

UNIVERSITY OF DIYALA COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

Cutaneous leishmaniasis

Supervised by:

Proph. Dr.Khudhaire Kh. ALKayalli MBCHB, DDV, FIBMS

Presented by:

Khalid Mahmood Khaleefah

Abstract

The leishmaniases are a various institution of illnesses as a result of intracellular protozoan parasites of the genus leishmania, that are transmitted with the aid of using phlebotomine sand flies. multiple species of leishmania are regarded to purpose human sickness concerning the pores and skin and mucosal surfaces and the visceral reticuloendothelial organs, cutaneous sickness is normally moderate however may also purpose beauty disfigurement, mucosal and visceral leishmaniasis is related to great morbidity and mortality, leishmaniasis is as a result of an Intracellular parasite transmitted to people with the aid of using the chew of a sand fly (five-7), it is endemic in asia africa, the americas, and the mediterranean sea million are susceptible to obtaining the sickness, and leishmaniasis purpose 70,000 deaths in step with year, clinical capabilities rely on the species of leishmania concerned and the immune reaction of the host, manifestations stages from the localized cutaneous to the visceral Form with probably deadly outcomes, many pills are used in its treatment, however the simplest powerful remedy is carried out with present day pentavalent anti monial region, worldwide, 1, five to two million new instances happens every year.

Introduction

Leishmaniasis is a tropical and subtropical sickness because of an intracellular parasite transmitted to human beings with the aid of using the chew of a sand fly, particularly Phlebotomus and Lutzomyia (Europe, Northern Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and a part of South America); exceptionally, transmission has additionally been pronounced as a laboratory accident (1). According to the World Health Organization (WHO), leishmaniasis is one of the seven maximum crucial tropical illnesses and it represents a severe international fitness hassle that gives a huge spectrum of medical manifestations with a probably deadly outcome (2, 3). It is observed in all continents besides Oceania (2, 4) and is endemic in circumscribed geographic regions in Northeastern Africa, Southern Europe, the Middle East, Southeastern Mexico, and Central and South America.

The Cutaneous Leishamaniasis

Cutaneous leishamaniasis, first descriptions of which may be traced returned to the ninth century (Balkh sore), stays a primary global fitness trouble withinside the twenty first century. The leishmaniases are because of the protozoa leishmania, that's transmitted with the aid of using the chunk of an inflamed girl sandfly. The end result of contamination can range from a persistent pores and skin ulcer, to erosive mucosal disorder with progressive destruction of the nasopharynx and excessive facial disfigurement, to a existence threatening systemic contamination with hepato-splenomegly (11). The ensuing syndrome relies upon upon a complicated interplay among a particular species of leishmania and the genetic and immunological repute of the host.

Epidemiology

There are approximately 1.5 million new instances of cutaneous leishmaniasis every yr of which over 90% arise in afghanistan, algeria, Iran, Iraq, Saudi arabia, syria, brazil and peru. [1] however, cutaneous leishmaniasis regularly takes place in unique pockets – now no longer simplest of region however additionally in time – as an example delhi boil affected 40,000 humans withinside the early forties however is hardly ever visible in delhi today. The geographical distribution of cutaneous leishmaniasis is particularly decided via way of means of the sandfly vectors (phlebotomus sp and lutzomyia sp). they stay in dark, damp places, and are surprisingly susceptible flyers, with a number of simplest 50 metres from their breeding site. unlike mosquitos, they fly silently and their small size (2-3mm long) lets in them to penetrate mosquito nets. They are maximum energetic withinside the night and at night. sandfly numbers are associated with herbal elements including rainfall, [1], [2] and might growth with international warming. decreased insecticide spraying for malaria,

terrible waste disposal and hundreds of creation waste inspire breeding has caused an growth in the superiority of peri-home instances. [3], [4] most infections exist as zoonoses among wild animals, including rodents and dogs, and are maximum familiar in rural or wooded area regions. whilst guy is normally an incidental host, such infections are in no way uncommon – in endemic regions up to 9% of the healthful populace can also additionally have nice leishmanin pores and skin test - indicative of an earlier, regularly asymptomatic, contamination. [5]

in india easy cutaneous leishmaniasis is normally because of leishmaniasis. tropica and guy is the maximum not unusualplace reservoir. In india dermal leishmaniasis is the maximum not unusualplace cutaneous manifestation of leishmaniasis. although now no longer a strictly a shape of cutaneous leishmaniasis it's far essential mainly in north eastern india (mainly in bihar state) wherein visceral leishmaniasis is epidemic.[6]

