Cyclosporiasis

_Cyclosporiasis is a Class C Disease and must be reported to the state within five (5) business days._

_Cyclospora cayetanensis_ is a microscopic unicellular protozoan previously referred to as a cyanobacteria-like or coccidia-like body (CLB). The organism produces oocysts about twice the size of those of _Cryptosporidium parvum_.

Cyclosporiasis is a parasitic disease of public health importance, most commonly causing watery diarrhea or other symptoms, such as weight loss, stomach cramps, gastrointestinal pain, bloating, flatulence, nausea, and fatigue, associated with the organism’s parasitism of the small intestine. Vomiting, headache, and fever may also be present. Symptoms may spontaneously resolve, but relapses are frequently noted. Asymptomatic infections also occur.

Cyclospora organisms are present throughout the world and are endemic in some Caribbean, South and Central American, South and South East Asian, Middle Eastern, and African countries. Persons traveling in developing nations may be at increased risk, but the potential for infection also exists in the United States and other developed nations. Outbreaks have been associated with contaminated food and water. Infection occurs when sporulated oocysts are ingested, which most commonly occurs when food or water contaminated with feces are consumed. Person-to-person transfer is not thought to occur due to the days-to-weeks required for oocysts to sporulate to an infectious state. Infection in developed countries seems to occur most commonly in the spring and summer.

Prevention is through avoidance of food or water that may have been contaminated with feces. Travelers should be extremely cautious when visiting endemic areas.

The first human cases in the U.S. were reported in 1979. Due to increased awareness of the organism and improved laboratory diagnosis, the number of reported cases increased dramatically in the 1980s. Several outbreaks within the past decade originating from contaminated raspberries, mesclun lettuce and possibly basil, have contributed to public concern.

There have been 37 reported cases since in Louisiana since 1989. Despite the absence of any recent outbreaks in Louisiana, it is important to remind health care personnel of the presence of this organism and the potential for infection. The number of cases in 2017 increased dramatically from previous years, with 22 cases compared to the average of 2.4 cases per year in the previous five years. This increase is attributed to a changed in laboratory technology. In recent years there has been an increase in panel tests for gastrointestinal illnesses, so individuals are being diagnosed far more frequently than in the past.