



Cyclospora (Cyclosporiasis) Testing Update

Recent Increase in Cyclospora Cases

Cyclospora is an intestinal parasite causing prolonged, profuse watery diarrhea, often beginning 1–2 weeks after exposure. Cases have recently increased across the Midwest and are commonly associated with contaminated fresh produce or water. Viral and bacterial pathogens remain a more common cause of infectious diarrhea and should remain in the differential diagnosis.

Ordering Guidance:

For patients with suspected Cyclospora infection, order:

Gastrointestinal Infectious Disease Panel (GIDP)- **Turnaround Time: 24 hours**

Targets tested:

Bacteria	Viruses
Campylobacter (C. jejuni/C. coli/C. upsaliensis) Clostridium difficile (toxin A/B) Plesiomonas shigelloides Salmonella Vibrio (V. parahaemolyticus/V. vulnificus/V. cholerae) Yersinia enterocolitica	Adenovirus F40/41 Astrovirus Norovirus GI/GII Rotavirus A Sapovirus (Genogroups I, II, IV, and V)
Diarrheagenic E. coli/Shigella	Parasites
Enteraggregative E. coli (EAEC) Enteropathogenic E. coli (EPEC) Enterotoxigenic E. coli (ETEC) lt/st Shiga-like toxin-producing E.coli (STEC)stx1/stx2 E.coli O157 Shigella/Enteroinvasive E. coli (EIEC)	Cryptosporidium Cyclospora cayetanensis Entamoeba histolytica Giardia lamblia

*****Routine Ova & Parasite (O&P) testing does NOT detect Cyclospora*****

The Dayton Children's GIDP includes Cyclospora PCR, the most sensitive method for detection.

Specimen Requirements:

Stool in a clean, refrigerated container

OR

Stool collected in C&S transport media

Questions?

Dayton Children's Hospital Clinical Laboratory – (937) 641-5100

[Cyclosporiasis | CDC](#)

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