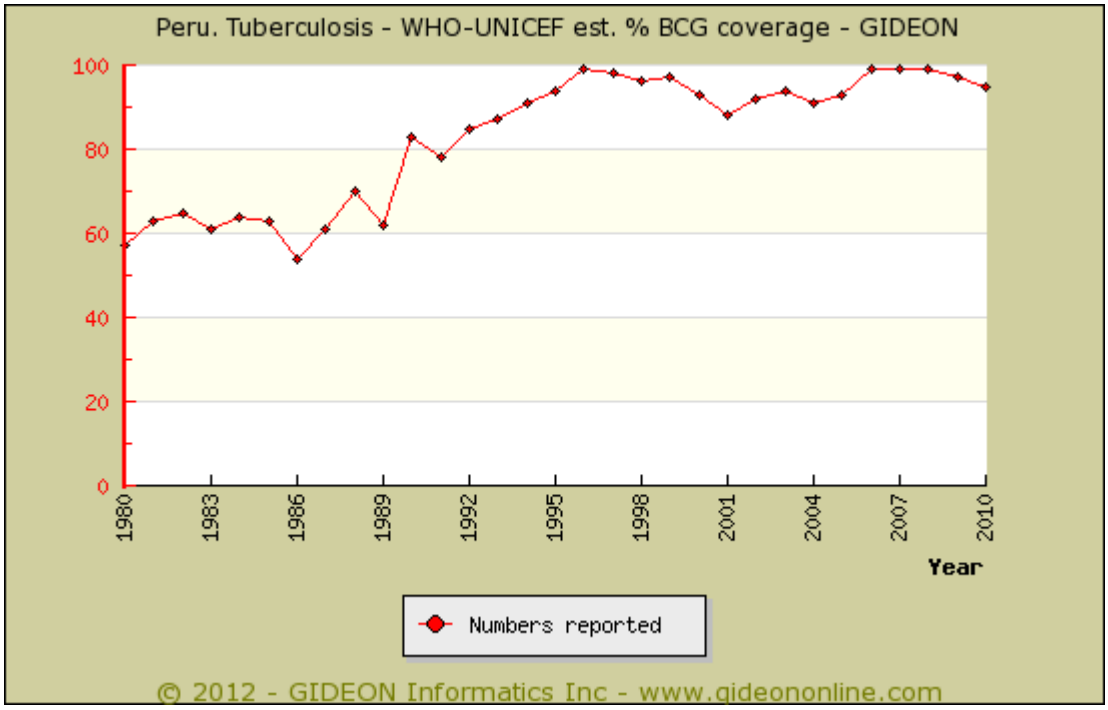
© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

factors which are beyond the scope of this module.
• Nocardiosis may mimic tuberculosis, particularly in the setting of HIV infection. [24]
• The appearance of a miliary infiltrates in tropical pulmonary eosinophilia [25] or *Chlamydophila pneumoniae* infection may suggest a diagnosis of tuberculosis. [26]
• Spinal histoplasmosis may mimic tuberculosis spondylodiscitis [27] ; and gastrointestinal histoplasmosis may mimic abdominal tuberculosis. [28]
• The clinical features of melioidosis are similar to those of tuberculosis: prolonged fever, weight loss, latency with reactivation, upper-lobe infiltrates, etc. [29-31]
• Tularemia [32] and leprosy may manifest as lymphadenopathy mimicking tuberculosis [33]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

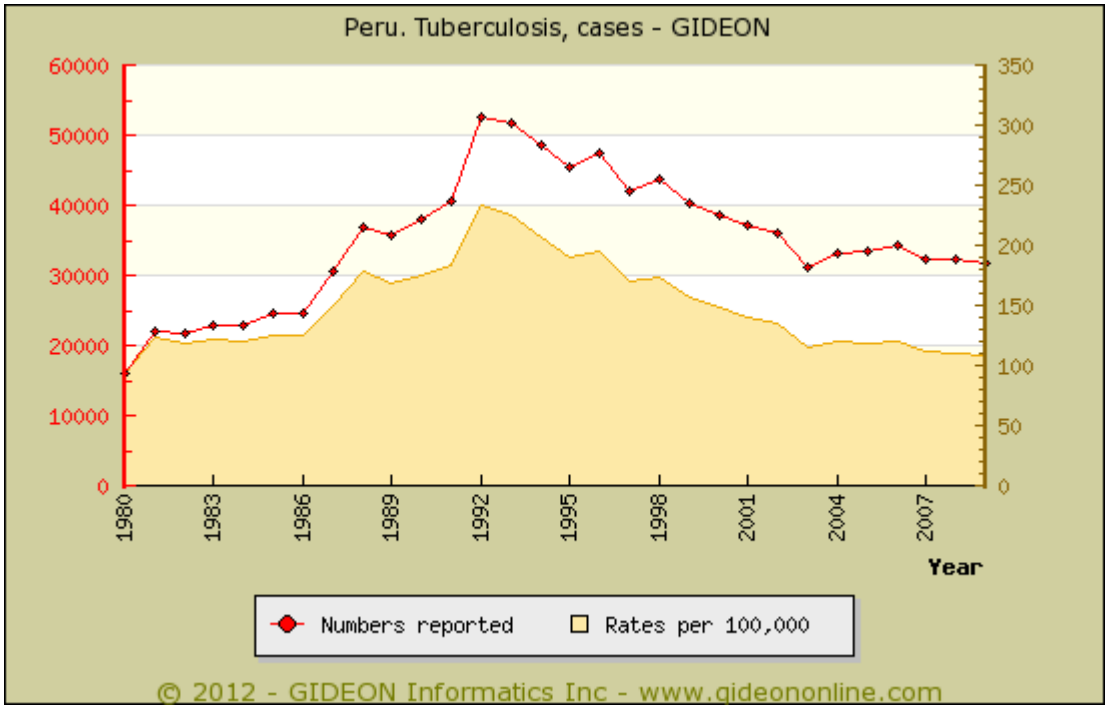
Tuberculosis in Peru

Vaccine Schedule:
BCG - birth
DT - 3,4 months (National ESAVI)
DTwP - 2, 3, 4 months; Part of country
DTwPHibHep - 2, 4 months; Part of country
HepB - birth; 2, 4 months
Hib - 2, 4 months
MMR - 12 months
MR - 15-19 years
OPV - 2, 3, 4 months
Pneumo conj - 3, 5, 12 months
Rotavirus - 2,4 months
TT/Td - 15-49 years (x2)
Yellow fever - 9 months [local population living in endemic areas]



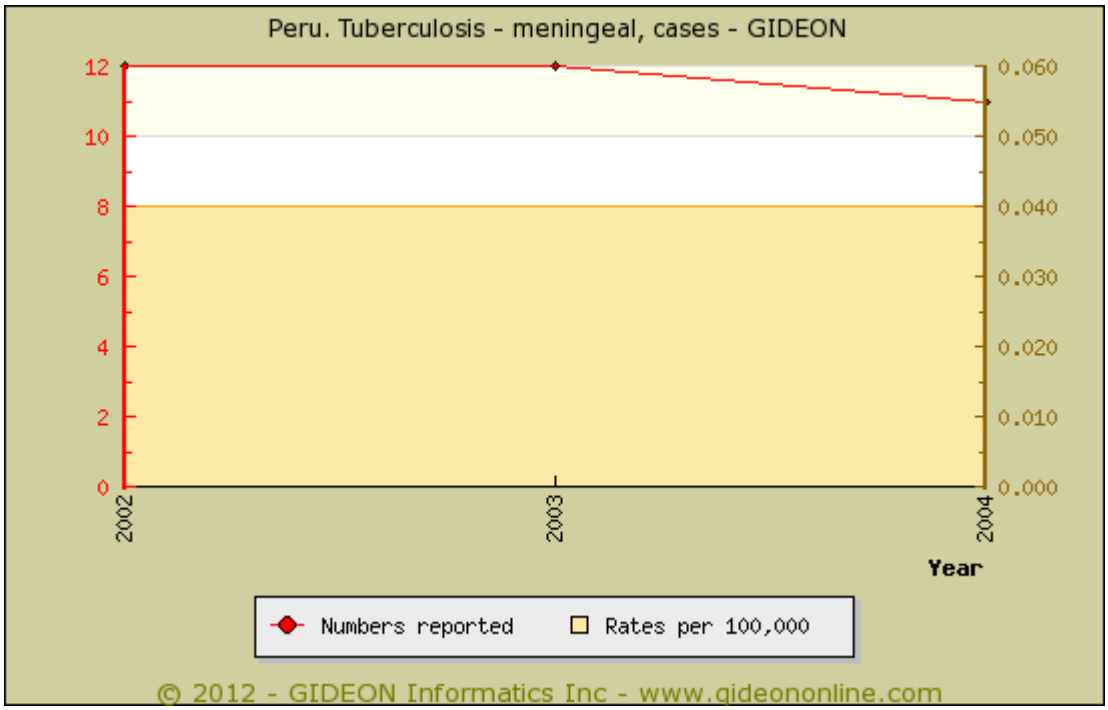
Graph: Peru. Tuberculosis - WHO-UNICEF est. % BCG coverage

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



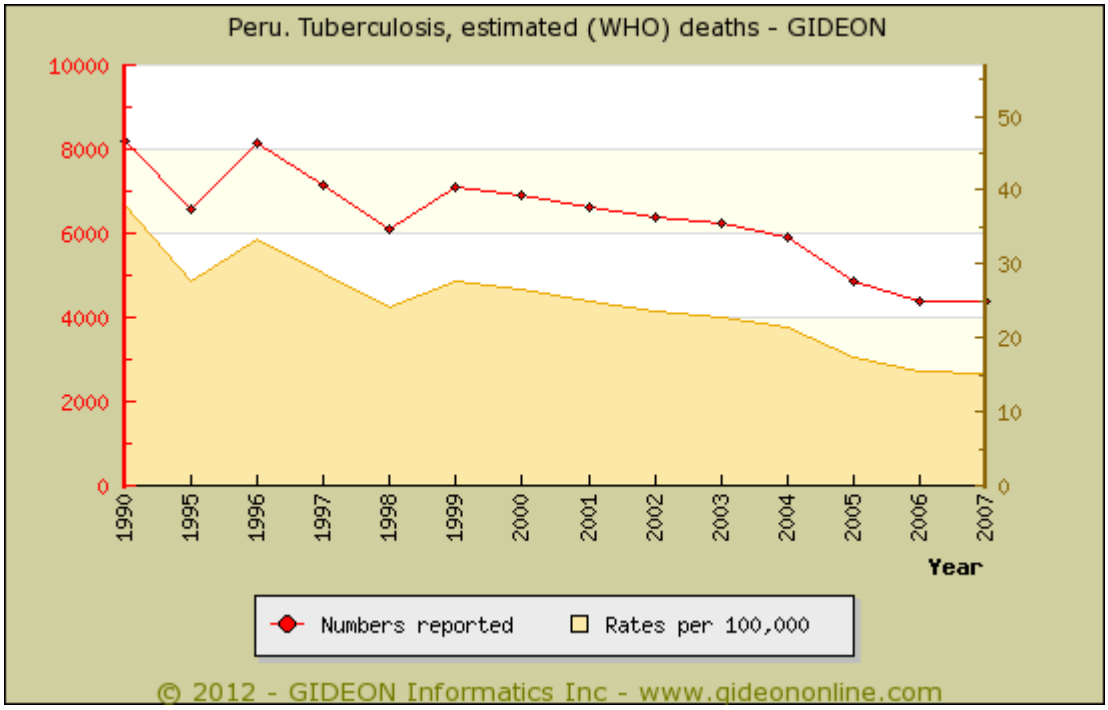
Graph: Peru. Tuberculosis, cases

Notes:
1. In recent years, Peru has accounted for 15% of tuberculosis cases in the Americas (while accounting for only 3% of the population).
2 The true incidence for 1997 was estimated at 65,000 = 265 per 100,000



Graph: Peru. Tuberculosis - meningeal, cases

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



Graph: Peru. Tuberculosis, estimated (WHO) deaths

Notes:
1. The tuberculosis mortality rate was 4.9 per 100,000 population in 1995.

Two percent of tuberculosis patients are HIV-positive (1997).

Drug susceptibility:
A national survey (1995 to 1996) demonstrated INH resistance in 10.0% and multidrug resistance (MDR) in 4.5%.
- 55% of isolates were found to be MDR (1996 to 2001) [34]
- 57% of isolates were found to be MDR (2006 publication) [35]
- 36.8% of isolates were found to be MDR and 2.4% XDR (extensively drug resistant) (2007) [36]
- 33.8% of isolates were found to be MDR (2005 to 2008) [37]

Notable outbreaks:

1991 - An outbreak (7 cases) was reported among Peruvian workers at a factory in Japan. [38]
1996 to 1997 - An outbreak (44 cases) was reported at a university hospital in Lima. [39]
2001 - An outbreak (15 cases) of MDR tuberculosis was associated with a school in Ica District. [40]

References

1. Acad Emerg Med 2000 Sep ;7(9):1056-60.
2. Clin Microbiol Rev 2008 Apr ;21(2):243-61, table of contents.
3. Lancet Neurol 2005 Mar ;4(3):160-70.
4. Trop Med Int Health 2006 Oct ;11(10):1521-8.
5. Southeast Asian J Trop Med Public Health 2009 May ;40(3):505-10.
6. Trop Gastroenterol 2009 Jan-Mar;30(1):35-9.
7. Singapore Med J 2009 Jun ;50(6):638-45; quiz 646.
8. Curr Opin Infect Dis 2009 Oct ;22(5):490-6.
9. J Infect Dev Ctries 2010 Oct ;4(10):650-4.
10. J Gastrointest Surg 2011 Aug 6;
11. South Med J 2008 Apr ;101(4):356-61.
12. J Bras Pneumol 2008 Feb ;34(2):98-102.
13. J Fr Ophtalmol 2009 Nov ;32(9):673-8.
14. Hand (N Y) 2009 Mar ;4(1):88-91.
15. Int J Rheum Dis 2010 Feb 1;13(1):82-5.
16. Indian J Tuberc 2010 Jan ;57(1):34-40.
17. Med Ultrason 2011 Sep ;13(3):245-8.
18. Acta Orthop Traumatol Turc 2011 July-August;45(4):276-279.
19. J Clin Microbiol 2008 Dec ;46(12):4068-70.
20. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2009 Jun ;103(6):559-63.
21. Int J Tuberc Lung Dis 2010 Jun ;14(6):758-63.
22. Curr Opin Pulm Med 2005 May ;11(3):203-7.
23. N Engl J Med 1991 Jun 6;324(23):1644-50.
24. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2008 Mar ;102(3):219-24.
25. Parasitol Int 2011 Dec 8;
26. Pediatr Emerg Care 2009 Sep ;25(9):597-8.
27. Acta Reumatol Port 2008 Jul-Sep;33(3):360-3.
28. J Assoc Physicians India 2009 Jan ;57:76-8.
29. Curr Opin Infect Dis 2004 Apr ;17(2):131-6.
30. Eur Respir J 2003 Sep ;22(3):542-50.
31. Int J Tuberc Lung Dis 2008 Oct ;12(10):1209-15.
32. Ann Dermatol Venereol 2009 Oct ;136(10):718-22.
33. Indian J Dermatol Venereol Leprol 2009 Mar-Apr;75(2):177-9.
34. Int J Tuberc Lung Dis 2005 Feb ;9(2):175-80.
35. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2006 Dec ;75(6):1027-33.
36. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20080412.1337
37. Emerg Infect Dis 2011 Mar ;17(3):432-40.
38. Kekkaku 1995 May ;70(5):347-54.
39. Clin Infect Dis 2001 Sep 1;33(5):589-96.
40. Rev Peru Med Exp Salud Publica 2011 Sep ;28(3):497-502.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Tungiasis

