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Strongyloidiasis 2023 Case Definition | CDC  
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Explore Topics  
Search  
Search  
Clear Input  
For Everyone  
About About National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System  
What is Case Surveillance?  
Case Surveillance Modernization  
Infectious Disease Tables  
Non-Infectious Disease Data  
Technical Resource Center  
Case Surveillance in Action  
Contact Us  
View all  
Related Topics:  
NDC Application  
View All  
search  
close search  
search  
National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS)  
Menu  
Close  
search  
For Everyone  
About About National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System  
What is Case Surveillance?  
Case Surveillance Modernization  
Infectious Disease Tables  
Non-Infectious Disease Data  
Technical Resource Center  
Case Surveillance in Action  
Contact Us  
View All  
Related Topics  
NDC Application  
View All  
National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS)  
About About National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System  
What is Case Surveillance?  
Case Surveillance Modernization  
Infectious Disease Tables  
Non-Infectious Disease Data  
Technical Resource Center  
Case Surveillance in Action  
Contact Us  
View All  
February 28, 2023  
Case Definitions  
Message Mapping Guides  
Supporting Documents for Implementation  
Event Codes & Other Surveillance Resources  
Strongyloidiasis  
2023 Case Definition  
Strongyloidiasis  
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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.  
CSTE Position Statement(s)  
22-ID-09  
Background  
Strongyloidiasis is a parasitic disease caused by the soil-transmitted helminth (STH)  
Strongyloides spp  
. Strongyloidiasis in humans is mainly caused by  
Strongyloides stercoralis  
(  
S. stercoralis),  
which is endemic to parts of the United States (U.S.).  
1,2  
Human infection with  
S. fuelleborni  
is rarer and has been reported from sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia, and  
S. fuelleborni  
subsp.  
kellyi  
from Papua New Guinea.  
3  
Unlike infections with other STH (  
Ascaris lumbricoides  
,  
Trichuris trichiura  
, hookworm, and  
S. fuelleborni  
),  
S. stercoralis  
can result in chronic, lifelong infection without adequate treatment owing to its autoinfection cycle.  
3,4  
Laboratory Criteria  
Confirmatory laboratory evidence:  
Strongyloides  
larvae or eggs\* detected in stool by ova and parasites exam,  
OR  
Strongyloides  
larvae detected in body tissues or fluid aspirates  
Presumptive laboratory evidence:  
S. stercoralis  
specific immunoglobulin G (IgG) antibody detected in blood by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), immunoassay, or monoclonal antibody test  
\*  
S. fuelleborni  
releases eggs rather than larvae into host stool.  
Note: The categorical labels used here to stratify laboratory evidence are intended to support the standardization of case classifications for public health surveillance. The categorical labels should not be used to interpret the utility or validity of any laboratory test methodology.  
Criteria to Distinguish a New Case from an Existing Case  
A person should be enumerated as a case if not previously enumerated as a case.  
Case Classification  
Probable  
Meets presumptive laboratory evidence.  
Confirmed  
Meets confirmatory laboratory evidence.  
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Back to Top  
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LinkedIn  
Twitter  
Syndicate  
Content Source:  
Case Definitions  
Message Mapping Guides  
Supporting Documents for Implementation  
Event Codes & Other Surveillance Resources  
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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.  
View All  
About About National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System  
What is Case Surveillance?  
Case Surveillance Modernization  
Infectious Disease Tables  
Non-Infectious Disease Data  
Technical Resource Center  
Case Surveillance in Action  
Contact Us  
View All  
Sign up for Email Updates  
Contact CDC  
Organization  
Policies  
Web Policies  
Languages  
Languages  
Español  
Language Assistance  
Archive  
CDC Archive  
Public Health Publications  
Contact Us  
About CDC  
Organization  
Policies  
Web Policies  
Languages  
Languages  
Español  
Language Assistance  
Archive  
CDC Archive  
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