This kind takes place in sufferers who had been handled for visceral leishmaniasis, because of leishmaniasis donovani, a few months or years earlier. the a etiology is unknown however opportunities encompass insufficient remedy or re-contamination of sufferers formerly cured of visceral leishmaniasis. lesions are variable however regularly encompass hypo-pigmented macules, papules or nodules; they do now no longer ulcerate, and might persist for months or years. these sufferers can also additionally play an essential position as reservoirs of contamination. [7] In southern europe, wherein leishmaniasis is endemic, the prevalence of visceral disorder is increasing, regularly in affiliation with HIV-1 contamination. many such sufferers broaden uncommon cutaneous manifestations. [8],[9] In north america and northern Europe cutaneous leishmaniasis is a disorder visible in returning travellers, including the ones accomplishing rural subject studies, travelers and the military. unfortunately a lot of the ones inflamed are unaware of the risks, take no private protective measures and enjoy delays in analysis accompanied via way of means of irrelevant remedy upon their return. [10]

Pathology

The life-cycle begins offevolved with inoculated promastigotes which can be phagocytized via way of means of macrophages, once interior they lose their flagella and come to be amastigotes which multiply via way of means of binary fission. Infected macrophages then burst, freeing their amastigotes to contaminate different macrophages. The next destiny of the amastigotes relies upon upon parasite and host factors, which can be poorly understood. viscerotrophic species, along with leishmaniasi .donovani, migrate all through the reticula-endothelial device, giving upward push to visceral leishmaniasis; while dermotrophic species, along with leishmaniasi . major, typically stay near the inoculation site, inflicting cutaneous disease. any unfold of dermotrophic species has a tendency to be late, and most effective to adjoining skin (generating satellite tv for pc lesions), or to lymphatics and local lymph nodes.

These phenotypic differences aren't absolute. leishmaniasi. braziliensis is capable of migrate to the oropharyngeal mucosa wherein it can stay dormant for a few years earlier than reactivating to reason the detrimental mucocutaneous shape "espundia".

There are reviews of L. tropica inflicting visceral disease.[11] In dermal leishmaniasis the viscerotrophic parasite will become dermotrophic on account of treatment,[12] as it can in people with HIV contamination.[9] In all sorts of leishmaniasis the presence of amastigotes withinside the cells of the mononuclear phagocytic device stays the corridor mark of the disease, even though at instances they will be hard to discover. infected macrophages degree 20-30 throughout while amastigotes (called leishman-donovan bodies) are spherical to oval systems measuring most effective 2-5.

they are surrounded via way of means of a plasma membrane and comprise each a noticeably large, deeply basophilic, nucleus and a smaller, deeply staining, rod-fashioned kinetoplast of extra-nuclear DNA (from the bottom of the flagellum that is misplaced withinside the conversion from promastigote to amastigote). Although show amastigotes, a giemsa stain is desired via way of means of many - because it stains the flagellum vivid red.[13],[14] In early cutaneous lesions, the dermal infiltrate is specifically made of macrophages full of amastigotes.

There are noticeably few lymphocytes and plasma cells. as the lesion develops greater lymphocytes and plasma cells seem and the superficial epidermis will become edematous.