Agent	PARASITE - Insecta Siphonaptera (Flea), Tungidae: Tunga penetrans and T. trimamillata ("sand fleas")
Reservoir	Pig Dog ? Various other mammals
Vector	None
Vehicle	Contact
Incubation Period	8d - 12d
Diagnostic Tests	Identification of parasite.
Typical Adult Therapy	Extraction of parasite Ivermectin has been advocated in some publications.
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Painful papule or nodule, usually on the feet - may be multiple; begins 1 to 2 weeks after walking on dry soil; secondary infections and tetanus are described.
Synonyms	Bicho de pe, Chica, Chigger, Chigoe flea, Jigger, Nigua, Puce-chique, Tu, Tunga penetrans, Tunga trimamillata, Tungosis. ICD9: 134.1 ICD10: B88.1

Clinical

Virtually all infestations are limited to the foot, notably the interdigital and periungual regions. [1] [2]
• Ectopic infections are occasionally noted on the hands, elbows, thighs or gluteal region • and even the eyelids. [3]
• Irritation begins 8 to 12 days following infection, and is manifested as a small 'pit' which evolves into a circular ulcer associated with pain, edema, erythema and pruritis.
• On dermoscopy, circumferential rings may be evident surrounding a central black lesion • the 'radial crown' sign. [4]
• Secondary bacterial infection, thrombophlebitis or even tetanus may follow.
• Most infestations are characterized by 2 to 3 fleas, although hundreds may occasionally be present. [5] [6]
• Severe disease may be characterized by deep ulcerations, necrosis leading to denudation of underlying bone, and auto-amputation of digits.
• Ectopic infection (hands, elbows, knees, neck [7] , anus and genitals) is encountered, often in small children.
• Studies in an endemic region of Brazil revealed 17 lesions (maximum 98) per patient, and almost all had nail deformation and edema.
• Nail loss (46%), pain and fissures (70%), digit deformation (25%), abscesses (42%), and walking difficulty (59%) were common. (Brazil, 2007 publication) [8]

A series of 11 cases of tetanus related to tungiasis (25% of all tetanus cases) was reported by a single hospital in Brazzaville over an 11-month period (1989 publication). [9]
• Tungiasis is implicated in the etiology of 10% of tetanus cases in Sao Paulo, Brazil (2001 publication). [10]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 88 countries.

Tungiasis in Peru

A second *Tunga* species, *Tunga trimamillata*, has been described in man, goats, sheep, cattle and pigs in Ecuador [11-14] and Peru. [15]

References

1. Parasitol Res 2004 Oct ;94(4):275-282.
2. J Am Acad Dermatol 1989 May ;20(5 Pt 2):941-4.
3. Ophthalmologica 2007 ;221(6):439-42.
4. Arch Dermatol 2009 Mar ;145(3):348-9.
5. Parasitol Res 2007 Jan ;100(2):413-21.
6. An Bras Dermatol 2011 Oct ;86(5):1027-1028.
7. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2010 Jun ;82(6):1076-8.
8. Rev Soc Bras Med Trop 2007 Jan-Feb;40(1):63-7.
9. Dakar Med 1989 ;34(1-4):44-8.
10. Braz J Infect Dis 2001 Dec ;5(6):319-23.
11. Parasite 2005 Sep ;12(3):241-50.
12. Ann Ig 2003 Sep-Oct;15(5):747-52.
13. Parasite 2003 Mar ;10(1):9-15.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

14. Parasite 2003 Sep ;10(3):282-3.
15. Med Vet Entomol 2009 Sep ;23(3):172-86.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Typhoid and enteric fever

Agent	BACTERIUM. Salmonella serotype Typhi (other Salmonella species cause 'paratyphoid' fever) A facultative gram-negative bacillus
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Fecal-oral Food, Fly Water
Incubation Period	15d - 21d (range 5d - 34d)
Diagnostic Tests	Culture (blood, urine, sputum culture). Stool usually negative unless late untreated infection). Serology.
Typical Adult Therapy	Ceftriaxone 2 g IV q12h to q 24h X 5 to 7d. OR Ciprofloxacin 750 mg PO (400 mg IV) Q12h X 2w. OR Azithromycin 1 gram PO on day 1; then 500 mg days 2 to 7. Add corticosteroids if evidence of shock or decreased mental status.
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Ceftriaxone 50 to 80 mg/kg IV daily X 5 to 7d. OR Azithromycin 15 mg/kg PO on day 1; then 7.5 mg/kg on days 2 to 7.
Vaccines	Typhoid - injectable Typhoid - oral
Clinical Hints	Transient diarrhea followed by fever, splenomegaly, obtundation, rose spots (during second week of illness); leukopenia and relative bradycardia often observed; case fatality rate = 0.8% (treated) to 15% (untreated).
Synonyms	Abdominal typhus, Abdominaltyphus, Buiktyphus, Enteric fever, Febbre tifoide, Febbre tifoidea, Fiebre tifoidea, Paratifoidea, Paratyfus, Paratyphoid, Salmonella serotype Typhi, Tyfoid, Typhoid, Typhoide. ICD9: 002 ICD10: A01

Clinical

Enteric fever is a defined syndrome of systemic illness associated with *Salmonella* infection.
• Enteric fever caused by *S. typhi* is referred to as "typhoid fever," and that caused by *S. paratyphi*, is referred to as "paratyphoid fever."
• Symptoms are often nonspecific and insidious in onset. [1] [2]
• The differential diagnosis of fever, abdominal pain with hepatosplenomegaly also includes malaria, amebic liver abscess, brucellosis [3] , visceral leishmaniasis, and dengue fever.
• The clinical features of scrub typhus [4] and melioidosis may also mimic those of enteric fever. [5]

Acute illness:

Following an incubation period of 5 to 21 days, an initial enterocolitis may develops without associated fever.
• Constipation is present in 10 to 40% of patients; abdominal pain 20 to 40%; hepatosplenomegaly in 50%.
• Such symptoms as chills, diaphoresis, headache, anorexia, cough, sore throat, vertigo and myalgia often precede the onset of fever.
• Psychosis or confusion ("muttering delirium") occur in 5 to 10%; and seizures and coma in less than 1%.
• Patients appear acutely ill.
• Cervical lymphadenopathy develops in some patients, and pulmonary disease is rare at this stage.
• 3% have signs and symptoms of cholecystitis, and jaundice is reported in as many as 12% of cases. [6]
• Instances of "typhoid hepatitis" appear to represent super-infection by hepatitis virus, rather than a complication of typhoid fever. [7]

Course of illness and complications:

Symptoms resolve by the fourth week of infection without antimicrobial therapy.
• Weight loss, and debilitation may persist for months, and 10% of patients will experience a relapse.
• Relapse is more common among antibiotic-treated than non-treated patients.
• Intestinal perforation is characterized by recurrent fever, abdominal pain, intestinal hemorrhage and tachycardia occurring in the 3rd to 4th week of illness. 65.7% of perforations are solitary and involved the anti-mesenteric border of the terminal ileum [8-11]
• 70% of pregnancies will end in miscarriage when complicated by untreated typhoid.
• Rare instances of acalculous cholecystitis [12-15] , gall-bladder perforation [16] , pancreatitis, intestinal intussusception [17] ,

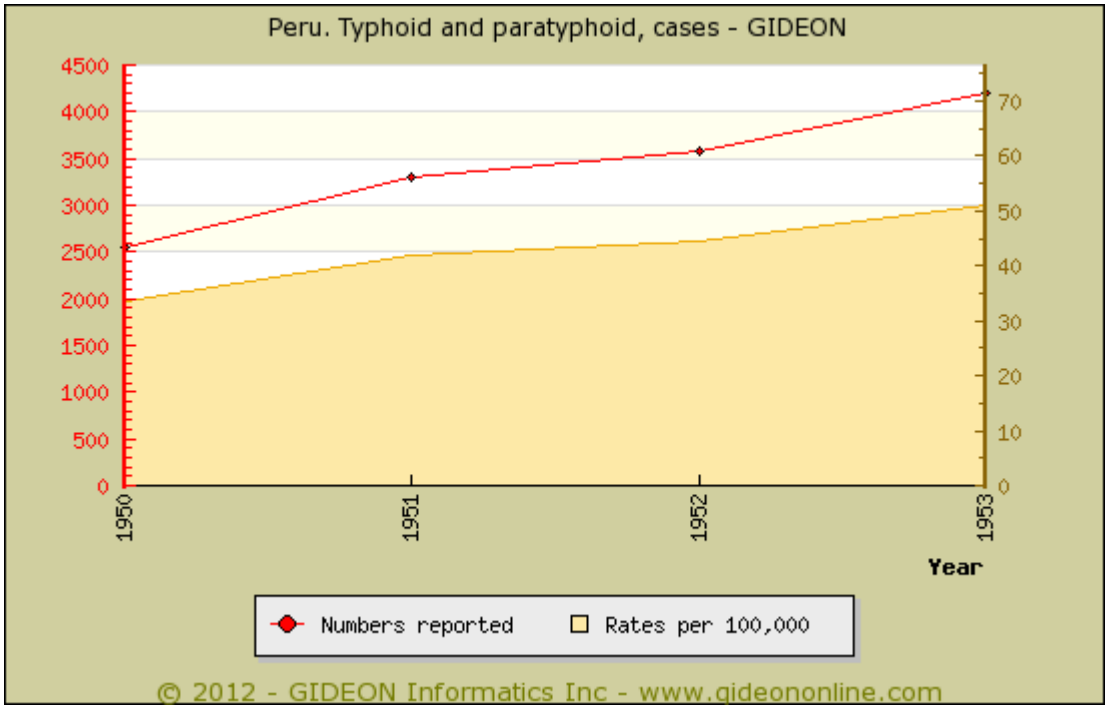
© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

rhabdomyositis, renal failure [18] , genital ulceration [19] , spondylitis/spondylodiscitis [20] , cranial nerve palsy [21] and ectopic abscesses [22] [23] have been reported in typhoid patients.
• The case-fatality rate is 10% to 15%
• Long-term carriage is associated with an increased incidence of cancers of the gallbladder [24] [25] , pancreas, colo-rectum and lung. [26] [27]

Laboratory findings include leukopenia (albeit an initial leucocytosis is common), thrombocytopenia, coagulopathy and hepatic dysfunction.
• The most sensitive laboratory test for enteric fever is blood culture.
• Serum transaminase elevations appear to reflect myopathy rather than hepatic disease in most cases. [28]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

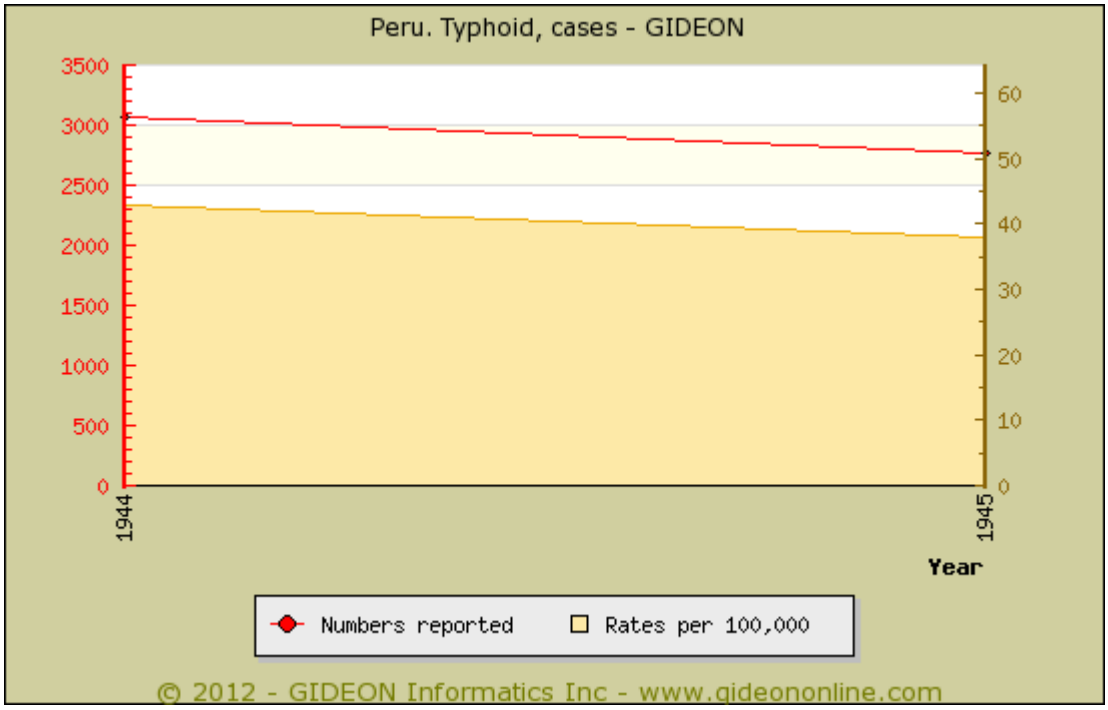
Typhoid and enteric fever in Peru



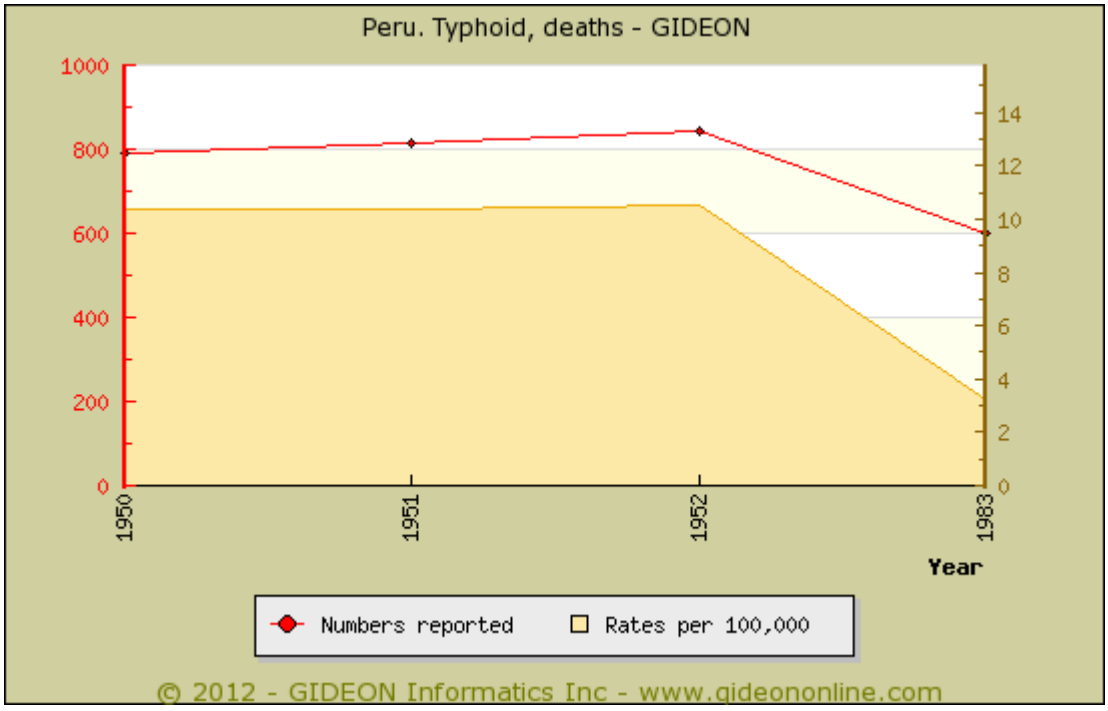
Graph: Peru. Typhoid and paratyphoid, cases

