

Quick Facts

About... Histoplasmosis

What is histoplasmosis?

Histoplasmosis (histo) is a disease caused by the fungus *Histoplasma capsulatum*. The disease primarily affects the lungs, but may affect other organs as well. The disease may occur in several forms. The most common form is asymptomatic (individuals exhibit no symptoms even though infected). Some individuals develop an acute flu-like illness and a very few will develop a chronic illness from histo.

Where does histoplasmosis come from?

Histo is a fungus that lives in soil, especially moist soil that has been enriched with organic materials such as wild bird droppings or poultry house litter. Histo does not infect birds nor is it found in their droppings, but it may be found in bat droppings. When large accumulations are present for several years, bird and bat droppings do provide conditions that allow histo to multiply. Histo is found throughout the world including the United States, and especially the Ohio River valley.

How can humans get histoplasmosis?

Humans acquire the disease by breathing in the *Histoplasma capsulatum* spores. These spores become airborne from sites where histo contaminates the ground. Sites such as excavation projects near old bird roost, remodeling or cleaning old buildings where birds or bats have roosted, cleaning poultry houses, which haven't

been cleaned for years pose risk of infection. Sometimes the spores can be carried for long distances by winds and the actual source of the spores is not known.

What are the symptoms of histoplasmosis?

Most people have no symptoms. Those who do have symptoms generally have a mild illness with fever, cough, chest pain, and fatigue. More severe illness may result in pneumonia, enlargement of lymph nodes, joint pain, muscle pain, and painful red lumps on the arms and legs. Very few patients may develop chronic histo with more severe symptoms and may have productive cough, chest pain, weight loss, night sweats and fatigue. Patients with impaired immune systems are at greater risk for disseminated histo, a severe form of the disease. This form of the disease can effect the bone marrow, internal organs, and even the brain.

The incubation time (time from exposure to symptoms appear) may vary from 3 to 17 days, with around 10 days being the average.

How is histoplasmosis diagnosed?

Physicians use chest x-rays, blood tests, and a urine test to diagnose the disease symptomatic patients.

Can histoplasmosis be treated?

Most people do not require any treatment. For those more severely ill physicians may prescribe anti-fungal drugs.

How can histoplasmosis be prevented?

Regular cleaning of poultry housing or cleaning up of bird dropping will prevent the accumulation of droppings sufficient to provide the environment for histo growth. The ground under known bird roost should not be disturbed unless the ground can be kept moist to prevent dusty conditions. Workers who are cleaning up accumulations of bird droppings should wear a tight fitting mask and keep the droppings wet to prevent dusty conditions.

Individuals who are going to clean up potentially histo contaminated sites should consult the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and the National Center for Infectious Diseases (NCID) booklet, *Histoplasmosis: Protecting Workers at Risk*. The NIOSH Internet home page, www.cdc.gov/niosh/homepage.html provides information on how to obtain a copy.

For additional information on legionellosis, please visit the Centers for Diseases and Control Prevention (CDC) Web site at:

<http://www.cdc.gov/nczved/divisions/dfbmd/diseases/histoplasmosis/> and the

ISDH 2008 Communicable Disease Report located at :

http://www.in.gov/isdh/files/2008_Indiana_Report_of_Infectious_Diseases.pdf

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