



Legionellosis

Definition:

Legionellosis is caused by the *Legionella* bacterium. The most common type of *Legionella* infection is Legionnaire's disease. *Legionella* bacteria are found naturally in the environment, usually in water. The bacteria grow best in warm water.

Signs and symptoms:

Symptoms of legionellosis are similar to other forms of pneumonia, so it can be difficult to diagnose without testing. Signs include: cough, shortness of breath, high fever, muscle aches, and headaches. Symptoms usually begin 2-10 days after being exposed to the bacteria.

Transmission:

People get legionellosis when they breathe in a mist or vapor containing the bacteria. The bacteria are not spread from person to person.

Diagnosis:

Legionellosis is diagnosed through chest x-ray or physical exam to confirm pneumonia and the bacteria is identified through a lab test. The most common lab test is the urinary antigen test, but legionellosis can also be diagnosed by culture or paired serology.

Role of the School Nurse:

Prevention

- The key to preventing legionellosis is maintenance of the water systems in which *Legionella* grow, including drinking water systems, hot tubs, decorative fountains, and cooling towers.
 - Check with school maintenance team to ensure upkeep of water systems.

Treatment Recommendations

- Legionellosis usually requires antibiotic treatment

Exclusions

- There is no need to exclude students from school for legionellosis
- Education modifications may be warranted in children with a positive diagnosis.

Reporting Requirements

- Legionellosis is a reportable disease.

Resources:

- Maine CDC legionellosis website (including fact sheet) <http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/legionellosis>
- Federal CDC legionellosis website <http://www.cdc.gov/legionella/index.html>