Notes:
1. During 1943 to 1949, the mean annual incidence was 3,292 cases [29]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



Graph: Peru. Typhoid, cases



Graph: Peru. Typhoid, deaths

Notes:
Individual years:
1983 - Age-adjusted mortality rate = 3.3 per 100,000 per year.

0.2% of food handlers in Lima are typhoid carriers. [30]

Notable outbreaks:

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

1992 (publication year) - An outbreak (159 cases) of *Salmonella paratyphi* B infection at a naval installation in Callao was associated with chicken and rice. [31]

References

1. Curr Gastroenterol Rep 2003 Aug ;5(4):279-86.
2. N Engl J Med 2002 Nov 28;347(22):1770-82.
3. J Infect Dev Ctries 2009 ;3(3):239-40.
4. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2010 Apr ;104(4):309-10.
5. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2008 Dec ;102 Suppl 1:S117-8.
6. Ann Afr Med 2010 Jul-Sep;9(3):135-40.
7. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 1994 Jul-Aug;88(4):437-8.
8. Kathmandu Univ Med J (KUMJ) 2006 Jan-Mar;4(1):22-4.
9. J Infect Dev Ctries 2010 Oct ;4(10):650-4.
10. J Gastrointest Surg 2011 Aug 6;
11. Ann Afr Med 2011 Oct ;10(4):259-65.
12. Singapore Med J 2006 Apr ;47(4):327-8.
13. J Natl Med Assoc 2009 Jul ;101(7):717-9.
14. Travel Med Infect Dis 2009 Jul ;7(4):203-6.
15. Scand J Infect Dis 2006 ;38(3):196-200.
16. Niger J Med 2011 Jan-Mar;20(1):181-3.
17. Acta Chir Belg 2011 May-Jun;111(3):174-5.
18. Int J Infect Dis 2009 Sep ;13(5):e282-5.
19. Am J Obstet Gynecol 2009 May ;200(5):e6-7.
20. J Med Assoc Thai 2010 Jan ;93(1):137-41.
21. Ann Trop Paediatr 2011 ;31(3):255-8.
22. J Gynecol Obstet Biol Reprod (Paris) 2007 Nov ;36(7):709-12.
23. J Glob Infect Dis 2011 Oct ;3(4):402-4.
24. World J Gastroenterol 2010 Nov 21;16(43):5395-404.
25. Nat Rev Microbiol 2011 Jan ;9(1):9-14.
26. Lancet 1994 Jan 8;343(8889):83-4.
27. J Infect Dev Ctries 2010 May ;4(5):267-81.
28. Indian J Med Microbiol 2007 Oct ;25(4):351-3.
29. Bull World Health Organ 1955 ;13(1):173-91.
30. Bull Pan Am Health Organ 1990 ;24(2):177-82.
31. Bol Oficina Sanit Panam 1992 May ;112(5):395-405.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Typhus - endemic

Agent	BACTERIUM. Rickettsia typhi
Reservoir	Rat
Vector	Flea (Xenopsylla or Nosopsyllus spp.)
Vehicle	None
Incubation Period	10d - 12d (range 4d - 18d)
Diagnostic Tests	Serology. Identification of rickettsiae in smear or culture of skin lesions. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Doxycycline 100 mg BID X 3 to 5d
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Doxycycline 2 mg/kg BID X 3 to 5d (maximum 200 mg/day); or Chloramphenicol 12.5 mg/kg QID X 3 to 5d
Clinical Hints	Fever, headache and myalgia; truncal maculopapular rash (present in 60%) appears on days 3 to 5 and persists for 4 to 8 days; fever resolves after 12 to 16 days; case fatality rate (untreated) = 2%.
Synonyms	Endemic typhus, Murine typhus, Rickettsia typhi, Ship typhus, Tifo murino, Tifus pulgas, Vlektyphus. ICD9: 081.0 ICD10: A75.2

Clinical

The features of endemic typhus are similar to those of epidemic typhus, but less severe. [1]
• Headache and myalgia predominate.
• The rash is nonspecific and may be lacking in 50% of patients. [2]
• Major complications are rare.
• The severity of infection has been associated with old age, delayed diagnosis, hepatic and renal dysfunction, central nervous system abnormalities, and pulmonary compromise.
• Ocular complications include uveitis, retinal hemorrhage, choroidal dots, papilledema and optic neuritis [3] [4]
• Rare instances of splenic infarction have been reported. [5]
• As many as 4% of hospitalized patients die.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Typhus - endemic in Peru

The first case report of endemic typhus in Peru was published in 1950. [6]

Seroprevalence surveys:

10.3% of persons and 2.8% of canines in Iquitos (typhus group rickettsiae, 2006) [7]

References

1. Postgrad Med J 2000 May ;76(895):269-72.
2. Clin Dermatol 1996 May-Jun;14(3):271-8.
3. Br J Ophthalmol 2009 Jul ;93(7):938-42.
4. J Neuroophthalmol 2011 Sep 6;
5. Am J Med Sci 2008 Jun ;335(6):502-3.
6. Rev Med Peru 1950 Sep ;23(261):502-6.
7. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2010 Apr ;82(4):683-90.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Typhus - epidemic

Agent	BACTERIUM. Rickettsia prowazekii
Reservoir	Human ? Flying squirrel
Vector	Louse (Pediculus) ? Squirrel flea
Vehicle	None
Incubation Period	10d - 14d (range 5d - 23d)
Diagnostic Tests	Serology. Identification of rickettsiae in smear or culture of skin lesions. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Doxycycline 100 mg PO BID X 3 to 5d. OR Chloramphenicol 500 mg QID X 3 to 5d
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Doxycycline 2 mg/kg PO BID X 3 to 5d (maximum 200 mg/day). OR Chloramphenicol 10 mg/kg PO QID X 3 to 5d
Clinical Hints	Fever, headache and myalgia; truncal maculopapular rash appears on days 4 to 7; encephalopathy or myocarditis may ensue; fever resolves after 2 weeks, but convalescence is prolonged; case-fatality rate (untreated) = 10% to 20%.
Synonyms	Camp fever, Epidemic typhus, Jail fever, Red louse disease, Rickettsia prowazekii, Ship fever, Shop typhus, Sutama, Sylvatic epidemic typhus, Tifus piojos, Tobardillo. ICD9: 080 ICD10: A75.0

Clinical

Typhus is characterized by the sudden onset of headache, chills, prostration, vomiting, high fever, coughing, severe myalgia and shin pain. [1]
• Conjunctival suffusion, splenomegaly and cerebral obtundation are common.
• A macular eruption appears on the second to sixth day, initially on the upper trunk, with spread to the entire body except the face, palms and soles. [2]
• The rash may later become petechial or necrotic.
• No rash is noted in as many as 30% of cases.

Meningoencephalitis occurs in as many as 50% of severe cases.
• Other complications include secondary bacterial infection, peripheral gangrene and myocarditis.
• The case-fatality rate among untreated patients is 10% to 15%.

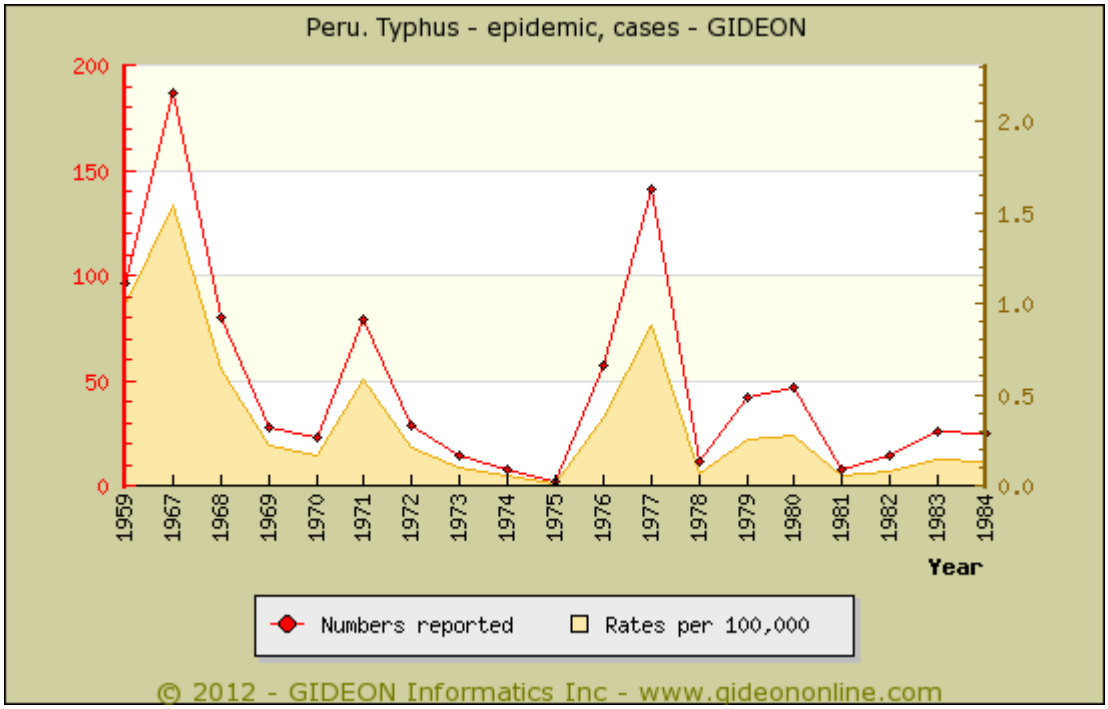
Important clinical features which distinguish epidemic typhus from malaria and typhoid are lack of splenomegaly, rigors and diarrhea.

Recrudescent typhus (Brill-Zinsser disease) may present years after the initial episode, and is characterized by classic features of epidemic typhus with a milder clinical course.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 63 countries.