The overlying dermis will become hyperkeratotic and sooner or later breaks right all the way down to shape an ulcer blanketed with a coagulum of hyperkeratosis debris, dried exudate, lifeless cells and a aggregate of stay and lifeless organisms. Over the subsequent months, there may be a slow lower withinside the wide variety of amastigotes and macrophages, leaving a granulomatous infiltrate including lymphocytes, epithelioid cells and multinucleate massive cells. At this degree it can be hard or not possible to discover organisms in H&E, or giemsa, stained sections. ultimately, both the patient"s immune reaction is capable of remove the contamination and affect a spontaneous cure, or it fails and a persistent shape of leishmaniasis develops.(16,17)

Histopathology

In instances of Localized cutaneous leishmaniasis, sections stained with hematoxylin and eosin display epidermal atrophy or hyperplasia with an inflammatory infiltrate together with macrophages, lymphocytes, and plasma cells with focal necrotic areas. In the early tiers of the infection, parasites may be diagnosed inside cytoplasmic vacuoles in histiocytes (Leishman bodies), and in past due tiers, inflamed macrophages are much less numerous, with few amastigotes predominating, and with a few lympho-histiocytic infiltrates confirming a tuberculoid granuloma.

The granuloma evolves in 3 phases: (1) improvement of a mononuclear phagocytic infiltrate, (2) maturation and mobile aggregation right into a disorganized granuloma, and (3) maturation of those cells into an epithelioid granuloma. Patients with diffuse cutaneous leishmaniasis have lesions with distinctly parasitized macrophages and few dermal lymphocytes (1, 2)

Etiology

natural cutaneous leishmaniasis end up first described withinside the antique global with the useful resource of the usage of lewis and cunningham in 1876. It is because of L. tropica. In the mexican southwest and at its border with guatemala, the causal agent is L. mexicana. It takes area in areas of the body exposed to insect bites; in reducing order of frequency, the most involved areas are the ears (areas normally involved are the helix and anti-helix), nose, better lip, cheeks, legs, hands and forearms, and ankles (17). It is putting that in guatemala the most affected webweb webweb sites are the better limbs (as plenty as 43% of cases) (3). the incubation period is from 1 to 4 weeks, but can ultimate for as plenty as severa years (1). sufferers also can moreover are searching for recommendation from previous excursion to endemic zones (2).



It is characterised through neighborhood boom in temperature and swelling. An erythematous asymptomatic papule seems on the page of the bite, even though pruritus can be present. The length levels from 1 to ten mm in diameter. A after 2 days, it becomes a vesicle and later right into a pustule, and while it breaks. spontaneously or through trauma because of scratching; it consequences in a rounded ulcer with nodular or thick borders with sharp and peaked edges. (23)



Such ulcers can closing from 3-five months to 15-20 years. The backside of the ulcer suggests granulation tissue that bleeds while rubbing and a red outer edge and now and again is blanketed through a whitish pseudo-membrane. In a few cases, considerable secretion bureaucracy an adherent crust (17). Thelesion isn't always painful if it isn't always secondarily infected

Diffuse cutaneous leishmaniasis

This shape is characterised with the aid of using energy (that is, loss of mobile immune reaction to parasite antigens). This lets in dissemination thru tissue, lymph, and blood pathways, growing lesions in maximum of the pores and skin, besides withinside the scalp, and now and again with involvement of mucous membranes The latter may also or won't ulcerate and are gift first at the face and afterwards gradually have an effect on the extremities, buttocks, and mucous membranes and in a few instances can contain the complete pores and surface. lymphedema, skin lymphadenopathy, bad widespread condition, and fever can be observed. (1, 4, 9).



muco-cutaneous leishmaniasis, cutaneousmucosal, American cutaneous, or "Espundia"

In South America and endemic areas, local skin leishmaniasis develops into mucocutaneous leishmaniasis in 1-10% of patients within 5 years of recovery. This option. The species responsible for this clinical form belong to the Leishmaniasis.braziliensis complex, which includes Leishmaniasis.braziliensis, leishmaniasis.guyanensis and leishmaniasis.panamensis. Cause invasion and destruction of the nasopharyngeal mucosa. (4, 9, 17, 42, 46).

Visceral leishmaniasis

The febrile infectious contamination is spreads over a massive a part of south and east asia (especially in India and China), a massive a part of africa, the mediterranean (affecting youngsters and adults), and south america (in which youngsters are affected). It is resulting from leishmaniasis . donovani (india and jap africa), leishmaniasis, infantum (mediterranean area), and leishmaniasis. chagasi, leishmaniasis. amazonensis, and leishmaniasis. tropica in south america (47, 48). The incubation duration is from three to eight months. The at-chance populace consists of preschool youngsters and immunocompromised undernourished and individuals.



