



HEALTH SERVICES AGENCY

830 Scenic Drive, P.O. Box 3271, Modesto, CA 95353
Fax: (209) 558-8320
www.hsahealth.org

NUMBER: 2017-20
FOR RELEASE: Immediate

DATE: November 30, 2017
CONTACT: Anuj Bhatia
PHONE: 209.558.6833

Increase in Reported Valley Fever Cases in Stanislaus County in 2017

Stanislaus County - Stanislaus County Public Health announced today that the number of reported Valley Fever infections continues to increase. There have already been 118 cases reported in 2017 through November 25. In 2016, a total of 88 cases were reported across Stanislaus County, compared with 54 in 2015 and 35 in 2014, a greater than 50% increase each year.

While cases are reported from throughout the County, there are some parts that are affected to a greater extent than others. People who live in the west side of the county are almost five times as likely to be diagnosed with Valley Fever compared with persons who live in the east side.

Valley Fever, also known as coccidioidomycosis or "cocci", is caused by the spore of a fungus that grows in certain types of soil. People get infected by breathing in spores that are present in dust that is in the air when it is windy or when soil is disturbed, such as during construction or gardening activities.

Most infected people will not show signs of illness. Those who do become ill with Valley Fever may have symptoms similar to other illnesses, including influenza or pneumonia, so Valley Fever is not always recognized. The flu-like symptoms can last for two weeks or more. While most people recover fully, some may develop more severe disease or complications of Valley Fever such as pneumonia, infection of the brain, joints, bone, skin or other organs. People with an increased risk for severe disease include those 60 years or older, pregnant women, and people with diabetes or conditions that weaken their immune system. Additionally, African-Americans and Filipinos are at increased risk for severe disease, but the reason is unknown. People who think they may have Valley Fever should contact their health care provider.

Valley Fever is not transmitted directly from person to person. The fungus grows in localized areas of the southwest United States; the southern Central Valley and Central Coast are the major endemic regions in California.

The best way to reduce the risk of illness is to avoid breathing in dirt or dust in areas where Valley Fever is common. In these areas, when it is windy and the air is dusty, people should stay inside and keep windows and doors closed. While driving, keep car windows closed and use recirculating air conditioning, if available. If people must be outdoors in dusty air, they should refrain from disturbing the soil whenever possible and consider wearing an N95 mask if they are at risk for severe disease.

Resources for Additional Information on Valley Fever are:

Stanislaus County Public Health:
Telephone number: (209) 558-5678
Website: <http://www.schsa.org/PublicHealth/mainpages/cd/>

California Department of Public Health Website:
<https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/Pages/Coccidioidomycosis.aspx>.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Website:
<https://www.cdc.gov/fungal/diseases/coccidioidomycosis/index.html>