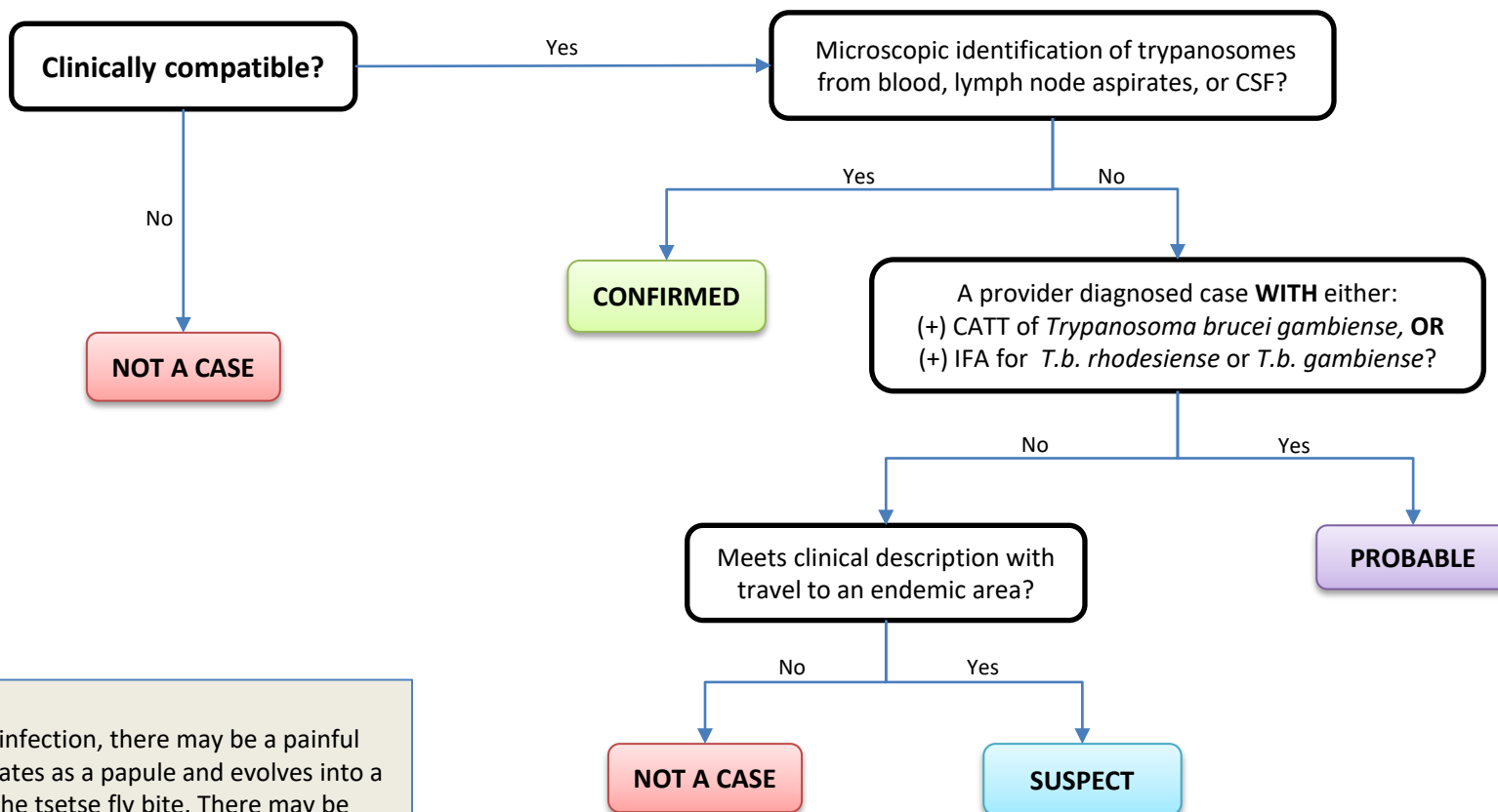


# Trypanosomiasis

## African Trypanosomiasis

COMMON NAME: Sleeping sickness



**Clinical Description:**

In the early stages of infection, there may be a painful chancre, which originates as a papule and evolves into a nodule at the site of the tsetse fly bite. There may be fever, intense headache, insomnia, painless swollen lymph nodes, anemia, local edema, and/or rash. In the later stages, there may be cachexia, central nervous system dysfunction, and somnolence (hence the name “sleeping sickness”). The disease may run a protracted course of several years in the case of *T. b. gambiense*. In cases of *T. b. rhodesiense*, the disease has a rapid and acute evolution. Disease caused by either species is always fatal without treatment.

