

CYCLOSPORIASIS

Last revised July 1, 2011

I. IDENTIFICATION

- A. **CLINICAL DESCRIPTION:** An illness of variable severity caused by the protozoan *Cyclospora cayetanensis* and commonly characterized by watery diarrhea, loss of appetite, weight loss, abdominal bloating and cramping, increased flatus, nausea, fatigue, and low-grade fever. Vomiting also may be noted. Relapses and symptomatic infections can occur.
- B. **REPORTING CRITERIA:** Laboratory confirmation.
- C. **LABORATORY CRITERIA FOR CONFIRMATION:**
- Demonstration *Cyclospora* oocysts (by morphologic criteria or by demonstration of sporulation) in stool, **OR**
 - *Cyclospora* DNA (by polymerase chain reaction) in stool, **OR**
 - Duodenal/jejunal aspirates or small-bowel biopsy specimens.
- D. **WISCONSIN CASE DEFINITION:** A case that is laboratory confirmed.

II. ACTIONS REQUIRED / PREVENTION MEASURES

- A. **WISCONSIN DISEASE SURVEILLANCE CATEGORY II:**
Report to the patient's local health department either electronically through the Wisconsin Electronic Disease Surveillance System (WEDSS), by mail or fax using an Acute and Communicable Disease Case Report ([F-44151](#)), or by other means within 72 hours upon recognition of a case or suspected case.
- B. **EPIDEMIOLOGY REPORTS REQUIRED:**
- *Electronically* – Report through WEDSS, including appropriate disease-specific tabs **OR**
 - *Paper Copy* – Acute and Communicable Diseases Case Report ([F-44151](#)).
- C. **PUBLIC HEALTH INTERVENTIONS:**
In accordance with Wisconsin Administrative rule DHS 145.05, local public health should follow the methods of control recommended in the current edition of *Control of Communicable Diseases Manual*, edited by David L. Heymann, published by the American Public Health Association.
- Source investigation by LHD. Obtain travel history for the month preceding onset of symptoms.
 - Exclusions for persons in high-risk settings not necessary. Transmission of *Cyclospora* is by the fecal-oral route, but person-to-person transmission is very uncommon because excreted oocysts take days to weeks to develop environmental conditions to become infectious.

III. CONTACTS FOR CONSULTATION

A. LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT – REGIONAL OFFICES – TRIBAL AGENCIES:

<http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/localhealth/index.htm>

B. BCDC / COMMUNICABLE DISEASE EPIDEMIOLOGY SECTION: (608) 267-9003

C. WISCONSIN STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE / BACTERIOLOGY: (608) 263-3421

IV. RELATED REFERENCES

- Heymann DL, ed. Cyclosporiasis. In: *Control of Communicable Diseases Manual*. 19th ed. Washington, DC: American Public Health Association, 2008: 160-161.
- Pickering LK, ed. Cyclosporiasis. In: *Red Book: 2009 Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases*. 28th ed. Elk Grove Village, IL: American Academy of Pediatrics, 2009: 274-275.