

Strongyloides Screening

Strongyloidiasis is a disease that is endemic in many tropical and subtropical regions of the world. Once infected, the parasite can live indefinitely inside its human host.

1. Patients should be screened for risk factors for infection with *Strongyloides stercoraria* prior to receiving immunosuppressive therapy or transplantation.


Risk factors *:

- Previous travel to or residence in an endemic area of 3 months duration or more (see below)
- HTLV-1 infection
- Unexplained peripheral eosinophilia
- War veterans who have served in endemic areas

*There is no time limit between exposure and screening.

Endemic areas

- South America
- Africa
- Asia (especially South East Asia)
- Europe (especially those countries around the Mediterranean)
- Australia
- The Caribbean islands
- Central America
- Southeastern United States

2. Patients with  risk factors should have the following: CBC with differential, *Strongyloides* serology.

3. Patients with eosinophilia should have stool sent for O&P (1 preserved and 1 unpreserved specimen). All patients with positive *Strongyloides* serology should have stool sent for O&P (1 preserved and 1 unpreserved specimen).

4. If either the stool examination or serology is positive, obtain consultation with an infectious disease specialist for treatment.

5. Patients with negative *Strongyloides* serology and an absence of eosinophilia do not require further testing or follow-up.

Screening Algorithm

