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These fungal diseases are not common in the United States but are important public health problems in other areas of the world. They can cause severe symptoms and can be misdiagnosed. Chromoblastomycosis A fungal infection of the skin that develops over weeks or months. It usually begins when a fungus gets into or under the skin through a cut or scrape. Mostly reported in Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia, Africa, and Australia.1, 2 Begins as a pinkish bump on the skin that gradually worsens until becoming a lesion. Without treatment, the lesion will worsen and grow, and more lesions could appear in other places.1 These lesions can be warty, tumor-like, or form open wounds.2 Most people who get this infection are men in their thirties or forties. People who work outdoors in rural areas are most at risk, particularly people who work on farms, lumberjacks, and people who sell farm products.1, 2 Was added to the World Health Organization's list of neglected tropical diseasesexternal icon in 2017. Resembles infection by Nocardia species and can be misdiagnosed if a biopsy is not performed. Emergomycosis This disease and the fungi that cause it were recently renamed, and scientists are still learning more about these fungi. It has affected people in four continents: Asia, Europe, Africa and North America.3 People can get this disease after breathing in the microscopic fungal spores from the air.3 Most people who get this disease have a weakened immune system, especially people living with HIV.3 Can be misdiagnosed as histoplasmosis, cryptococcosis, sporotrichosis, or blastomycosis.3 Fusariosis This disease is caused by a range of different fungi in the genus Fusarium. The infection typically affects eyes, skin, or nails. In some patients, symptoms can include fever, cough, and chest pain.4 Infections may start in one area and later spread to other parts of the body. People with a weakened immune system are more at risk for widespread infections.4 These fungi are naturally resistant to certain antifungal medications called echinocandins, making infections difficult to treat.4 Scedosporiosis Caused by fungi in the genus Scedosporium and Lomentospora prolificans. S. apiospermum lives in water, and infections are often associated with near-drowning events. Healthcare providers should monitor near-drowning patients for several weeks for neurological symptoms.5 The infection typically affects the lungs, the skin, and soft tissue. Lomentospora lives in soil, and infections affect the lungs, especially in people with cystic fibrosis.5 People who have a weakened immune system, such as transplant recipients, are at risk for severe infections. Both Scedosporium and Lomentospora are resistant to most antifungal medicines. Caused by microsporidia, a group of tiny organisms that are closely related to fungi.6 Many domestic and wild animals, including cats, dogs, and cattle, may be naturally infected with microsporidia.6 Most people who get this disease have a weakened immune system.6 Symptoms vary based on the species of microsporidia and the route of infection.6 For more information, see CDC's page on the diagnosis of microsporidia Caused by Prototheca, a type of algae (a plant) that does not have chlorophyll. This organism lives in the environment, such as in soil or water. Infections can occur when contaminated water or soil gets into the skin through a cut or scrape. Hospital-acquired cases have been reported after surgery.7 Some people might be infected and not show symptoms right away.7 Dogs, cattle, and deer may also become infected with this disease.7 Caused by Pythium insidiosum, an oomycete. Oomycetes, which are sometimes called water molds, live in tropical, subtropical, and temperate countries. Most cases have been reported from Thailand, but cases have also occurred in the United States.8 This organism mostly affects dogs or horses, but it can infect humans. People who work in agriculture are at risk of becoming infected.8 This organism enters the body through the skin and can cause an infection in the legs or eyes.8 Caused by Rhinosporidium seebertii, a protozoan. Infections have been reported in India and other tropical areas. The organism can grow in stagnant water such as ponds, tanks, and wells.9 People who farm, work with animals, or swim in untreated water are at risk of becoming infected.9 The organism can also infect primates and livestock. Infections commonly affect the nose, eyelids, and mouth.9 Queiroz-Telles F, Chromoblastomycosis: A Neglected Tropical Diseaseexternal icon. Revista do Instituto de Medicina Tropical de São Paulo. 2015;57(Suppl 19):46-50. Krzyściak PM, Pindycka-Piaszczyńska M, Piaszczyński M. Chromoblastomycosisexternal icon. Advances in Dermatology and Allergology/Postępy Dermatologii i Alergologii. 