

TABLE 152e-2 INFECTIOUS DISEASES ASSOCIATED WITH DELAYED CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS THAT MAY PRESENT WITH ACUTE, CHRONIC, OR RELAPSING COURSES IN VETERANS RETURNING FROM RECENT FOREIGN WARS (CONTINUED)

Disease	Pathogen	Global Epidemiology	Mode of Transmission	Clinical Incubation Period	Symptoms/Signs	Diagnosis	Treatment	Prevention	Chapter
Melioidosis	<i>Burkholderia pseudomallei</i>	Southeast Asia	Percutaneous inoculation from environmental sources; respiratory route, including possible inhalation in dusts raised by helicopter blades during military operations	1–21 days; may become clinically apparent or relapse years after exposure	Chronic, suppurative skin and soft tissue infections; osteomyelitis; chronic cavity pneumonia; septicemia	Isolation of organism in culture	Ceftazidime or carbapenem; possible use of trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole as eradication therapy	Personal protective measures and wound hygiene	189
Echinococcal (hydatid) disease	<i>Echinococcus granulosus</i> ; <i>E. multilocularis</i>	Worldwide (<i>E. granulosus</i>); north Asia (<i>E. multilocularis</i>)	Ingestion of eggs from feces-contaminated soil	Months to years	Symptoms related to progressive enlargement of cystic lesions in liver, lungs, brain, bone	Immunologic assay (ELISA) in setting of consistent imaging picture	Albendazole therapy followed by surgical excision (with or without instillation of cysticidal agent)	Animal hygiene and control measures	260
Schistosomiasis	<i>Schistosoma haematobium</i> (urinary tract); <i>S. mansoni</i> , <i>S. japonicum</i> (biliary tract); <i>S. mekongi</i>	<i>S. mansoni</i> : Africa, southwest Asia, South America; <i>S. japonicum</i> : Far East; <i>S. mekongi</i> : southeast Asia; <i>S. haematobium</i> : Africa, southwest Asia	Freshwater via exposure to snail intermediate hosts	14–84 days for acute manifestations (Katayama fever); chronic manifestations over years	Katayama fever: fever, headache, malaise, dry cough, dyspnea, transient urticarial rash Chronic: Terminal hematuria, dysuria, frequency (<i>S. haematobium</i>); abdominal pain, eosinophilia, hepatosplenomegaly, sequelae of portal hypertension (<i>S. mansoni</i> , <i>S. japonicum</i>)	Urine or fecal examination for eggs; bladder biopsy; serology for antibodies to schistosomes	Praziquantel	Personal protective measures in freshwater; snail control via molluscicides	259
Histoplasmosis	<i>Histoplasma capsulatum</i>	Africa, Americas, Far East	Inhalation of airborne environmental conidia	3–17 days for acute manifestations; chronic manifestations over months to years	Chronic, systemic disease with fever, weight loss, fatigue, cytopenias, hepatosplenomegaly; chronic pulmonary disease similar to tuberculosis	Fungal visualization in stained tissue specimens; serum or urine antigen detection	Itraconazole or ketoconazole	Personal protective measures in selected high-risk environments, such as caves, pigeon roosts, chicken houses	236
Extraintestinal amebiasis	<i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>	Worldwide	Fecal-oral	11–21 days	Fever, abdominal pain, watery diarrhea; right-upper-quadrant tenderness, hepatomegaly	Stool antigen assay; serum amebic antibodies in liver abscess	Metronidazole + paromomycin or diloxanide furoate; dehydroemetine + paromomycin or diloxanide furoate	Food and water hygiene	247
Giardiasis	<i>Giardia lamblia</i>	Worldwide	Fecal-oral	7–10 days	Chronic diarrhea, abdominal pain, bloating, nausea, flatulence due to postinfectious irritable bowel syndrome or protein-losing enteropathy; postinfection fatigue	Fecal, string test, or duodenal aspirate microscopy; stool antigen assay	Metronidazole for ongoing infection; no specific antiparasitic therapy for postinfectious syndromes	Food and water hygiene	254