Risk factors

1. Socioeconomic conditions

Poverty will increase the threat for leishmaniasis. Poor housing and home sanitary conditions (together with a loss of waste control or open sewerage) can also additionally boom sandfly breeding and resting sites, in addition to their get admission to to humans. sandflies are drawn to crowded housing as those offer an amazing supply of blood-meals. human behaviour, together with sound asleep out of doors or at the ground, can also additionally boom threat (33, 34).

2. Malnutrition

Diets missing protein-energy, iron, nutrition A and zinc growth the hazard that an contamination will development to a full-blown disease (11).

3. Population mobility

Epidemics of each cutaneous and visceral leishmaniasis are often related to migration and the motion of non-immune humans into regions with present transmission cycles. Occupational publicity in addition to vast deforestation stays crucial factors (16).

4. Environmental changes

The prevalence of leishmaniasis may be laid low with modifications in urbanization, and the human incursion into forested regions (24).

5. Climate change

Leishmaniasis is climate-sensitive as it affects the epidemiology in several ways: changes in temperature, rainfall and humidity can have strong effects on vectors and reservoir hosts by altering their distribution and influencing their survival and population sizes; small fluctuations in temperature can have a profound effect on the developmental cycleof leishmania promastigotes in sandflies, allowing transmission of the parasite in areas not previously endemic for the disease; drought, famine and flood can lead to massive displacement and migration of people to areas with transmission of leishmania, and poor nutrition could compromise their immunity⁽¹⁹⁾.

Differential Diagnosis

Leishmaniasis include: lepromatoua leprosy , sarcoidosis , skin cancer , malaria , hematological malignances , tertiary syphilis, 22).

Diagnosis

The affirmation of analysis is primarily based totally at the scientific and congruent epidemiological context (17). laboratory affirmation and identity of the species of leishmania are important (2). the protozoan is discovered withinside the aspiration of cutaneous or mucosal ulcerations in addition to in non-ulcerated lesions (17). biopsy is some other diagnostic tool; it must be acquired from the lively border of the lesion. a smear might also additionally monitor the parasites in loose shape or inner macrophages or much less regularly in polymorph nuclear leukocytes, ranging in wide variety from 2 to twenty in a unmarried cell. The parasite form is oval or pisiform (with an oval or rounded nucleus) and tiers in length from 2 to five μ m lengthy and 1 to two μ m wide. fantastically flagellated bureaucracy had been observed. inoculation is likewise used for the culture (1, 17, and 41)

Treatment

The simplest powerful remedy with nice scientific and microbiological effects for all scientific varieties of leishmaniasis is finished with contemporary intravenous pentavalent antimonials withinside the shape of sodium stibogluconate or meglumine antimoniate besides withinside the country of bihar in india (49). In bihar, parasite resistance to antimonials brought on a dramatic upward push in remedy failure of as much as 65 ween 1980 and 1997; in addition, there may be the ability for resistance to miltefosine and liposomal amphotericin B to develop.

Anti-leishmanial therapy include:-

Pentavalent antimonies include: sodium stibogluconate (Pentostam) & meglumine antimoniate, both in dose 20 mg/kg IM for 20 days in localized cutaneous leishmaniasis & diffuse cutaneous leishmaniasis or for 28 days in mucocutaneous leishmaniasis , and visceral leishmaniasis . repeated courses may be necessary in severe or resistant cases. Adverse effects of antimony therapy are dose and duration dependent and commonly include fatigue, arthralgias and myalgias (50%),(35,36) abdominal discomfort (30%), elevated hepatic transaminase level (30-80%), elevated amylase and lipase levels (almost 100%), mild hematologic changes (slightly decreased leukocyte count, hemoglobin level, and platelet count) (10-30%), and nonspecific T-wave

changes on electrocardiography (30%) (44, 46). sudden death from cardiac toxicity has rarely been reported with use of very high dose, therefore ECG is essential for the patient.

some sufferers with visceral L. can also additionally increase diffuse pores and skin lesions after remedy called "post- dermal leishmaniasis.

