ORGAN INVOLVED	ORGANISM	EXPOSURE	GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	DEGREE OF EOSINOPHILIA[b]
Central nervous system	*Angiostrongylus*	Raw seafood	Asia	Mild
	Gnathostoma	Raw poultry and seafood	Asia	Moderate to extreme
Eye	*Loa loa*	Insect bite	Africa	Moderate (expatriates), mild (patients living in endemic areas)
	Onchocerca	Insect bite	Africa	Mild (expatriates), moderate (patients living in endemic areas)
Lung	*Chlamydia trachomatis*	Sexual transmission	Worldwide	Mild
	Strongyloides	Soil	Tropical	Moderate (acute), mild (chronic)
	Toxocara canis/Toxocara cati[c]	Dogs, soil	Worldwide	Moderate to extreme
	Paragonimus	Crabs and crayfish	Asia	Moderate (acute), mild (chronic)
	Coccidioides immitis	Soil	Southwestern United States	Mild (acute), extreme (disseminated)
	Brugia malayi	Insect bite	Asia	Mild to moderate
	Pneumocystis jirovecii	Air	Worldwide	Mild
Liver	*Schistosoma japonicum*	Freshwater swimming	Asia	Moderate (acute), mild (chronic)
	Schistosoma mansoni	Freshwater swimming	Africa, Middle East, Latin America	Moderate (acute), mild (chronic)
	Fasciola	Watercress	Worldwide	Moderate
	Clonorchis	Raw seafood	Asia	Mild to moderate
	Opisthorchis	Raw seafood	Asia	Mild to moderate
Intestines	*Ascaris*[d]	Raw fruits and vegetables, contaminated water	Worldwide	Mild to extreme
	Hookworm	Soil	Worldwide	Mild to moderate
	Trichuris	Raw fruits and vegetables, contaminated water	Tropical	Mild
	Cystoisospora belli	Contaminated water and food	Worldwide	Mild
	Dientamoeba fragilis	Unclear; spread via fecal–oral route	Worldwide	Mild
	Capillaria	Raw seafood	Asia	Extreme
	Heterophyes	Raw seafood	Asia, Middle East	Mild
	Anisakis	Raw seafood	Worldwide	Mild
	Baylisascaris procyonis[e]	Soil	North America	Moderate to extreme
	Hymenolepis nana	Contaminated water, soil	Worldwide	Mild
Bladder	*Schistosoma haematobium*	Freshwater swimming	Africa, Middle East	Moderate (acute), mild (chronic)
Muscle	*Trichinella*	Pork	Worldwide	Moderate to extreme
Lymphatics	*Wuchereria bancrofti*[d]	Insect bite	Tropical	Moderate to extreme[f]
	Bartonella henselae	Cats	Worldwide	Mild
Other	Recovery from bacterial or viral infections	—	—	Mild
	HIV	Contaminated bodily fluid	Worldwide	Mild
	Cryptococcus neoformans	Soil	Worldwide	Moderate to extreme (disseminated)

[a]There are numerous noninfectious causes of eosinophilia, such as atopic disease, DRESS (drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms) syndrome, and pernicious anemia, which can cause mild eosinophilia; drug hypersensitivity and serum sickness, which can cause mild to moderate eosinophilia; collagen vascular disease, which can cause moderate eosinophilia; and malignancy, Churg-Strauss syndrome, and hyper-IgE syndromes, which can cause moderate to extreme eosinophilia. [b]Mild: 500–1500 cells/μL; moderate: 1500–5000 cells/μL; extreme: >5000 cells/μL. [c]Can also affect the liver and the eyes. [d]Can also affect the lungs. [e]Can also affect the eyes and the central nervous system. [f]Levels are typically higher with pulmonary infections.

Inflammatory Markers The erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) and the C-reactive protein (CRP) level are indirect and direct measures of the acute-phase response, respectively, that can be used to assess a patient's general level of inflammation. Moreover, these markers can be followed serially over time to monitor disease progress/resolution. It is noteworthy that the ESR changes relatively slowly, and its measurement more often than weekly usually is not useful; in contrast, CRP concentrations change rapidly, and daily measurements can be useful in the appropriate context. Although these markers are sensitive