

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
Chronic osteomyelitis	<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> and other gram-negative pathogens; <i>S. aureus</i> , including MRSA	Worldwide	Foreign bodies (projectiles); contiguous spread from soft tissue infection	Weeks to months	Chronic pain, swelling of infected site with or without constitutional symptoms/signs	Culture of bone biopsy	Treatment as above	Adequate initial wound debridement and treatment of soft tissue infection; removal of foreign bodies; strict adherence to infection control precautions to prevent nosocomial infection	158
Leprosy	<i>Mycobacterium leprae</i>	Southeast and south Asia, tropical Africa, Brazil	Skin, mucous membrane, or fomite contact	4–10 years	Skin lesions, cutaneous hypoesthesia, peripheral-nerve enlargement	Acid-fast bacilli in skin biopsy	Dapsone + rifampin ± clofazimine	Multidrug therapy to prevent chronic sequelae	203
Filariasis	<i>Wuchereria bancrofti</i> , <i>Brugia malayi</i> , <i>Brugia timori</i>	<i>Wuchereria</i> : tropical and subtropical areas of Africa, Asia, Americas; <i>Brugia</i> : southeast and south Asia	Vector (mosquito)	5–18 months	Pain and swelling of arms, legs, genitalia; headache, nausea, fatigue, eosinophilia	Identification of microfilariae on nocturnal, Giemsa-stained peripheral-blood smear	Diethylcarbamazine or ivermectin to possibly reduce microfilarial counts in blood; no proven effective drug therapy for lymphatic disease	Vector control, personal protective measures	258
Visceral larva migrans	<i>Toxocara canis</i> , <i>T. cati</i>	Worldwide	Ingestion of eggs from feces-contaminated soil	Weeks to months	Eosinophilia, rash, fever, pneumonitis, chronic abdominal pain	Serology	No proven effective therapy; usually self-limited	Food and personal hygiene	256
Hepatitis C	Hepatitis C virus (HCV)	Worldwide	Bloodborne, less efficient sexual transmission	Years	Chronic hepatitis leading to cirrhosis in minority	Serology: HCV antibody	Combination antiviral therapy	Bloodborne precautions; condom use	362
HIV-1 infection	Human immunodeficiency virus type 1	Worldwide	Bloodborne, sexual	Years	Constitutional symptoms and signs, opportunistic infections	Serology, viral PCR	Combination highly active antiretroviral therapy	Bloodborne precautions; condom use	226
HTLV-I infection	Human T cell lymphotropic virus type I	Foci of infection in Central and South America, sub-Saharan Africa	Bloodborne, sexual	Years	T cell leukemia/lymphoma, chronic progressive myelopathy/tropical spastic paraparesis	Serology, viral PCR	No specific antiviral therapy	Bloodborne precautions; condom use	225e

Abbreviations: CSF, cerebrospinal fluid; MRSA, methicillin-resistant *S. aureus*; PCR, polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR, reverse transcription PCR.