- A. Amphotericin B is also very effective in Rx of visceral leishmaniasis, 0.5–1.0 mg/kg every day or every other day for 14–20 doses. liposomal amphotericin B is less nephrotoxic, 3 mg/kg on days 1–5 and again on day 10.
- B. Other drugs which also effective in the Rx of visceral leishmaniasis include: paromomycin, recombinanthuman interferon-γ (as an adjunctive Rx), and oral miltefosine (a membrane -activating alkyl phospholipid, has been recently developed as the 1st oral treatment for visceral leishmaniasis & has a curerate of 95% in Indian patients with visceral leishmaniasis when administered orally at 50–100 mg/day for 28 days).
- C. Uncomplicated localized cutaneous leishmaniasis can be observed only without Rx because it may heal spontaneously within few months. however, complicated localized cutaneous leishmaniasis & diffuse cutaneous leishmaniasis can be treated with oralantifungals e.g. ketoconazole or fluconazole. topical agents include: paromomycin plus methyl benzethonium chloride ointment.

Prevention

Personal shielding measures must consist of avoidance of publicity to the nocturnal sandflies and, whilst necessary, using insect repellent and permethrin-impregnated mosquito netting(53).

Prognosis

A good prognosis can be achieved by treating the patient with close contacts and household members. Patients are often expected to recover completely with proper care.(52) without treatment, the infection may spread to other members of the community, resulting in a population outbreak.

Complications

Sustained, insomnia, secondary bacterial contamination, and outbreaks of the ailment withinside the network are all feasible headaches of a leishmaniasis contamination (55).

Conclusion

Leishmaniasis stays a intricate contamination requiring both doubtlessly poisonous remedies or much less poisonous, however pricey drugs. however, the provision of more recent oral retailers can also additionally extrade the manner this disorder is managed. relapse can also additionally occur, specifically in conditions wherein immunosuppression is present; secondary prophylaxis desires to take delivery of on this setting. The aggregate of leishmania, HIV and anthroponotic transmission among injecting drug customers heralds a capacity for better occurrence charges in endemic international locations with intense drug abuse troubles. In the absence of an powerful vaccine, and with extension of endemicity, in all likelihood because of weather troubles additionally extrade, those can also grow to be worse.

Reference

- 1. Ashford RW, Desjeux P, de Raadt P. Estimation of population at risk of infection and number of cases of leishmaniasis. Parasitol Today 1992; 8:104-5. Back to cited text no.
- 2. Gonzalez R, De Sousa L, Devera R JA, Ledezema E. Seasonal and nocturnal domiciliary human landing/biting behaviour of Lutzomyia (lutzomyia) evansi and Lutzomyia (Psychodopygus) panamensis (diptera; Psychodidae) in a periurban area of a city on the Caribbean coast of eastern Venezuela (Barcelona; Anzoategui State). Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 1999; 93:361-4. Back to cited text no.
- 3. Tayeh A, Jalouk L, Cairncross S. Twenty years of cutaneous leishmaniasis in Aleppo, Syria. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 1997; 91:657-9. Back to cited text no.
- 4. Brandao-Filho SP, Campbell-Lendrum D, Brito ME, Shaw JJ, Davies CR. Epidemiological surveys confirm an increasing burden of cutaneous leishmaniasis in north-eastern Brazil. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 1999; 93:488-94. Back to cited text no.
- 5. Weigle KA, Valderrama L, Arias AL, Santrica C, Saravia NG. Leishmanin standardization and evaluation of safety, dose, storage, longevity of reaction and sensitization. Am J Trop Med Hyg 1991; 44: 260-71. Back to cited text no.
- 6. Herwaldt BL. Leishmaniasis. Lancet 1999; 354:1191-9. Back to cited text no.
- 7. Gilles HM (Ed). Protozoal Diseases. Arnold, London: 1999. Back to cited text no.
- 8. Rosenthal E, Marty P, Poizot-Martin I, Reynes J, Pratlong F, Lafeuillade A, et al. Visceral leishmaniasis and HIV-1 co-infection in southern France. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 1995; 89:159-62. Back to cited text no.
- 9. Ara M, Maillo C, Peon G, Clavel A, Cuesta J, Grasa MP, et al. Visceral leishmaniasis with cutaneous lesions in a patient infected with human immunodeficiency virus. Br J Dermatol 1998; 139:114-7. Backto cited text no.
- 10. Herwaldt BL, Stokes SL, Juranek DD. American cutaneous leishmaniasis in U.S. travellers. Ann Intern Med 1993;118:779-84. Back to cited text no.
- 11. Magill AJ, Grogl M, Gasser RA, Sun W, Oster CN. Visceral infection caused by Leishmania tropica in veterans of Operation Dessert Storm. N Engl J Med 1993; 328:1383-7. Back to cited text no.
- 12. Kubba R, Al-Gindan Y. Leishmaniasis. Dermatol Clinics 1989; 7:331-51. Back to cited text no.
- 13. Kalter DC. Cutaneous and mucocutaneous leishmaniasis. Progr Derm 1989 ; 23 :1-11. Back to citedtext no.
- 14. Lever WF, Schamberg-Lever G. Histopathology of the skin. 7th edn. Philadelphia: Lippincott; 1990. Back to cited text no.
- 15. Hepburn NC, Tidman MJ, Hunter JAA. Cutaneous leishmaniasis in British troops from Belize. Br J Dermatol 1993; 128:63-8. Back to cited text no.

