

# Paracoccidioidomycosis



## Treatment:

Paracoccidioidomycosis can be treated through the use of anti fungal medicines. Examples of anti fungal medicines commonly used to treat Paracoccidioidomycosis are the following: itraconazole, amphotericin B, co-trimoxazole, among others. Treatment typically lasts about a year.

Dutra, Lais M., et al. "Oral paracoccidioidomycosis in a single-center retrospective analysis from a Brazilian southeastern population." *Journal of infection and public health* 11.4 (2018): 530-533.

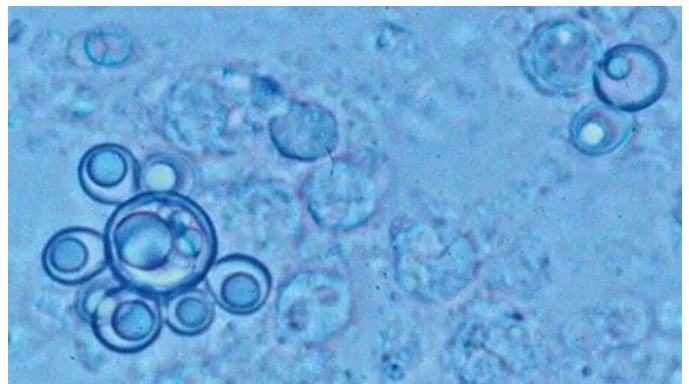
## Symptoms:

The most common symptoms of Paracoccidioidomycosis are lung and skin problems. The following are other symptoms associated with Paracoccidioidomycosis:

- Swollen lymph nodes
- Cough
- Fever
- Shortness of breath
- Fatigue
- Enlarged Spleen and Liver
- Weight loss
- Lesions in the mouth and throat

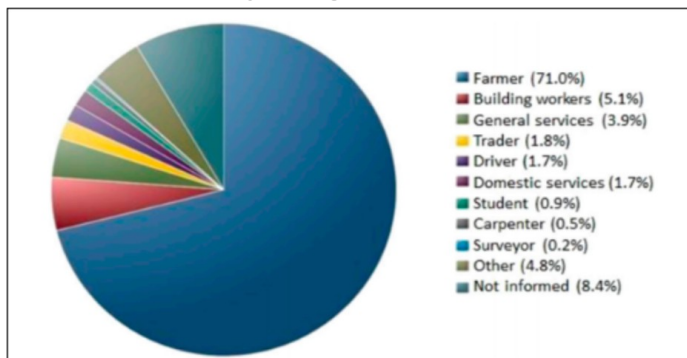
## Causative Agent:

The causative agent of Paracoccidioidomycosis is the fungus *Paracoccidioides*.



<https://oncohemakey.com/paracoccidioidomycosis>

## Who is most likely to get Paracoccidioidomycosis?

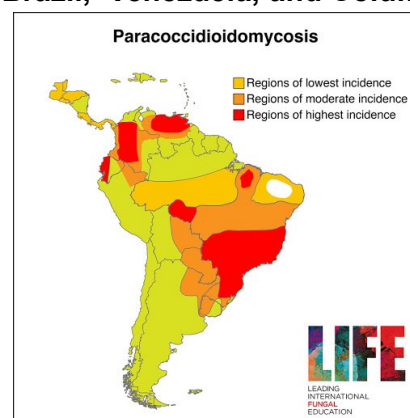


## Risk and Prevention of Paracoccidioidomycosis:

The easiest way to prevent getting Paracoccidioidomycosis is to simply avoid visiting countries where it lives. If you live in one of the countries where *Paracoccidioides* is located there is little you can do to avoid contact with the fungus, however there is good news. Many people who breathe in the fungus never develop symptoms.

## Geography:

The fungus lives in both Central America and South America. Most cases come from the following countries: Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, and Colombia.



<https://journals.plos.org/plosntds/article?id=10.1371/journal.pntd.0007195>