# Extracted Content from https://ndc.services.cdc.gov/case-definitions/coccidioidomycosis-1995/

Coccidioidomycosis / Valley Fever (Coccidioides spp.) 1995 Case Definition | CDC  
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NOTE:  
A surveillance case definition is a set of uniform criteria used to define a disease for public health surveillance. Surveillance case definitions enable public health officials to classify and count cases consistently across reporting jurisdictions. Surveillance case definitions are not intended to be used by healthcare providers for making a clinical diagnosis or determining how to meet an individual patient’s health needs.  
Clinical Description  
Infection may be asymptomatic or may produce an acute or chronic disease. Although the disease initially resembles an influenza-like febrile illness primarily involving the bronchopulmonary system, dissemination can occur to virtually any organ system. Confirmation of coccidioidomycosis requires the demonstrated presence of  
Coccidioides immitis  
by histopathologic, cultural, or molecular means; and/or demonstration of a specific immunologic response (i.e., skin test conversion or demonstration of presence of coccidioidal antibody). The results of these immunologic tests must be interpreted in the context of the varied clinical presentations and the duration and clinical type of coccidioidomycosis.  
Clinical Criteria  
An illness characterized by one or more of the following:  
Influenza-like signs and symptoms (e.g., fever, chest pain, cough, myalgia, arthralgia, and headache)  
Pneumonia or other pulmonary lesion, by chest X-ray  
Erythema nodosum or erythema multiforme rash  
Involvement of bones, joints, or skin by dissemination  
Meningitis  
Involvement of viscera and lymph nodes  
Laboratory Criteria For Diagnosis  
Laboratory-confirmed coccidioidomycosis requires one or more of the following:  
Cultural, histopathologic, or molecular evidence of presence of  
C. immitis  
,  
OR  
Immunologic evidence of infection:  
Serologic (testing of serum, cerebrospinal fluid, or other body fluid):  
Detection of coccidioidal Immunoglobulin M (IgM) by immunodiffusion, enzyme immunoassay (EIA), latex agglutination, or tube precipitin,  
OR  
Detection of rising titer of coccidioidal Immunoglobulin G (IgG) by immunodiffusion, EIA, or complement fixation.  
Coccidioidal skin test conversion from negative to positive after the onset of clinical signs and symptoms.  
Case Classification  
Confirmed  
A case that meets the clinical criteria and is laboratory confirmed.  
Related Case Definition(s)  
Coccidioidomycosis / Valley Fever (  
Coccidioides  
spp.) | 2023 Case Definition  
Coccidioidomycosis / Valley Fever (  
Coccidioides  
spp.) | 2011 Case Definition  
Coccidioidomycosis / Valley Fever (  
Coccidioides  
spp.) | 2008 Case Definition  
Coccidioidomycosis / Valley Fever (  
Coccidioides  
spp.) | 1996 Case Definition  
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NNDSS receives and shares case data from state, local, and territorial health departments to help public health monitor, control, and prevent serious diseases.  
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