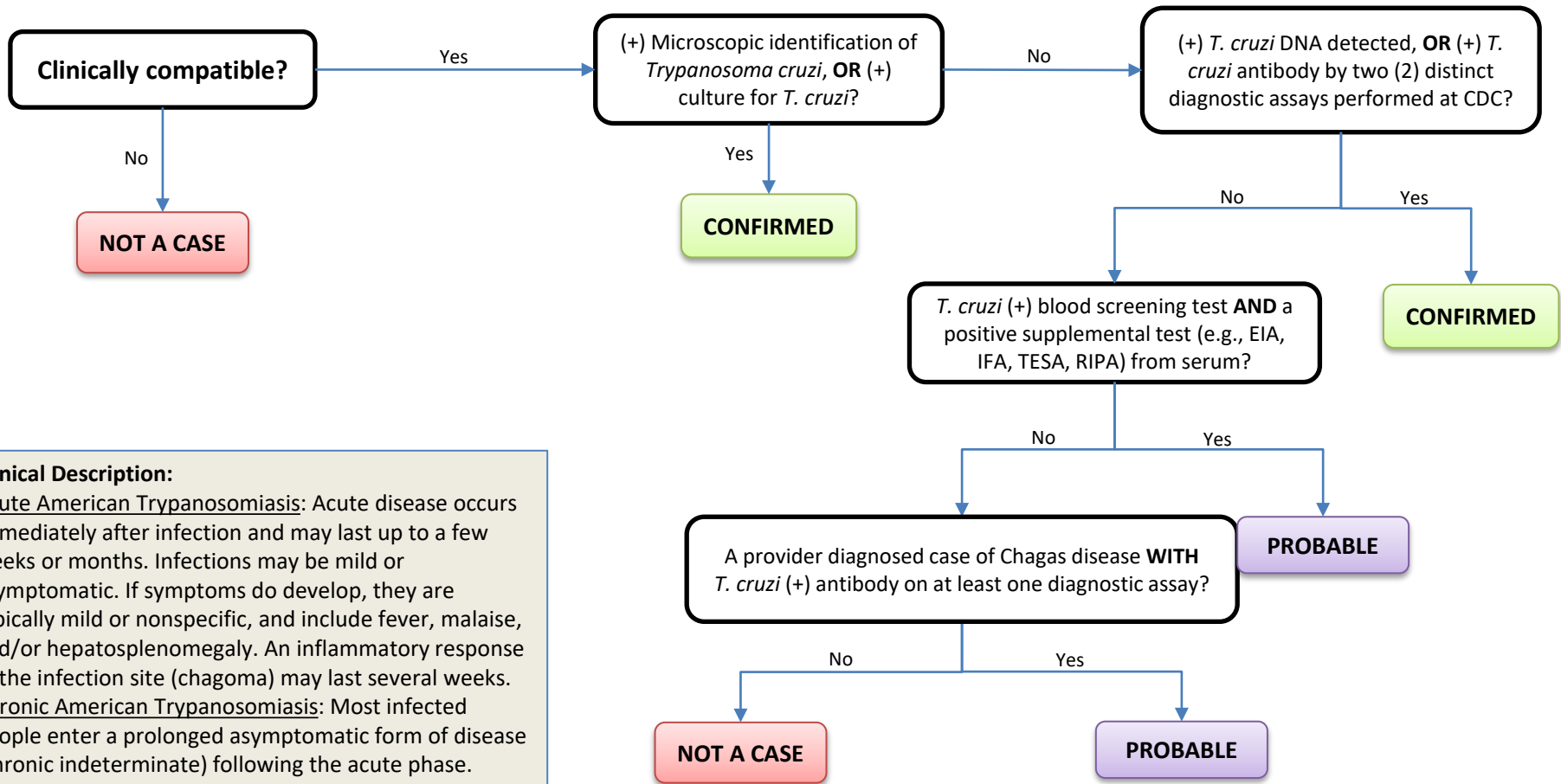
**Critical Reporting Elements and Comments:**

- Specify the form of disease.
- Document relevant travel and deployment history occurring within the incubation period (*T. b. rhodesiense*: 3 days to a few weeks; *T. b. gambiense*: several months).
- Specify whether the patient presented with congenital disease.

# Trypanosomiasis

## American Trypanosomiasis

COMMON NAME: Chagas disease



**Clinical Description:**

Acute American Trypanosomiasis: Acute disease occurs immediately after infection and may last up to a few weeks or months. Infections may be mild or asymptomatic. If symptoms do develop, they are typically mild or nonspecific, and include fever, malaise, and/or hepatosplenomegaly. An inflammatory response at the infection site (chagoma) may last several weeks.

Chronic American Trypanosomiasis: Most infected people enter a prolonged asymptomatic form of disease (chronic indeterminate) following the acute phase. Many remain asymptomatic for life. Approximately 20–30% of chronic American trypanosomiasis cases develop severe symptoms including cardiovascular complications (heart rhythm abnormalities, dilated heart) or gastrointestinal complications (dilated esophagus or colon, leading to difficulties eating or passing stool).

**Critical Reporting Elements and Comments:**

- Specify the form of disease.
- Document relevant travel and deployment history occurring within the incubation period (5–14 days if infected via insect bite; 30–40 days if infected via a contaminated blood transfusion).
- Specify whether the patient presented with congenital disease.