- 16. Bryceson A. Therapy in Man In: Peters W, Killick-Kendrick R edrs. The leishmaniases in biology and medicine. London: Academic Press: 1987; 847:907. Back to cited text no.
- 17. Herwaldt BL, Arana BA, Navin TR. The natural history of cutaneous leishmaniasis in Guatemala. J Infect Dis 1992; 165:518-27. Back to cited text no.
- 18. Locksley RM, Louis JA. Immunology of leishmaniasis. Curr Opin Immunol 1992; 4:413-8. Backto cited text no.
- 19. Kubba R, Al-Gindan Y, El-Hassan AM, Omer AHS. Clinical diagnosis of cutaneous leishmaniasis (oriental sore). J Am Acad Derm 1987; 16: 1183-9. Back to cited text no.
- 20. Navin TR, Arana FE, de Merida M, Avana BA, Castillo AL, Silvers DN. Cutaneous leishmaniasis in Guatemala: comparison of diagnostic methods. Am J Trop Med Hyg 1990; 42:36-42. Back to cited textno.
- 21. Herwaldt BL, Arana FE, Navin TR. The natural history of cutaneous leishmaniasis in Guatemala. J Infect Dis 1992; 165;518-27. Back to cited text no.
- 22. Evans D. Handbook on Isolation, characterisation and cryopreservation of Leishmania. Geneva: UNDP/World Bank/WHO(TDR); 1989. Back to cited text no.
- 23. Biddlestone LR, Hepburn NC, McLaren KM. A clinico-pathological study of cutaneous leishmaniasis in British troops from Belize. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 1994; 88:672-6. Back to cited text no.
- 24. Andresen K, Gaafar A, El-Hassan, AM Ismail A, Dafalla M, Theander TG, et al. Evaluation of the polymerase chain reaction in the diagnosis of cutaneous leishmaniasis due to Leishmania major: a comparison with direct microscopy of smears and sections from lesions. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 1996; 90:133-5. Back to cited text no.
- 25. Lainson R, Shaw JJ. Evolution, classification and geographical distribution. In: Peters W, Killick-Kendrick R (eds). The leishmaniases in biology and medicine, vol 1. London: Academic Press; 1987. Back to cited text no.
- 26. Berman JD. Chemotherapy for leishmaniasis: Biochemical mechanisms, clinical efficacy and future strategies. Rev Infect Dis 1988; 10:560-86. Back to cited text no.
- 27. Hepburn NC, Tidman MJ, Hunter JAA. Aminosidine versus sodium stibogluconate for the treatment of American cutaneous leishmaniasis. Trans R Soc Trop Med 1994; 88:700-3. Back to cited text no.
- 28. Herwaldt BL, Berman JD. Recommendations for treating leishmaniasis with sodium stibogluconate (Pentostam) and review of pertinent clinical studies. Am J Trop Med Hyg 1992; 46:296-306. Back tocited text no.
- 29. Soto J, Toledo J, Gutierrez P, Nicholls RS, Paddilla J, Engel J, et al. Treatment of American cutaneous leishmaniasis with miltefosine, an oral agent. Clin Infect Dis 2001; 33:e57-61. Back to cited text no.
- 30. WHO. Control of the leishmaniases. Technical report series 793. Geneva: WHO; 1990. Back to cited text no
- 31. Uzun S, Uslular C, Yucel A, Acar MA, Ozpoyraz M, Memisoglu HR. Cutaneous leishmaniasis: evaluation of 3074 cases in the Cukurova region of Turkey. Br J Derm 1999; 140:347-50. Back to citedtext no.
- 32. Arevalo I, Ward B, Miller R, Meng TC, Najar E, Alvarez E, et al. Successful treatment of drug resistant cutaneous leishmaniasis in humans by use of Imiquimod, an immunomodulator. Clin Infect Dis 2001; 33

