A quick guide to recognizing and treating Valley fever
Coccidioidomycosis

Contact ASU Environmental Health and Safety at 602-460-4720 or visit cfo.asu.edu/ehs.
Immediate treatment

For acute exposure, immediately decontaminate the skin, wound, mucous membranes and clothing.

Early diagnosis of coccidioidal infections is vital and may prevent complications. Review Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines to manage coccidioidomycosis infections: cdc.gov/fungal/diseases/coccidioidomycosis/health-professionals.html.

If the patient is admitted to the hospital, notify the hospital’s Infectious Disease MD and call ASU Environmental Health and Safety at 602-460-4720.
What to know

Valley fever or coccidioidomycosis is generally self-limiting and resolves without treatment.

Coccidioides research suggests exposure is a significant concern due to the high concentration of spores used. In rare cases, Valley fever may result in fungal meningitis or respiratory failure.

Find additional information at: cdc.gov/fungal/diseases/coccidioidomycosis/index.html.

If anyone has been exposed, immediately contact ASU Environmental Health and Safety at 602-460-4720.
Medical alert information

The person carrying this card has sustained a potential high-dose exposure to coccidioides, which causes Valley fever, at an ASU laboratory. In research settings, potential contacts are inhaling spores, aerosols exposure and parenteral inoculation. Symptoms include:

- Altered mental status.
- Arthralgia, myalgia and fatigue lasting two-to-six weeks.
- Chills.
- Cough.
- Fever.
- Headaches.
- Nausea or vomiting.
- Shortness of breath.