2014;31(5):310-321. Samadder A, Sharma A. Emergomycosis. An Emerging Systemic Mycosis in Immunocompromised Patients: Current Trends and Future Prospectsexternal icon. Front Med (Lausanne). 2021;6:670731. Batista BC, Chaves MA, Reginaldo P, Saraiva OJ, Fuentesria AM. Human Fusariosis: An Emerging Infection That is Difficult to Treatexternal icon. Revista da Sociedade Brasileira de Medicina Tropical 2020;53. Cortez KJ, Rollides E, Quiroz-Telles F, Meletiadis J, Antachopoulos C, Knudsen T, et al. Infections Caused by Scedosporium sppexternal icon. Clinical Microbiology Reviews. 2008;21(1):157-197. Han B, Weiss LM. Microsporidia: Obligate Intracellular Pathogens Within the Fungal Kingdomexternal icon. Microbiol Spectr. 2017;5(2):10. Lass-Flörl C, Mayr A. Human Protothecosisexternal icon. Clinical Microbiology Reviews. 2007;20(2):230-242. Chitasombat MN, Jongkhajornpong P, Lekhanont K, Krajaejun T. Recent Update in Diagnosis and Treatment of Human Pythiosisexternal icon. PeerJ. 2020;8:e8555. Gupta RK, Singh BP, Singh BR. Rhinosporidiosis in Central India: A Cross-sectional Study from a Tertiary Care Hospital in Chhattisgarhexternal icon. Tropical Parasitology. 2020;10(2):120-123. URL of this page: Your immune system protects you from disease and infection by attacking germs that get into your body, such as viruses and bacteria. Your immune system can tell that the germs aren't part of you, so it destroys them. If you have an autoimmune disease, your immune system attacks the healthy cells of your organs and tissues by mistake. There are more than 80 types of autoimmune diseases. They can affect almost any part of your body. For example, alopecia areata is an autoimmune disease of the skin that causes hair loss. Autoimmune hepatitis affects the liver. In type 1 diabetes, the immune system attacks the pancreas. And in rheumatoid arthritis, the immune system can attack many parts of the body, including the joints, lungs, and eyes. What causes autoimmune diseases? No one is sure why autoimmune diseases happen. But you can't catch them from other people. Autoimmune diseases do tend to run in families, which means that certain genes may make some people more likely to develop a problem. Viruses, certain chemicals, and other things in the environment may trigger an autoimmune disease if you already have the genes for it. Who is at risk for autoimmune diseases? Millions of Americans of all ages have autoimmune diseases. Women develop many types of autoimmune diseases much more often than men. And if you have one autoimmune disease, you are more likely to get another. What are the symptoms of autoimmune diseases? The symptoms of an autoimmune disease depend on the part of your body that's affected. Many types of autoimmune diseases cause redness, swelling, heat, and pain, which are the signs and symptoms of inflammation. But other illnesses can cause the same symptoms. The symptoms of autoimmune diseases can come and go. During a flare-up, your symptoms may get severe for a while. Later on, you may have a remission, which means that your symptoms get better or disappear for a period of time. How are autoimmune diseases diagnosed? Doctors often have a hard time diagnosing autoimmune diseases. There's usually not a specific test to show whether you have a certain autoimmune disease. And the symptoms can be confusing. That's because many autoimmune diseases have similar symptoms. And some symptoms, such as muscle aches, are common in many other illnesses. So it can take a long time and some visits to different types of doctors to get a diagnosis. To help your doctor find out if an autoimmune disease is causing your symptoms,: Learn about the health conditions in your family history. What health problems did your grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins have? Write down what you learn and share it with your doctor. Keep track of your symptoms, including how long they last and what makes them better or worse. Share your notes with your doctor. See a specialist who deals with the symptoms that bother you most. For example, if you have rash, see a dermatologist (skin doctor). What are the treatments for autoimmune diseases? The treatment depends on the disease. In most cases, the goal of treatment is to suppress (slow down) your immune system, and ease swelling, redness, and pain from inflammation. Your doctor may give you corticosteroids or other medicines to help you feel better. For some diseases, you may need treatment for the rest of your life. Immune System (Nemours Foundation) Also in Spanish The information on this site should not be used as a substitute for professional medical care or advice. Contact a health care provider if you have questions about your health. Learn how to cite this page

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