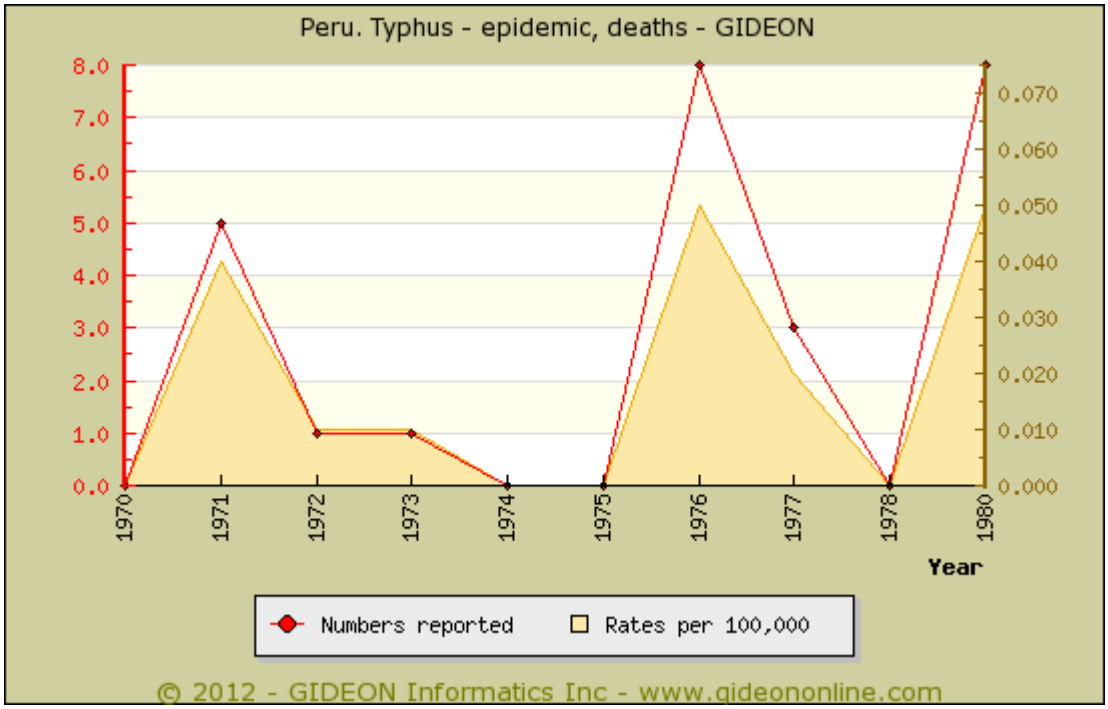
Typhus - epidemic in Peru

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



Graph: Peru. Typhus - epidemic, cases

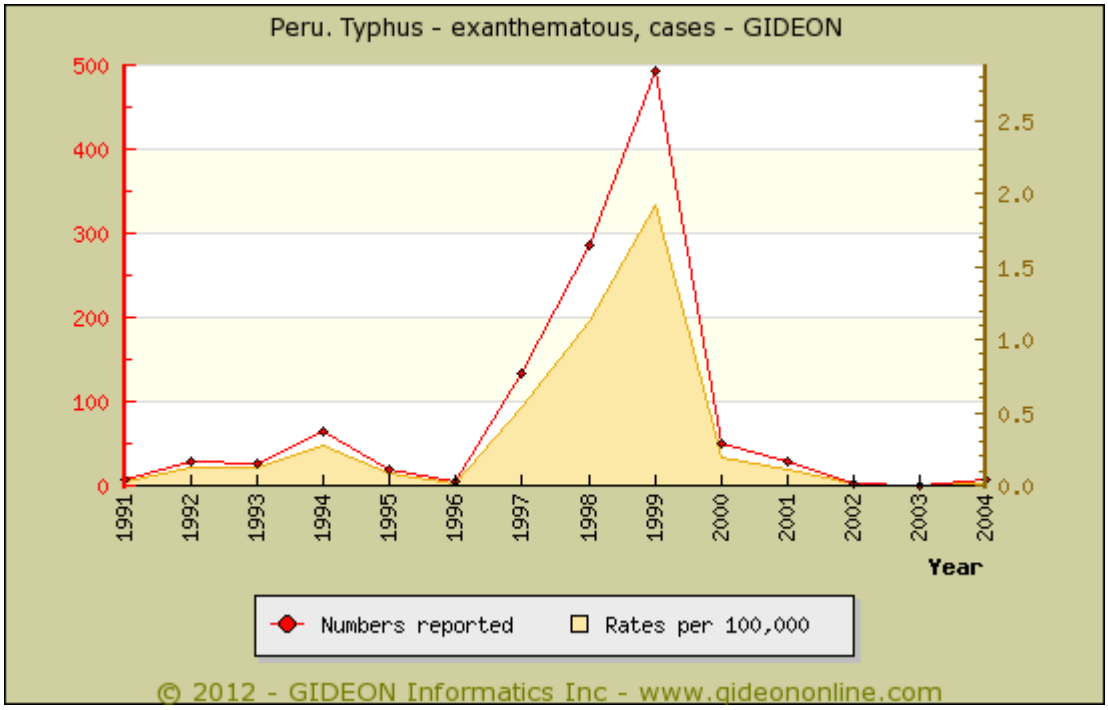
Notes:
1. The disease is most common in the mountainous areas.
2. Most cases occur in Apurimac, Ayacucho and Cuzco.
3. The average incidence was 1,423 cases per year during 1949 to 1951; 55 cases per year during 1959 to 1961.



Graph: Peru. Typhus - epidemic, deaths

; 0 in 1970; 5 in 1971; 1 in 1972; 1 in 1973; 0 in 1974; 0 in 1975; 8 in 1976; 3 in 1977; 0 in 1978; 8 in 1980

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



Graph: Peru. Typhus - exanthematous, cases

Notes:
Individual years:
2003 - In Cuzco State.
2004 - All in Cuzco State.

Prevalence surveys:

1.4% of body lice (*Pediculus humanus corporis*) from persons in the rural Andes (2002 publication) [3]

Seroprevalence surveys:

20% of persons in Calca Province (Urubamba Valley) (1999 publication) [4]
10.3% of persons and 2.8% of canines in Iquitos (typhus group rickettsiae, 2006) [5]

Notable outbreaks:

1997 to 1998 - An outbreak (90 confirmed cases) was reported in Cuzco State.

References

1. Postgrad Med J 2000 May ;76(895):269-72.
2. Clin Dermatol 1996 May-Jun;14(3):271-8.
3. Emerg Infect Dis 2002 Dec ;8(12):1515-8.
4. Clin Infect Dis 1999 Aug ;29(2):434-6.
5. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2010 Apr ;82(4):683-90.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Urinary tract infection

Agent	BACTERIUM OR FUNGUS. Escherichia coli, other facultative gram negative bacilli, enterococci, et al
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Endogenous
Incubation Period	Variable
Diagnostic Tests	Urine culture and leucocyte count.
Typical Adult Therapy	Antimicrobial agent(s) directed at known or likely pathogen
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Fever, dysuria, frequency, flank pain and vomiting; infection in children or men and infection which relapses in women may warrant radiological studies to rule out underlying obstruction or calculus.
Synonyms	Cistite, Cistitis, Cystite, Cystitis, Pielite, Pielitis, Pielonefrite, Pielonefritis, Prostatite, Pyelitis, Pyelonephrite, Pyelonephritis, Trigonitis, Tubulointerstitial nephritis, Urethritis, Uretrite, Zystitis. ICD9: 791.9,136.9,599.0,590,601.0 ICD10: N10,N30,N41

Clinical

Young children often exhibit nonspecific signs such as fever, poor feeding and vomiting.
• Abdominal pain may be present.
• After early childhood, dysuria, urgency, and frequency are generally present in UTI.
• Adult women with cystitis have frequent and urgency, often with lower abdominal or lower back pain.
• The urine may be foul smelling or turbid and is often bloody.
• Onset of symptoms is usually abrupt.
• Some infections progress to upper tract involvement, with fever, rigors, nausea, vomiting, abdominal and flank pain.
• Classical signs of 'upper' vs. 'lower' UTI are often misleading and do not necessarily point to the location of infection.

In the elderly, UTIs are often asymptomatic or manifest by nonspecific signs.
• Frequency, urgency, nocturia, and incontinence in this age group may also mimic other disorders in this age group.
• Infection associated with neurogenic bladders and indwelling catheters may not necessarily present with localizing symptoms.

Acute uncomplicated cystitis is most common in young women but may also be seen in men, children or the elderly. [1]
• Typical symptoms include dysuria, frequency, urgency, and suprapubic or pelvic pain. [2]
• Suprapubic tenderness is present in 10 to 20 percent, and gross hematuria in 20 to 30 percent.
• Approximately ten percent of patients with symptoms of acute cystitis will be found to have occult infection of the upper urinary tract.
• Bacterial vaginosis may predispose to urinary tract infection [3]

Acute pyelonephritis presents with flank, low back, or abdominal pain, in addition to fever, rigors, sweats, headache, nausea, vomiting, malaise, and prostration. [4]
• Antecedent or concomitant symptoms of cystitis may or may not be present.
• Fever and flank pain are relatively specific indicators of renal infection.
• A minority of patients with pyelonephritis develop septicemia, or necrotizing renal or perinephric abscesses.
• The latter are often associated with urinary tract obstruction or diabetes [see Perinephric abscess].

All urinary infections in males should be considered complicated until proven otherwise, and prompt a careful search for anatomical or functional abnormality of the urinary tract.

Comprehensive reviews of prostatitis. [5] [6]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

References

1. Minerva Urol Nefrol 2004 Mar ;56(1):15-31.
2. N Engl J Med 2003 Jul 17;349(3):259-66.
3. J Obstet Gynaecol 2007 Apr ;27(3):252-4.
4. J Urol 2002 Dec ;168(6):2351-8.
5. Clin Microbiol Rev 1998 Oct ;11(4):604-13.
6. BMC Infect Dis 2008 ;8:12.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Varicella

Agent	VIRUS - DNA. Herpesviridae, Alphaherpesvirinae: Human Herpesvirus 3 (Varicella-zoster virus)
Reservoir	Human
Vector	None
Vehicle	Air Direct contact
Incubation Period	2w - 3w
Diagnostic Tests	Viral culture (vesicles). Serology. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Respiratory isolation. Severe/complicated cases: Acyclovir 10 to 12 mg/kg IV q8h X 7d Adolescent / young adult: 800 mg PO X 5 per day X 7 d. Alternatives: Valacyclovir 1 g PO TID; or Famciclovir 500 mg PO TID
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Respiratory isolation. Acyclovir [severe/complicated cases] 150 mg/sq m IV q8h X 7d
Vaccines	Varicella Varicella-Zoster immune globulin
Clinical Hints	Cough and fever followed by a pruritic papulovesicular rash after 1 to 2 days; pneumonia is often encountered; case fatality rate = 4.3 per 100,000 cases (7% in immune-suppressed patients).
Synonyms	Chickenpox, Lechina, Skoldkopper, Vannkopper, Varicela, Varizellen, Vattenkoppor, Waterpokken, Windpocken. ICD9: 052 ICD10: B01

Clinical

Acute infection:
The predominant features of varicella are fever, cough, malaise, lymphadenopathy and a generalized pruritic vesicular rash typically consisting of 250 to 500 lesions.
• The rash generally begins on the scalp and proceeds to the trunk and extremities, with most lesions on the trunk.
• Skin lesions are initially maculopapular, progressing to vesicles on an erythematous base. [1]
• Atypical varicella, including lesions on palms and soles, may mimic monkeypox in endemic areas. [2]

Complications:
Complications include hepatitis [3] [4], encephalitis (notably involving the cerebellum) [5] [6], arthritis [7], secondary bacterial infections, Reye's syndrome, disorders of the facial [8-10] and other cranial nerves [11], meningitis [12], transverse myelitis [13], pancreatitis [14], pneumonia [15-17], empyema [18], spontaneous pneumothorax [19], myocarditis [20], atrioventricular block [21], hemorrhagic pericarditis [22] [23], optic neuritis [24] [25], uveitis [26], acute retinal necrosis [27], necrotizing scleritis [28] [29], purpura fulminans [30], idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura [31], purpura fulminans [32] and hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis. [33]
• Pyomyositis [34], necrotizing fasciitis or Fournier's gangrene may occasionally complicate varicella [35]
• Post varicella cerebral infarction has been described in young, previously healthy children within a few months of VZV infection and is characterized by middle cerebral artery territory infarction and proximal MCA disease. [36] A similar condition has been reported in immunocompromised patients following herpes zoster involving the ophthalmic branch of the trigeminal nerve as well as in the context of primary varicella complicated by granulomatous angiitis [37] Extra-cranial vascular thrombosis of large or small vessels has also been reported [38]
• VZ virus infection may be associated with facial nerve palsy [39] or Ramsay-Hunt syndrome (Bell palsy unilateral or bilateral, vesicular eruptions on the ears, ear pain, dizziness, preauricular swelling, tingling, tearing, loss of taste sensation, and nystagmus) [40]
• Immunocompromised individuals, neonates, infants, adolescents and adults are at risk of severe illness and complications. [41-43]
• VZ virus infection can be a presenting symptom of hyperparathyroidism and occurs twice as often in persons with hypercalcemia than age-matched controls. [44]
• Use of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs during primary varicella, has been implicated as a risk factor for subsequent occurrence of streptococcal necrotizing fasciitis.

Anterior uveitis • differential diagnosis:

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Anterior uveitis due to Rubella virus is characterized by younger age at onset and a chronic course, typically was associated with cataract at presentation. [45]
• Rubella virus has been implicated in the etiology of Fuchs heterochromic iridocyclitis. [46]
• Anterior uveitis due to Herpes simplex and Varicella-Zoster viruses is more common in adults, and often follows an acute course.
• Herpes simplex anterior uveitis presents with conjunctival redness, corneal edema, a history of keratitis, and the presence of posterior synechiae. Anterior chamber inflammation is common with Herpes simplex virus, while vitritis is more common with Rubella and Varicella-Zoster virus.
• Rubella, Herpes simplex and Varicella-zoster viruses are associated with intraocular pressure of more than 30 mmHg and development of glaucoma (18%-30%; P = 0.686).
• Focal chorioretinal scars were present in 22% of Rubella cases, 0% of HSV and in 11% of VZV uveitis cases.

Perinatal infection:
Newborn infants whose mothers had onset of varicella within 5 days before delivery or within the 48 hours after delivery are at risk for neonatal varicella.
• Neonatal varicella carries a case-fatality rate as high as 30%.
• Maternal infection [47] during the first 20 weeks of pregnancy carries a risk (0.4% to 2.0%) of congenital varicella, characterized by low birth weight, hypoplasia of extremities, dermal scarring, focal muscular atrophy, encephalitis, cortical atrophy, chorioretinitis and microcephaly. [48-50]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Varicella in Peru

24 cases were officially-reported in 1998.

Prevalence surveys:
0% of non-bacterial central nervous system infection among children ages 1 month to 14 years (Lima, 2008 to 2010). [51]

References

1. Dermatol Clin 2002 Apr ;20(2):267-82.
2. Clin Infect Dis 2009 Jan 1;48(1):e6-8.
3. Liver Transpl 2008 Sep ;14(9):1309-12.
4. Bone Marrow Transplant 2009 Oct ;44(7):441-7.
5. Lancet Neurol 2007 Nov ;6(11):1015-28.
6. Curr Neurol Neurosci Rep 2009 Nov ;9(6):430-4.
7. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2011 Nov ;30(11):980-2.
8. Pediatr Int 2006 Jun ;48(3):245-9.
9. Enferm Infecc Microbiol Clin 2010 Oct ;28(8):504-8.
10. J Med Virol 2010 Sep ;82(9):1582-5.
11. Laryngoscope 2011 Aug ;121(8):1627-30.
12. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2008 Apr ;27(4):362-3.
13. Acta Med Iran 2010 Nov-Dec;48(6):417-8.
14. Saudi J Gastroenterol 2007 Jul-Sep;13(3):138-40.
15. Eur Respir J 2003 May ;21(5):886-91.
16. Scand J Infect Dis 2010 Mar ;42(3):215-21.
17. Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis 2011 Mar ;30(3):435-7.
18. Arch Pediatr 2008 Nov ;15(11):1643-7.
19. Acta Dermatovenerol Alp Panonica Adriat 2009 Jun ;18(2):71-2.
20. Pediatr Cardiol 2011 Aug 7;
21. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2011 May ;30(5):445-6.
22. Indian J Pathol Microbiol 2009 Apr-Jun;52(2):237-9.
23. Pediatr Cardiol 2010 Jul ;31(5):703-6.
24. Neurol Sci 2006 Sep ;27(4):278-80.
25. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2010 Dec ;29(12):1150-2.
26. Medicine (Baltimore) 2008 May ;87(3):167-76.
27. J Fr Ophtalmol 2009 Jan ;32(1):60.e1-6.
28. Ocul Immunol Inflamm 2006 Oct ;14(5):317-9.
29. Ophthalmologe 2008 May ;105(5):480-4.
30. J Nihon Med Sch 2009 Jun ;76(3):165-8.
31. Acta Paediatr 2010 Sep ;99(9):1385-8.
32. Arch Pediatr 2011 Jul ;18(7):783-6.
33. Pediatr Blood Cancer 2009 Aug ;53(2):226-8.
34. J Pediatr Orthop B 2011 Jul ;20(4):264-9.
35. Pediatr Emerg Care 2007 Oct ;23(10):719-20.
36. Dev Med Child Neurol 2007 Jun ;49(6):417-22.
37. J Clin Neurosci 1998 Apr ;5(2):228-30.
38. Int J Infect Dis 2009 Nov ;13(6):e498-500.
39. Pediatr Int 2006 Jun ;48(3):245-9.
40. J Craniofac Surg 2011 Sep ;22(5):1961-3.
41. Lancet 2006 Oct 14;368(9544):1365-76.
42. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2008 Oct ;27(10):946-8.
43. Bone Marrow Transplant 2009 Oct ;44(7):441-7.
44. Clin Infect Dis 2008 May 1;46(9):1452-4.
45. Ophthalmology 2011 Oct ;118(10):1905-10.
46. Graefes Arch Clin Exp Ophthalmol 2010 Oct ;248(10):1487-91.
47. N Engl J Med 1966 Apr 7;274(14):768-71.
48. Semin Fetal Neonatal Med 2009 Aug ;14(4):209-17.
49. Indian J Dermatol Venereol Leprol 2010 Nov-Dec;76(6):724.
50. BJOG 2011 Sep ;118(10):1155-62.
51. Rev Peru Med Exp Salud Publica 2011 Dec ;28(4):602-9.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Venezuelan equine encephalitis

Agent	VIRUS - RNA. Togaviridae, Alphavirus: Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus
Reservoir	Rodent Horse
Vector	Mosquito - Culex [Melanoconion] spp, Aedes taeniorhynchus, Psorophora confinnis, Anopheles aquasalis)
Vehicle	None
Incubation Period	2d - 5d (range 1d - 6d)
Diagnostic Tests	Viral culture (throat, blood, brain tissue). Serology. Nucleic acid amplification. Biosafety level 3.
Typical Adult Therapy	Supportive
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Vaccine	Western equine encephalitis
Clinical Hints	Fever, myalgia, arthralgia, vomiting, conjunctivitis and encephalitis; encephalitis more common and more severe among children; case-fatality rate = 20%.
Synonyms	Everglades, Peste loca, Tonate. ICD9: 066.2 ICD10: A92.2

Clinical

Clinical features of eastern encephalitis (EEE) [1] , western equine encephalitis (WEE) and Venezuelan equine encephalitis (VEE) are similar, and will be discussed as a group. [2] [3]

EEE and WEE infections begin with headache, high fever, chills and vomiting.
• Vertigo, sore throat and respiratory symptoms are common in WEE infection.
• CNS involvement is heralded by confusion and somnolence which may progress to coma.
• Focal or generalized seizures are most common in younger patients.
• Physical examination reveals nuchal rigidity, depressed or hyperactive reflexes, tremors, or spastic paralysis.

The peripheral blood reveals a leukocytosis, more prominent in EEE than in WEE.
• Cerebrospinal fluid protein levels are elevated.
• WEE tends to produce a lymphocytic pleocytosis of 50 to 500/mm3; and EEE of 600 to 2000/mm3 .

Sequelae are most severe following EEE infection, and include mental retardation, behavioral changes, seizure disorders and paralysis.
• Sequelae occur in 30% of infants recovering from WEE, and 70% of infants recovering from EEE.

WEE is characterized by a case-to-infection ratio of approximately 1/1,000 for adults, 1/60 for children and 1/1 for infants. [4]
• Respiratory symptoms and overt pneumonia are common. [5]
• Younger patients tend to suffer more severe disease, with rapid onset of symptoms, presence of seizures and permanent neurological residua. [6]
• Parkinsonism may occur in adults following WEE.

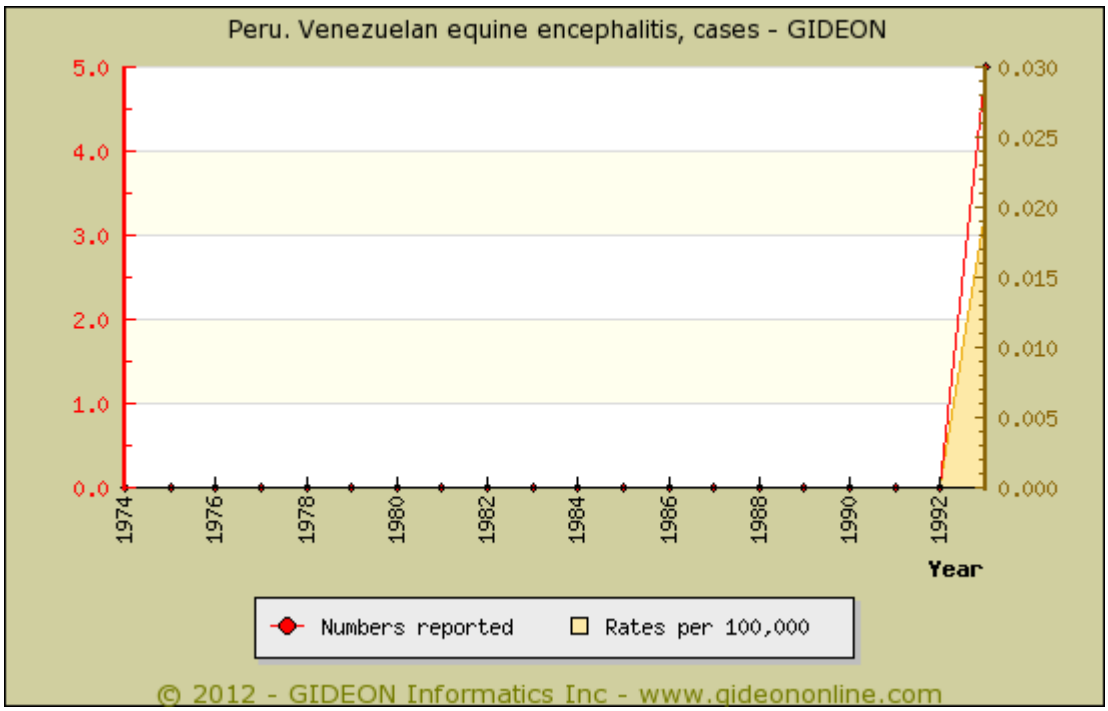
VEE is often characterized by a mild flu-like illness in endemic countries.
• Overt infection is heralded by fever, chills, myalgia, headache with or without photophobia, hyperesthesia, and vomiting.
• Sore throat is noted in some cases.
• 4% of children and less than 1% of adults progress to overt encephalitis, a few days to a week following the prodrome.
• Encephalitis is characterized by nuchal rigidity, ataxia, convulsions, coma, and paralysis.
• Lymphopenia, is common, often associated with neutropenia and mild thrombocytopenia.
• Hepatic dysfunction is common, and CSF examination reveals a few hundred lymphocytes.
• The case-fatality rate is less than 1%, but increases to 20% in cases of encephalitis.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 21 countries.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Venezuelan equine encephalitis in Peru

Time and Place:
Outbreaks of a disease thought to be Venezuelan equine encephalitis [VEE] were observed among humans and horses in Peru as early as 1925, and intermittently through 1973 in the central and northern Pacific plains.
- The virus was first identified in Peru in 1942. [7]
- Major epizootics were reported during 1955 to 1959; 1962 to 1969; 1973 (2,144 equine deaths in Chiclayo Province).
- Serological evidence for human disease was first documented in 1965. [8]



Graph: Peru. Venezuelan equine encephalitis, cases

Notes:
1. Two fatal cases were reported during 2005 to 2006. [9]

Seroprevalence surveys:
23% of persons in Iquitos (2008 publication) [10]
3% of febrile illness in Iquitos (1993 to 1995) [11]

The principal vector is *Culex (Melaniconion) gnomatus/Cx. vomerifer* complex.

Notable outbreaks:
1994 - An outbreak (3 cases) was reported among Peruvian army troops in the Amazon region. [12] [13]
2008 (publication year) - An outbreak was reported in urban areas of Iquitos. [14]

References

1. Med Health R I 1999 Jan ;82(1):23-6.
2. Clin Microbiol Rev 1994 Jan ;7(1):89-116.
3. Infect Dis Clin North Am 1991 Mar ;5(1):73-102.
4. Calif Med 1953 Aug ;79(2):73-7.
5. Calif Med 1956 Jun ;84(6):413-9.
6. Calif Med 1956 Feb ;84(2):98-100.
7. Emerg Infect Dis 2004 May ;10(5):880-8.
8. Am J Epidemiol 1975 Apr ;101(4):347-55.
9. Emerg Infect Dis 2010 Mar ;16(3):553-6.
10. PLoS Negl Trop Dis 2008 ;2(12):e349.
11. Am J Trop Med Hyg 1998 Jan ;58(1):35-40.
12. Am J Trop Med Hyg 1997 Jun ;56(6):661-7.
13. Am J Trop Med Hyg 1998 Jan ;58(1):35-40.
14. PLoS Negl Trop Dis 2008 ;2(12):e349.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Vibrio parahaemolyticus infection

Agent	BACTERIUM Vibrio parahaemolyticus A facultative gram-negative bacillus
Reservoir	Marine water Seafood Fish
Vector	None
Vehicle	Seafood
Incubation Period	10h - 20h (range 2h - 4d)
Diagnostic Tests	Stool culture - alert laboratory when this organism is suspected.
Typical Adult Therapy	Supportive
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Clinical Hints	Vomiting and explosive diarrhea, 4 to 24 hours following ingestion of seafood (often steamed crabs); diarrhea may persist for 7 to 10 days; case fatality rate = 0.1%.
Synonyms	Vibrio parahaemolyticus. ICD9: 005.4 ICD10: A05.3

Clinical

Symptoms usually begin within 10 to 20 hours after ingestion of seafood, and persist for 2 to 10 days.
- Illness is characterized by vomiting (50%), abdominal pain and watery or explosive diarrhea.
- Fever is noted in 25% of patients.
- Dysentery has been described in some cases. [1]

Rare instances of bacteremia and extra-intestinal infection are reported. [2-4]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

Vibrio parahaemolyticus infection in Peru

Notable outbreaks:

1994 - An outbreak (279 cases) of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* infection was reported among military personnel in Lima. [5]

References

1. J Infect Dis 2002 Dec 1;186(11):1615-20.
2. N Z Med J 2008 Oct 3;121(1283):99-101.
3. Rev Chilena Infectol 2009 Aug ;26(4):360-2.
4. J Med Microbiol 2010 Feb ;59(Pt 2):235-8.
5. Clin Infect Dis 1995 Dec ;21(6):1513-4.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Western equine encephalitis

Agent	VIRUS - RNA. Togaviridae, Alphavirus: Western equine encephalitis virus
Reservoir	Bird Horse Amphibian Reptile
Vector	Mosquito (Culex tarsalis)
Vehicle	None
Incubation Period	5d - 15d
Diagnostic Tests	Viral culture (CSF, blood, brain tissue). Serology. Nucleic acid amplification. Biosafety level 2.
Typical Adult Therapy	Supportive
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Vaccine	Western equine encephalitis
Clinical Hints	Headache, back pain, vomiting, meningitis and encephalitis; disease most severe in children; most often encountered in late summer and autumn in temperate regions; resolves after 5 to 10 days; case fatality rate = 5%.
Synonyms	WEE. ICD9: 062.1 ICD10: A83.1

Clinical

Clinical features of eastern encephalitis (EEE) [1] , western equine encephalitis (WEE) and Venezuelan equine encephalitis (VEE) are similar, and will be discussed as a group. [2] [3]

EEE and WEE infections begin with headache, high fever, chills and vomiting.
• Vertigo, sore throat and respiratory symptoms are common in WEE infection.
• CNS involvement is heralded by confusion and somnolence which may progress to coma.
• Focal or generalized seizures are most common in younger patients.
• Physical examination reveals nuchal rigidity, depressed or hyperactive reflexes, tremors, or spastic paralysis.

The peripheral blood reveals a leukocytosis, more prominent in EEE than in WEE.
• Cerebrospinal fluid protein levels are elevated.
• WEE tends to produce a lymphocytic pleocytosis of 50 to 500/mm3; and EEE of 600 to 2000/mm3 .

Sequelae are most severe following EEE infection, and include mental retardation, behavioral changes, seizure disorders and paralysis.
• Sequelae occur in 30% of infants recovering from WEE, and 70% of infants recovering from EEE.
• Parkinsonism may occur in adults following WEE.

VEE is often characterized by a mild flu-like illness in endemic countries.
• Overt infection is heralded by fever, chills, myalgia, headache with or without photophobia, hyperesthesia, and vomiting.
• Sore throat is noted in some cases.
• 4% of children and less than 1% of adults progress to overt encephalitis, a few days to a week following the prodrome.
• Encephalitis is characterized by nuchal rigidity, ataxia, convulsions, coma, and paralysis.
• Lymphopenia, is common, often associated with neutropenia and mild thrombocytopenia.
• Hepatic dysfunction is common, and CSF examination reveals a few hundred lymphocytes.
• The case-fatality rate is less than 1%, but increases to 20% in cases of encephalitis.

WEE is characterized by a case-to-infection ratio of approximately 1/1,000 for adults, 1/60 for children and 1/1 for infants.
• Respiratory symptoms and overt pneumonia are common. [4]
• Younger patients tend to suffer more severe disease, with rapid onset of symptoms, presence of seizures and permanent neurological residua. [5]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 7 countries. Although Western equine encephalitis is not endemic to Peru, imported, expatriate or other presentations of the disease have been associated with this country.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Western equine encephalitis in Peru

The virus has been identified in mosquitoes in the Amazon basin region.

References

1. Med Health R I 1999 Jan ;82(1):23-6.
2. Clin Microbiol Rev 1994 Jan ;7(1):89-116.
3. Infect Dis Clin North Am 1991 Mar ;5(1):73-102.
4. Calif Med 1956 Jun ;84(6):413-9.
5. Calif Med 1956 Feb ;84(2):98-100.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Whipple's disease

Agent	BACTERIUM. Actinomycetes, Tropheryma whipplei A gram positive bacillus
Reservoir	Unknown
Vector	None
Vehicle	None
Incubation Period	Unknown
Diagnostic Tests	Identification of inclusions in lamina propria (other tissues). Tissue culture. Nucleic acid amplification.
Typical Adult Therapy	Ceftriaxone 2.0 g IV daily X 14 days. OR Penicillin G 6 to 324 million units daily + + streptomycin 1 g daily X 14d. Then: Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim 800/160 mg PO BID X 1 year. OR Doxycycline 100 mg PO BID X 1 year
Typical Pediatric Therapy	This disease is not described in children
Clinical Hints	A chronic multisystem disorder characterized by weight loss, diarrhea, abdominal and joint pain; dermal hyperpigmentation, fever and lymphadenopathy often present; PAS-positive macrophages present in intestinal biopsy material.
Synonyms	Intestinal lipodystrophy, Lipophagic granulomatosis, Mesenteric chyladenectasis, Steatorrhea arthropericarditica, Tropheryma whipplei. ICD9: 040.2 ICD10: K90.8

Clinical

The typical patient has a history of recurrent arthralgia or arthritis involving multiple joints for several years. [1]
• Joint complaints precede systemic and gastrointestinal disease in approximately one-third of patients [2] , and may persist for years in the absence of diarrhea. [3]
• Infection of prosthetic joints has been reported. [4]
• Diarrhea, low-grade fever and weight loss are characteristic, and hyperpigmentation is present in 50% of patients.
• Generalized lymphadenopathy is common.
• A syndrome of dementia and obesity or ataxia linked associated with *T. whipplei* infection has been recently described. [5]

As many as one third of the patients develop cardiac involvement characterized by the presence of systolic murmurs, a pericardial friction rub, congestive heart failure, and nonspecific electrocardiographic changes. [6]
• The most common pathological changes are endocarditis [7] [8] with negative blood cultures, presenting with thickened and deformed mitral or aortic valves. [9]
• In one series, Whipple's disease was identified in 6.3% of patients with culture-negative endocarditis (2011 publication) [10]
• 30 to 40% of patients develop pleuritic chest pain, chronic nonproductive cough, and dyspnea.
• The chest X-ray may show a pleural effusion or pulmonary infiltrates.
• Isolated *T. whipplei* endocarditis may occur without other systemic features of Whipple's disease. [11]

Recurrence of symptoms following therapy may represent an immune reconstitution syndrome. [12]

Tropheryma whipplei was isolated from 6.4% of blood specimens from febrile patients with cough (Senegal, 2008 to 2009) [13]

Other features of Whipple's disease include personality changes or dementia [14-16] , hypersomnia [17] , amnesic syndrome [18] , peripheral or cranial nerve neuropathy [19] , encephalitis [20] [21] , cerebral pseudotumor [22] [23] , chronic headache [24] , endocarditis [25-28] , pericarditis [29] , pneumonia [30] , pulmonary hypertension [31] , subcutaneous nodules, anemia, myoclonus, ataxia [32] , chorioretinitis [33] , vitritis [34] , uveitis [35] [36] , salcroiliitis [37] and spondylitis [38] , hypoalbuminemia and hypokalemia. [39]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

References

1. Lancet Infect Dis 2008 Mar ;8(3):179-90.
2. Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol 2004 Oct ;2(10):849-60.
3. J Clin Microbiol 2009 Feb ;47(2):492-5.
4. J Clin Microbiol 2008 Apr ;46(4):1556-7.
5. BMC Infect Dis 2011 ;11:171.
6. Medicine (Baltimore) 2010 Sep ;89(5):337-45.
7. Rev Med Interne 2005 Oct ;26(10):784-90.
8. Ann Cardiol Angeiol (Paris) 2011 Jan 8;
9. Eur J Echocardiogr 2008 May ;9(3):426-7.
10. J Clin Microbiol 2011 Nov 30;
11. Int J Infect Dis 2011 Aug 29;
12. Ann Intern Med 2010 Dec 7;153(11):710-7.
13. Clin Infect Dis 2010 Sep 1;51(5):515-21.
14. Clin Neurol Neurosurg 2008 Jul ;110(7):747-9.
15. Pract Neurol 2008 Oct ;8(5):311-7.
16. Dtsch Med Wochenschr 2011 Jun ;136(24):1312-5.
17. Arq Neuropsiquiatr 2006 Sep ;64(3B):865-8.
18. Cogn Behav Neurol 2010 Mar ;23(1):49-51.
19. Curr Infect Dis Rep 2006 Jun ;8(4):301-6.
20. Rev Med Interne 2011 Aug ;32(8):513-6.
21. Arch Neurol 2011 Nov ;68(11):1471-3.
22. Acta Neurochir (Wien) 2009 Feb ;151(2):173-5.
23. J Neurol Sci 2011 Sep 15;308(1-2):1-8.
24. J Gen Intern Med 2008 Dec ;23(12):2131-3.
25. J Clin Microbiol 2007 Jun ;45(6):2078-81.
26. J Med Case Reports 2010 ;4:245.
27. Am J Med 2010 Oct ;123(10):962.e1-4.
28. Clin Microbiol Infect 2010 Aug ;16(8):1213-22.
29. Can J Cardiol 2009 Mar ;25(3):e89-91.
30. Emerg Infect Dis 2010 Feb ;16(2):258-63.
31. Can Respir J 2011 Sep ;18(5):e70-2.
32. J Neurol Sci 2010 Oct 15;297(1-2):97-100.
33. Semin Arthritis Rheum 2009 Apr ;38(5):403-6.
34. Transpl Infect Dis 2008 Dec ;10(6):413-8.
35. Ophthalmologe 2008 Nov ;105(11):1046, 1048-51.
36. Medicine (Baltimore) 2008 May ;87(3):167-76.
37. Acta Clin Belg 2008 Mar-Apr;63(2):107-11.
38. Orphanet J Rare Dis 2009 ;4:13.
39. Postgrad Med J 2000 Dec ;76(902):760-6.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Yaws

Agent	BACTERIUM. Treponema pallidum subsp. pertenue: microaerophilic gram-negative spirochete
Reservoir	Human ? Non-human primate
Vector	None
Vehicle	Contact ? Insect bite ? Fomite
Incubation Period	3w - 5w (range 10d - 12w)
Diagnostic Tests	VDRL and antitreponemal tests (FTA, MHTP) positive as in syphilis.
Typical Adult Therapy	Benzathine Penicillin G 1.2 million units IM as single dose. A single oral dose of Azithromycin may also be effective.
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Benzathine Penicillin G : Weight <14kg: 300,000u IM Weight 14 to 28kg: 600,000u IM Weight >28kg - 1.2 million u IM A single oral dose of Azithromycin may also be effective.
Clinical Hints	Dermal papillomata, periostitis and soft tissue suppuration; regional lymphadenopathy common; relapses often seen during initial 5 years of illness; gummas and hyperkeratotic plaques in later stages.
Synonyms	Anakhre, Bouba, Breda's disease, Charlouis' Disease, Frambesia, Gangosa, Goundou, Granuloma tropicum, Gundo, Henpue, Henpuye, Ogo Mutilans, Parangi, Patek, Pian, Treponema pallidum subsp pertenue. ICD9: 102 ICD10: A66

Clinical

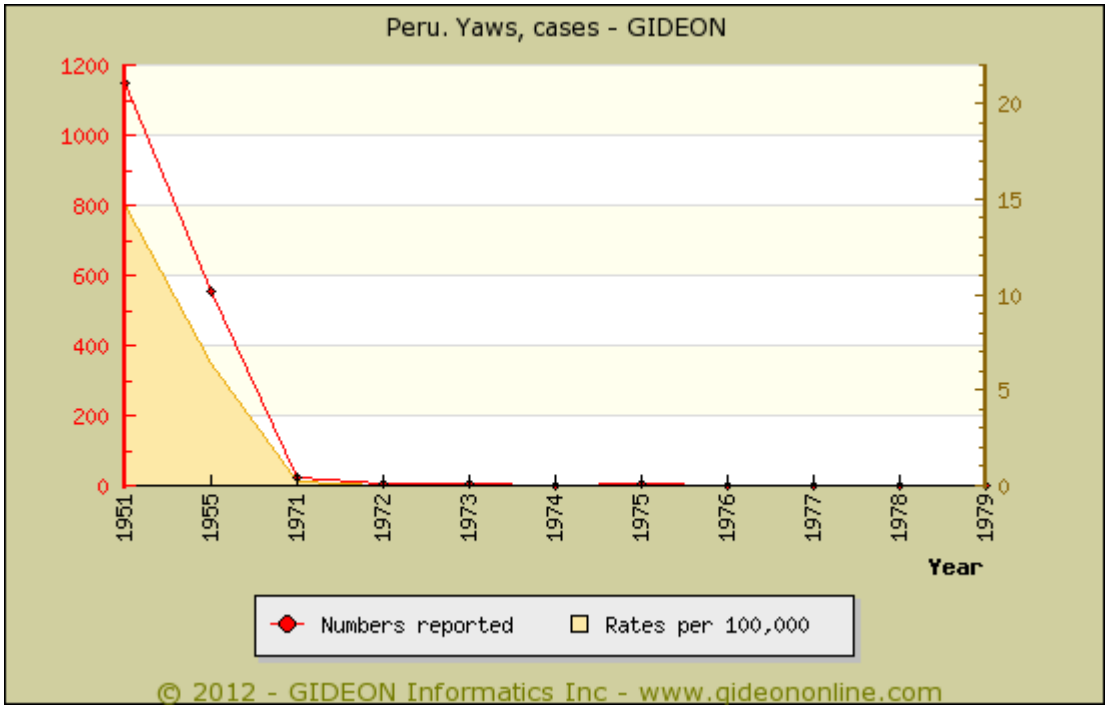
Yaws has three clinical stages. [1] [2]
• Stage 1 is characterized by the a variety of flat and/or raised skin lesions.
• Stage 2 (Gangosa Syndrome, Ogo, or Rhinopharyngitis Mutilans) may involve the bones, joints, and/or skin.
• Stage 3 (Goundou Syndrome, Henpue, Henpuye, Gundo, or Anakhre) may also involve the bones, joints, and/or skin.

After an incubation period of approximately 3 weeks, a primary painless 2 to 5 cm pruritic papule ("mother yaw") appears at the site of inoculation. [3]
• The lesions may ulcerate, but generally heal completely after 3 to 6 months.
• Secondary lesions appear in crops from weeks to months later, measure 1 to 5 cm and tend to ulcerate or take the shape of raspberries (frambesoids), round or discoidal papillomas. [4]
• Osteoperiostitis may be evident at this stage [5] ; however systemic symptoms are usually not present
• The secondary stage may persist for up to 6 months, and relapse over periods as long as 10 years. [6]
• The third stage is characterized by destructive necrotic and gummatous lesions of skin, bone, nasopharynx and contiguous structures.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 63 countries.

Yaws in Peru

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



Graph: Peru. Yaws, cases

Notes:
1. Yaws has been confined to tropical areas in the eastern region.

References

1. J Am Acad Dermatol 1993 Oct ;29(4):519-35; quiz 536-8.
2. Bull World Health Organ 1951 ;4(2):201-46.
3. Microbes Infect 2002 Jan ;4(1):83-94.
4. Clin Dermatol 2006 May-Jun;24(3):181-90.
5. Clin Infect Dis 2011 Mar 15;52(6):771-4.
6. Bull World Health Organ 1956 ;15(6):869-96.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Yellow fever

Agent	VIRUS - RNA. Flaviridae, Flavivirus: Yellow fever virus
Reservoir	Human Mosquito Monkey ? Marsupial
Vector	Mosquito - Stegomyia (Aedes), Haemagogus, Sabethes
Vehicle	None
Incubation Period	3d - 6d (range 2.5d - 14d)
Diagnostic Tests	Viral culture (blood, liver). Serology. Nucleic acid amplification. Biosafety level 3.
Typical Adult Therapy	Supportive
Typical Pediatric Therapy	As for adult
Vaccine	Yellow fever
Clinical Hints	Headache, backache, vomiting, myalgias, jaundice, hemorrhagic diathesis, relative bradycardia and leukopenia; illness is often biphasic; 10% to 60% die within 7 days of onset.
Synonyms	Bulan fever, Febbre gialla, Febre amarela, Fever of Fernando Po, Fever of the blight of Benin, Fiebre amarilla, Fievre jaune, Gelbfieber, Gele koorts, Gul feber, Gula febern, Inflammatory fever, Kendal's disease, Magdalena fever, Maladie de Siam, Pest of Havana, Stranger's fever. ICD9: 060 ICD10: A95

Clinical

WHO Case definition for surveillance: [1]
Clinical description
• Characterized by acute onset of fever followed by jaundice within 2 weeks of onset of first symptoms.
• Hemorrhagic manifestations and signs of renal failure may occur.
Laboratory criteria for diagnosis
• Isolation of yellow fever virus, or
• Presence of yellow fever specific IgM or a four-fold or greater rise in serum IgG levels in paired sera (acute and convalescent) or
• Positive post-mortem liver histopathology or detection of yellow fever antigen in tissues by immunohistochemistry or
• Detection of yellow fever virus genomic sequences in blood or organs by PCR
Case classification
• Suspected: A case that is compatible with the clinical description.
• Probable: A suspected case with presence of yellow fever IgM antibody (in the absence of vaccination within 30 days); or positive postmortem liver histopathology; or an epidemiological link to a confirmed case or outbreak.
• Confirmed: A probable case; and a fourfold or greater increased in antibody titers; or presence of yellow fever neutralization antibody; or detection of yellow fever virus, viral genome or antigen in blood or tissues.

The clinical presentation of yellow fever can range from a self-limited flu-like illness to overwhelming hemorrhagic fever, with a case-fatality rate of 50%. [2]
• As many as 50% of infections may be clinically inapparent.

Infection is heralded by abrupt onset of fever, headache, and myalgias associated with conjunctival injection, facial flushing, relative bradycardia (Faget's sign) and leukopenia. [3]
• Although most cases do not progress beyond this stage, a remission of fever for a few hours to several days may be followed by high fever, headache, lumbosacral pain, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, and somnolence.
• At this stage, the patient exhibits icteric hepatitis and a hemorrhagic diathesis with prominent bleeding from the gastrointestinal tract, epistaxis, bleeding gums, and petechial and purpuric hemorrhages.
• Weakness, prostration, protracted vomiting and albuminuria are prominent.
• Deepening jaundice and elevations in serum transaminase levels continue for several days, accompanied by azotemia and progressive oliguria.
• Direct bilirubin levels rise to 5 to 10 mg/dl, while alkaline phosphatase levels are only slightly raised.
• Eventually, hypotension, shock, and metabolic acidosis develop, compounded by myocardial dysfunction and arrhythmias.
• Additional findings may include acute tubular necrosis, confusion, seizures, and coma.
• CSF examination reveals an elevated protein level without pleocytosis.
• Death usually occurs within 7 to 10 days after onset.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to 47 countries.

Yellow fever in Peru

Peru is designated a COUNTRY WITH RISK OF YELLOW FEVER VIRUS TRANSMISSION.

Yellow fever is currently or recently reported in:
Amazonas Department
Ancash Department
Ayacucho Department [4]
Chanchamayo Province:
- Chanchamayo District
- Perene District
- San Luis Sevaro District
- Viloc District

Coronel Portillo Province:
- Calleria District

Cuzco Department:
- Echerate District
- Kosipata

Huallaga Province:
- Bellavista District
- Saposoa District

Huamalies Province:
- Monzon District

Huanuco Department:
- Cholon District
- Daniel Alomia Robles District
- Huanuco District
- Jose Crespo y Castillo District

Huanta Province:
- San Jose Santillana District

Junin Department:
- Perene District
- Pichanaqu District

La Convencion Province:
- Echarte District
- Kitani District
- Maranura District
- Santa Ana District

La Mar Province:
- Anco y Santa Rosa District

Lamas Province:
- Lamas District
- Tabalazos District

Leoncio Prado Province:
- Alonia Robles District
- Aucayacu District
- J. C. Castello District
- Leoncio Prado District
- Monzon District
- P. Luyando District
- Rupa District

Loreto Department:
- Iquitos District
- Puinahua District
- Ramon Castilla District
- San Pablo District

Madre de Dios Department:
- Huepetuhe District
- Laberinto District
- Manu District

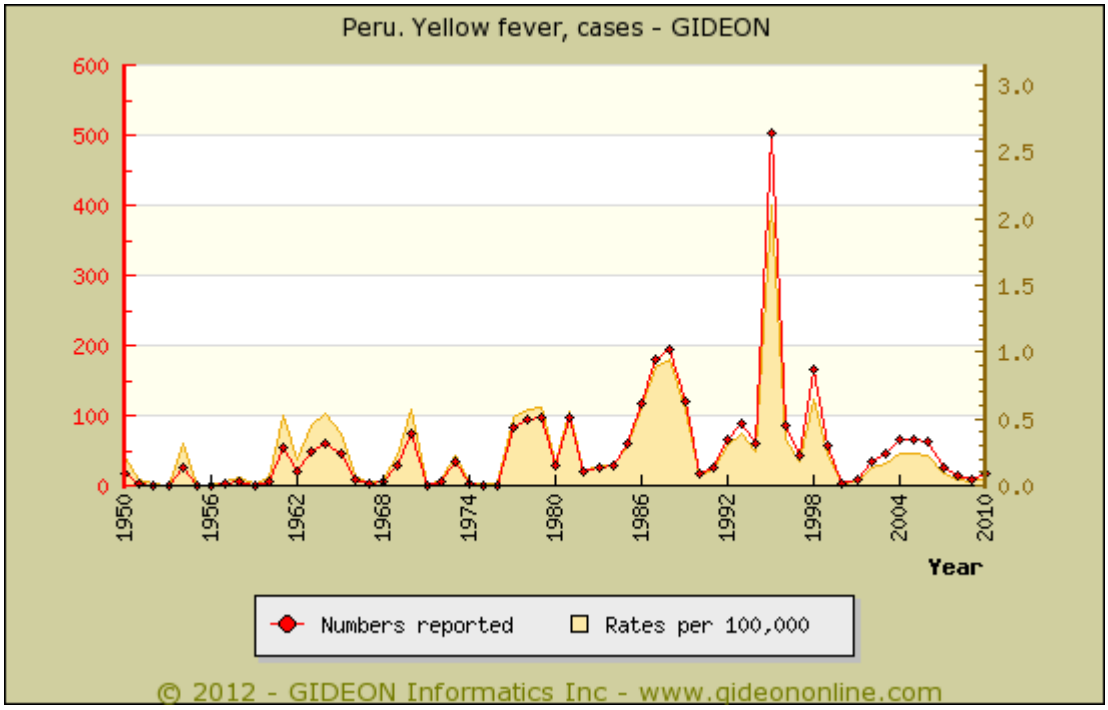
Manu Province:
- Madre de Dios District
- Manu District

Maranon Province:

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

- Cholon District
- Mariscal Caceres Province:
  - Campanilla District
- Padre Abad Province:
  - Padre Abad District
- Pasco Department
- Puno Department
- Sandia Province:
  - San Juan del Oro District
  - San Roman District
  - Vilcabamba District
- San Martin Department:
  - Campanilla District
  - La Banda de Shiclayo District
  - Moyobamba District
  - Nueva Cajamarca District
- San Martin Province:
  - Alonso de Alvarado District
  - Jepelacio District
  - Juan Guerra District
  - Moyamba District
  - Sauce District
- Santipo Province:
  - Coviriali District
  - Mazamari District
  - Pangoa District
  - Pinchanali District
  - Rio Negro District
  - Rio Tambo District
  - Satipo District
- Tambopata Province:
  - Inambari District
  - Las Piedras District
  - Tambopata District
- Tocache Province:
  - La Polovora District
  - Nueva Progreso District
  - Tochache District
  - Uchiza District
- Ucayali Department
- Ucayali Province:
  - Contamana District
  - Purus District

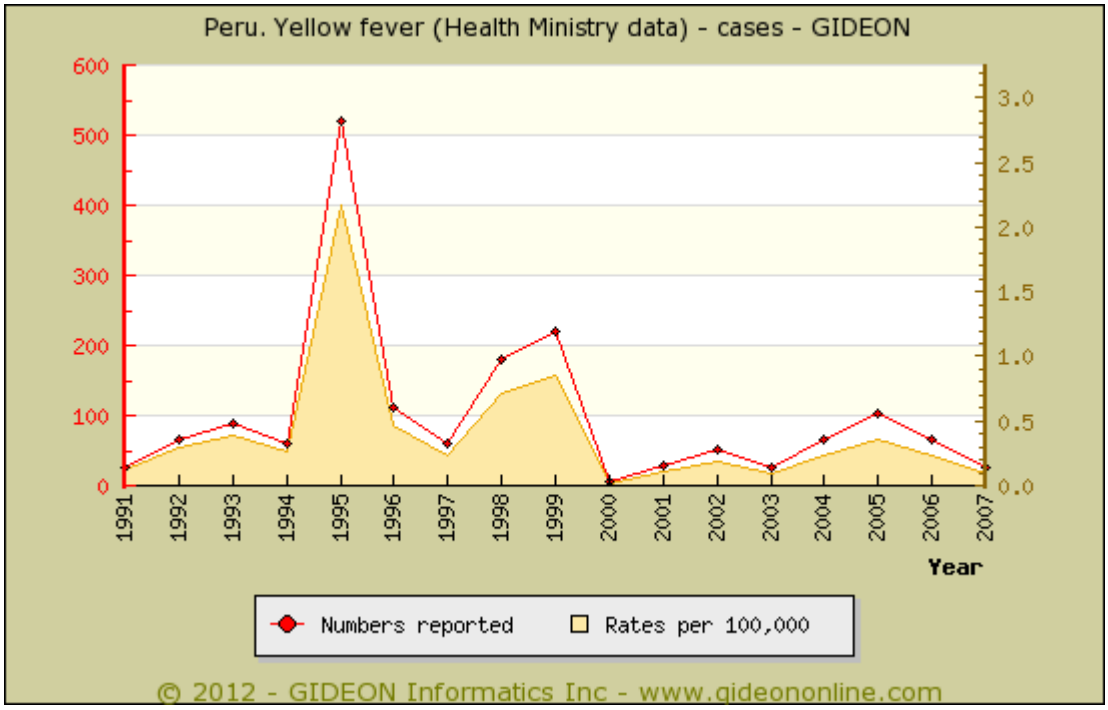
© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



Graph: Peru. Yellow fever, cases

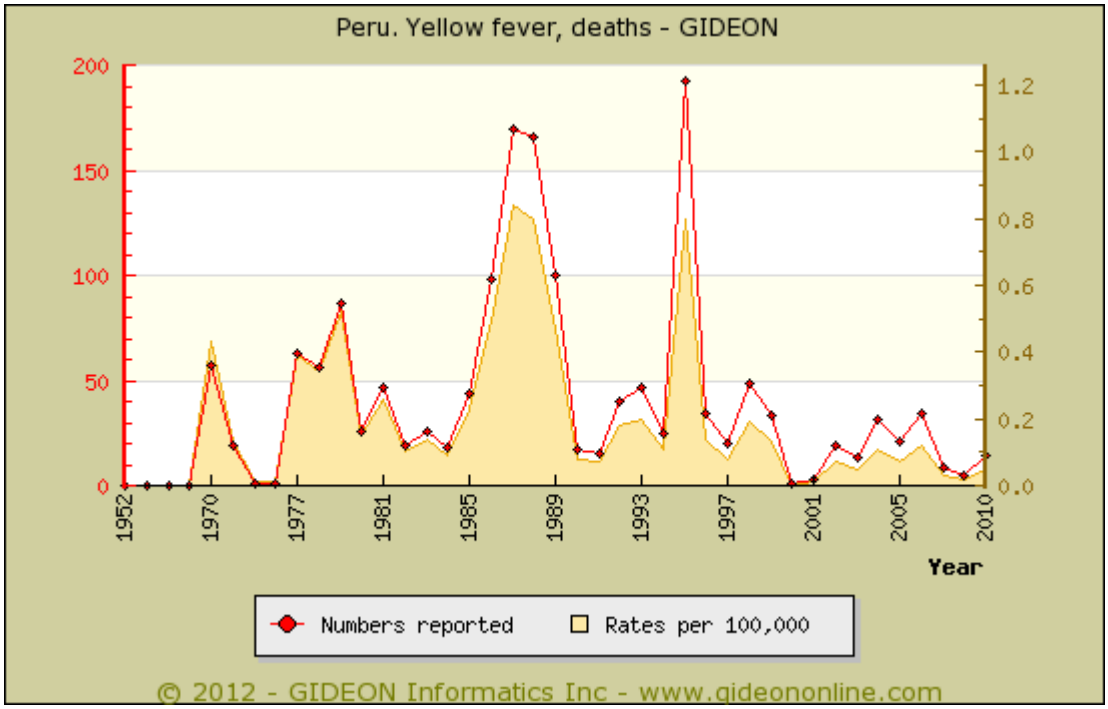
Notes:
1. Epidemics were recorded in Peru in 1842, 1852, 1854 and 1869.
2. Peru accounted for 41.5% of all Latin American cases during 1989 to 1993 and 50% of the world's cases in 1995.
3. 15 cases (9 cases) were confirmed by WHO in 2008; 8 (5 fatal) in 2009. [5]
Individual years:
1995 - From Junin, Huanuco and San Martin Departments.
1998 - Most in Cuzco Department, with additional cases in Huancavelica, Junin, Loreto, Madre de Dios, Puno and San Martin departments.
1999 - From San Martin (26 cases), Ayacucho, Huanuco and Junin departments.
2001 - From Loreto (Puinahua, San Pablo and Iquitos districts).
2004 - From Cuzco, Huanuco, Junin, Larteo, Madre de Dios and San Martin Departments.
2006 - Included 19 cases in Junin and 12 in Amazonas. [6]
2008 - Included cases in San Martin and Mariscal Caceres. [7]
2011 - Included a fatal case in Huanta Province. [8]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



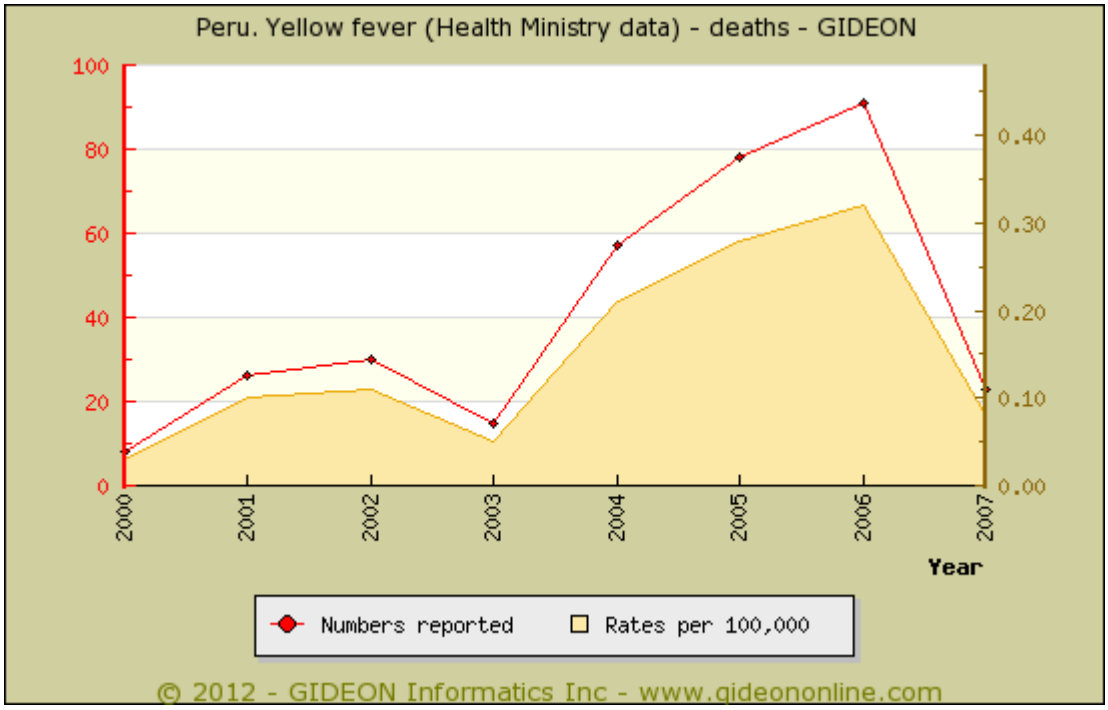
Graph: Peru. Yellow fever (Health Ministry data) - cases

Notes:
1. 371 cases (182 fatal) were reported during 2000 to 2007 - 111 in San Martin, 79 in Amazonas, 73 in Junin, 27 in Cuzco and 26 in Loreto.



Graph: Peru. Yellow fever, deaths

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

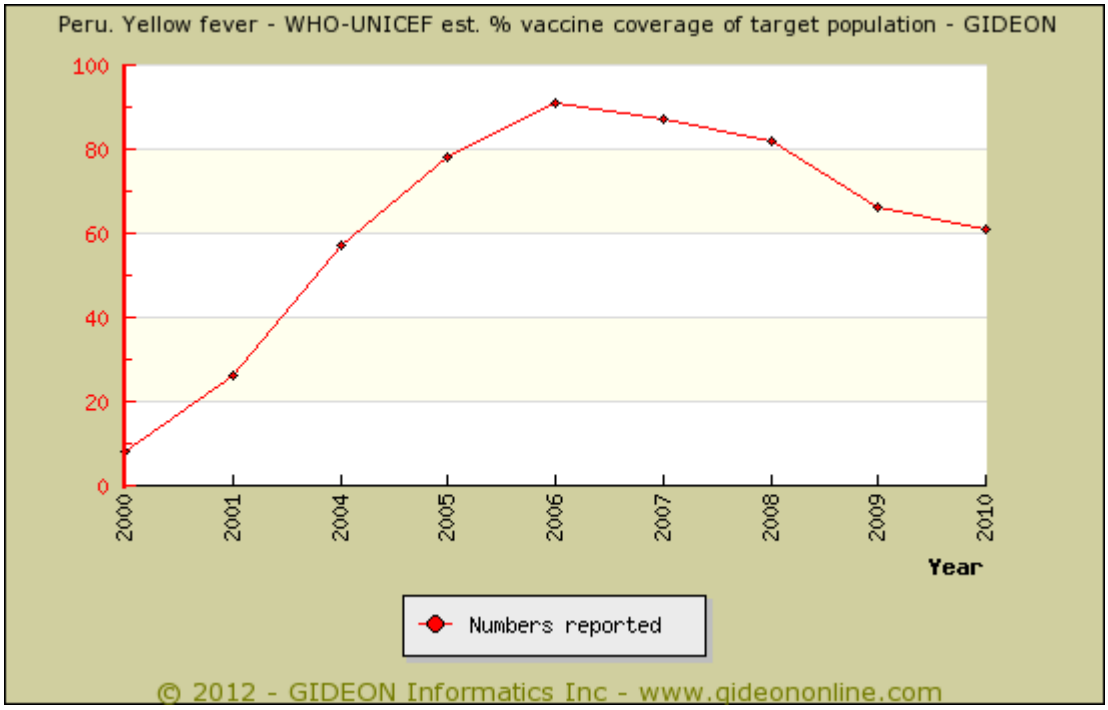


Graph: Peru. Yellow fever (Health Ministry data) - deaths

Stegomyia (Aedes) aegypti has reappeared in Lima during recent years. [9]

Vaccine Schedule:
BCG - birth
DT - 3,4 months (National ESAVI)
DTwP - 2, 3, 4 months; Part of country
DTwPHibHep - 2, 4 months; Part of country
HepB - birth; 2, 4 months
Hib - 2, 4 months
MMR - 12 months
MR - 15-19 years
OPV - 2, 3, 4 months
Pneumo conj - 3, 5, 12 months
Rotavirus - 2,4 months
TT/Td - 15-49 years (x2)
Yellow fever - 9 months [local population living in endemic areas]

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.



Graph: Peru. Yellow fever - WHO-UNICEF est. % vaccine coverage of target population

Notes:
1. Five cases (4 confirmed, 1 probable) of fatal viscerotropic disease associated with yellow fever vaccine were reported during November 2007 to March 2008. [10]

Proof of vaccination is **NOT** required
- CDC (The United States Centers for Disease Control) recommends vaccination for all travelers >=9 months of age going to the following areas <2,300 m in elevation: the entire regions of Amazonas, Loreto, Madre de Dios, San Martin, and Ucayali and designated areas of the following regions: far northeastern Ancash; northern Apurimac; northern and northeastern Ayacucho; northern and eastern Cajamarca; northwestern, northern, and northeastern Cusco; far northern Huancavelica; northern, central, and eastern Huanuco; northern and eastern Junin; eastern La Libertad; central and eastern Pasco; eastern Piura; and northern Puno.
- Generally not recommended for travelers whose itinerary is limited to the following areas west of the Andes: the entire regions of Lambayeque and Tumbes and the designated areas of west-central Cajamarca and western Piura.
- Not recommended for travelers whose itineraries are limited to the following areas: all areas >2,300 m in elevation, areas west of the Andes not listed above, the cities of Cuzco and Lima, Machu Picchu, and the Inca Trail.

Notable outbreaks:

1995 - An outbreak (503 cases, 192 fatal) of yellow fever was reported. [11]

References

1. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 2010 Nov 19;85(47):465-72.
2. Clin Lab Med 2002 Dec ;22(4):981-1020, viii.
3. Lancet Infect Dis 2001 Aug ;1(1):11-20.
4. Bull Pan Am Health Organ 1984 ;18(2):172-9.
5. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 2011 Jan 21;86(4):25-36.
6. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 2008 Feb 22;83(8):60-76.
7. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20080608.1823
8. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20111111.3347
9. Mem Inst Oswaldo Cruz 2001 Jul ;96(5):657-8.
10. ProMED <promedmail.org> archive: 20080402.1210
11. Emerg Infect Dis 2003 Aug ;9(8):926-33.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Yersiniosis

Agent	BACTERIUM. Yersinia enterocolitica and Yersinia pseudotuberculosis A facultative gram-negative bacillus
Reservoir	Pig Rodent Rabbit Sheep Goat Cattle Horse Dog Cat Bat
Vector	None
Vehicle	Food Water Meat Dairy products Vegetables Fecal-oral Blood
Incubation Period	4d - 7d (range 1d - 11d)
Diagnostic Tests	Culture stool, blood. Alert laboratory when these organisms are suspected.
Typical Adult Therapy	Stool precautions; diarrhea is self-limited. If severe disease - Ciprofloxacin 500 mg BID X 5 to 7d. OR Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Stool precautions; diarrhea is self-limited. If severe disease - Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim 20 mg-4 mg/kg BID X 5 to 7d
Clinical Hints	Fever, diarrhea, right lower quadrant pain; fecal leucocytes present; may be associated with rheumatologic manifestations such as erythema multiforme, Reiter's syndrome and chronic arthritis.
Synonyms	Yersinia enterocolitica, Yersinia pseudotuberculosis, Yersiniose. ICD9: 008.44 ICD10: A04.6,A28.2

Clinical

Yersinia enterocolitica infection typically presents as febrile diarrhea, and occasionally bloody diarrhea.
• Lower abdominal pain without diarrhea occurs in over 15% of cases, and may mimic acute appendicitis. [1-5]
• Pharyngitis [6] and tonsillitis [7] are encountered ; and metastatic infection of bone, spleen, meninges or other organs may occur. [8-10]
• Chronic arthritis, erythema nodosum, Reiter's syndrome [11] , glomerulonephritis and carditis are also encountered.
• Reactive arthritis has been reported in over 20% of cases [12] [13]
• *Yersinia enterocolitica* septicemia (associated with transfusion of contaminated red blood cell products) is fatal in over 50% of cases. [14]

Yersinia enterocolitica is one of at least a dozen *Yersinia* species encountered in humans. See the Microbiology module for further details.

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2000 Oct ;19(10):954-8.
2. Infect Dis Clin North Am 1988 Sep ;2(3):625-41.
3. Emerg Radiol 2008 Mar ;15(2):123-6.
4. Pediatr Surg Int 1998 Jan ;13(1):2-5.
5. Acta Paediatr 2011 Jul ;100(7):1028-32.
6. Am J Med 1987 Mar 23;82(3 Spec No):636-7.
7. Acta Otorrinolaringol Esp 2011 Sep-Oct;62(5):381-4.
8. J Clin Microbiol 2010 Sep ;48(9):3438-9.
9. J Clin Microbiol 2010 Sep ;48(9):3438-9.
10. Am J Med 2008 Mar ;121(3):e1.
11. Scand J Infect Dis 1971 ;3(1):83-5.
12. J Rheumatol 2008 Mar ;35(3):480-7.
13. Rev Rhum Engl Ed 1999 Jan 30;66(1 Suppl):14S-18S; discussion 19S.
14. Clin Infect Dis 2011 Sep ;53(6):583-91.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Zygomycosis

Agent	FUNGUS. Zygomycota, Zygomycetes, Mucorales: Mucor spp., Rhizopus spp., Lichtheimia (formerly Absidia) spp, Saksenaea spp, et al
Reservoir	Saprophytes
Vector	None
Vehicle	Air Bandages Contact
Incubation Period	Variable
Diagnostic Tests	Fungal smear and culture.
Typical Adult Therapy	Amphotericin B to maximum dose 0.8 mg/kg/d; and to total dose of 3g. Excision as indicated
Typical Pediatric Therapy	Amphotericin B max dose 0.8 mg/kg/d; and to total dose of 40 mg/kg. Excision as indicated
Clinical Hints	Periorbital pain, sinusitis, and palatal, nasal or cerebral infarcts; occurs in the setting of preexisting acidosis (diabetes, uremia); pulmonary infection may complicate leukemia.
Synonyms	Absidia, Actinomucor, Apophysomyces, Cokeromyces, Cunninghamella, Hormographiella, Lichtheimia, Lichtheimia, Mucor, Mucormycosis, Mycocladus, Phycomycosis, Rhizomucor, Rhizopus, Saksenaea, Syncephalastrum. ICD9: 117.7 ICD10: B46

Clinical

Infection is most commonly associated with hyperglycemia, metabolic (diabetic, uremic) acidosis, corticosteroid therapy and neutropenia [1] , transplantation, heroin injection or administration of desferoxamine. [2]
• Major risk factors identified in children are neutropenia, diabetes mellitus, and prematurity. [3]
• Virtually any organ can be involved [4-7] ; however, most infections involve the paranasal sinuses and contiguous structures (orbit, cavernous sinus, cranial nerves, cerebral arteries), lungs, skin [8] [9] and gastrointestinal tract. [10]

Disease manifestations reflect the mode of transmission, with rhinocerebral and pulmonary diseases being most common. [11]
• Cutaneous [12] , gastrointestinal, and allergic diseases are also seen.
• The Mucorales are associated with blood vessel invasion, often leading to thrombosis, infarction and tissue destruction.
• Rare cases of sinusitis have been ascribed to *Actinomucor elegans*.
• Dissemination is common.
• Therapy must be started early and consists of antifungal drugs, surgical intervention, and reversal

Rhinocerebral zygomycosis initially manifests with headache (often unilateral), fever, facial pain, diplopia, lacrimation, and nasal stuffiness.
• As the infection spreads, necrotic lesions appear in the turbinates, nose, paranasal skin or hard palate. [13]
• Rare cases of mycotic mandibular osteomyelitis have been reported.
• Chemosis, proptosis, and external ophthalmoplegia may occur.
• Cranial nerve abnormalities are common (nerves II through VII, IX, and X) [14] , and blindness may ensue following invasion of the cavernous sinus, ophthalmic artery, and orbit.
• Hemiparesis, seizures, or monocular blindness suggest advanced disease.
• Invasion of the internal carotid artery in the cavernous sinus can occur, with metastatic lesions in the frontoparietal cortex and deepening coma.

Pulmonary zygomycosis presents with nonspecific symptoms such as fever, cough and dyspnea. [15]
• Hemoptysis may occur with vascular invasion.
• Radiological findings include segmental consolidation which progresses to contiguous areas of the lung and may cavitate.
• In 74% of pulmonary zygomycosis cases, the infection is limited to the lung. [16]

Gastrointestinal zygomycosis usually affects patients with severe malnutrition, and may involve the stomach, ileum, and colon. [17]
• Clinical findings mimic intra-abdominal abscess.
• The diagnosis is often made at autopsy.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

Renal zygomycosis may mimic malignancy [18]

59 case reports (38 fatal) of neonatal zygomycosis had been published to July 2007 • 77% premature infants, 54% gastrointestinal and 36% dermal. [19]

Zygomycosis has a poor prognosis, with a mortality rate of 44%. [20]

This disease is endemic or potentially endemic to all countries.

References

1. Haematologica 2004 Feb ;89(2):207-14.
2. Curr Opin Infect Dis 2004 Dec ;17(6):517-25.
3. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2007 Aug ;26(8):723-7.
4. Cir Cir 2007 Nov-Dec;75(6):465-9.
5. Intern Med 2008 ;47(9):839-42.
6. Transpl Infect Dis 2008 Dec ;10(6):419-25.
7. Int J Surg Pathol 2011 Feb ;19(1):75-9.
8. Ann Plast Surg 2008 Apr ;60(4):433-6.
9. Indian J Dermatol Venereol Leprol 2008 Jul-Aug;74(4):367-70.
10. Clin Microbiol Rev 2005 Jul ;18(3):556-69.
11. Clin Infect Dis 2012 Feb ;54 Suppl 1:S55-60.
12. Clin Microbiol Infect 2009 Oct ;15 Suppl 5:41-5.
13. Clin Microbiol Infect 2004 Mar ;10 Suppl 1:31-47.
14. Case Report Med 2011 ;2011:216404.
15. Semin Respir Crit Care Med 2008 Apr ;29(2):111-20.
16. Am J Transplant 2009 Sep ;9(9):2166-71.
17. Med Mycol 2006 Nov ;44(7):683-7.
18. Am J Med Sci 2009 Oct ;338(4):330-3.
19. Am J Perinatol 2009 Sep ;26(8):565-73.
20. Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol Endod 2007 Nov ;104(5):e28-34.

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.

About GIDEON

GIDEON Informatics produces the GIDEON web application and the GIDEON ebooks series.

GIDEON online

GIDEON online is the world's premier global infectious disease knowledge management tool. GIDEON (Global Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology Online Network) is an easy to use, interactive and comprehensive web based tool that helps overcome information overload, save time and access a vast knowledge database. GIDEON is used for diagnosis and reference in the fields of Tropical and Infectious Diseases, Epidemiology, Microbiology, Antimicrobial Therapy and Occupational Toxicology.

Content

GIDEON is made up of three modules, which are updated continually: Infectious Diseases, Microbiology and Toxicology. The Infectious Diseases module encompasses 347 diseases, 231 countries, and 500+ anti-infective drugs and vaccines. Microbiology includes over 1,500 microbial taxa; and Toxicology, over 3,000 agents and 205 diseases. GIDEON's worldwide data sources access the entire world's literature and adhere to the standards of Evidence Based Medicine. Over 18,000 notes outline the status of specific infections within each country. Also featured are over 33,000 images, graphs, and interactive maps and more than 150,000 linked references.

Users

GIDEON is used in hospitals, universities (colleges and medical schools), private practice, Public Health departments and Military installations - by physicians (emergency room, infectious diseases, pediatrics and hospitalists), teachers, clinical microbiologists and health professionals. It is an ideal teaching tool for health care students, residents and fellows.

Accuracy

The Infectious Diseases Diagnosis module has been tested in a blinded multi-center field trial of 495 patients. The correct diagnosis was displayed in over 94% of cases, and was listed first in over 75%. GIDEON has been reviewed in numerous journals and is continually updated daily to maintain content and accuracy.

GIDEON ebooks

GIDEON ebooks complement the GIDEON web application by expanding easy access to the GIDEON's vast content without a subscription or continual internet access. Ebooks can be downloaded to a variety of devices and can be read anywhere. These ebooks summarize the status of individual infectious diseases, in every country of the world.

To learn more about GIDEON online, visit www.gideononline.com and follow our blog at www.gideononline.com/blog. For the latest list of GIDEON ebooks, visit www.gideononline.com/ebooks

© 2012 GIDEON Informatics, Inc. www.gideononline.com All Rights Reserved.