:1847-51. Back to cited text no.

- 33. Trends in the epidemiology of cutaneous leishmaniasis in a young adult population in Israel: A long-term surveyMimouni, D., Balicer, R.D., Levine, H., Klement, E., Bar-Zeev, Y., Davidovitch, N., Zarka, S. International Journal of Dermatology. 2009; 48(6): 611-613
- Cutaneous leishmaniasis in Iraq AlSamarai, A.M., AlObaidi, H.S. Journal of Infection in Developing Countries. 2009; 3(2): 123-129
- Trends in the epidemiology of cutaneous leishmaniasis in a young adult population in Israel: a long-term survey Daniel Mimouni,Ran D. Balicer,Hagai Levine,Eyal Klement,Yael Bar-Zeev,Nadav Davidovitch,Salman Zarka International Journal of Dermatology. 2009; 48(6): 611
- Tropical dermatology: Tropical diseases caused by protozoa Omar Lupi, Brenda L. Bartlett, Reshma Nair Haugen, Lady C. Dy, Aisha Sethi, Sidney N. Klaus, Jackson Machado Pinto, Francisco Bravo, Stephen K. Tyring Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology. 2009; 60(6): 897
- Delay in diagnosis: trauma- and coinfection-related cutaneous leishmaniasis because of Leishmania guyanensis infection Patrick Mulvaney, Gazelle Aram, Peter R. Maggiore, Heinz Kutzner, John Andrew Carlson Journal of Cutaneous Pathology. 2009; 36(1): 53-60
- Correlation of parasitic load with interleukin-4 response in patients with cutaneous leishmaniasis due to Leishmania tropica Rajesh Kumar, Ram Awatar Bumb, Poonam Salotra FEMS Immunology & Medical Microbiology. 2009; 57(3): 239
- Immunohistochemistry and polymerase chain reaction on paraffin-embedded material improve the diagnosis of cutaneous leishmaniasis in the Amazon region Valdir Sabbaga Amato, Felipe Francisco Tuon, Heitor Franco de Andrade, Helio Bacha, Carla Pagliari, Elaine Raniero Fernandes, Maria Irma Seixas Duarte, Vicente Amato Neto, Ricardo Andrade Zampieri, Lucile Maria Floeter-Winter International Journal of Dermatology. 2009; 48(10): 1091-1095
- Malaria and leishmaniasis: Current status of chemotherapy, new leads and targets for drug discovery Pathak, R., Batra, S.Anti-Infective Agents in Medicinal Chemistry. 2009; 8(3): 226-267
- Cutaneous leishmaniasis in Damascus Daæaboul, M.W.T.Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal. 2009; 15(5): 1084-1097
- Evaluation of permethrin treated clothing for personal protection against Phlebotomus papatasi (Diptera: Psaychodidae) Khoobdel, M.Journal of Entomology. 2008; 5(1): 51-55
- Evaluation of Permethrin Treated Clothing for Personal Protection Against Phlebotomus papatasi (Diptera: Psaychodidae)Mehdi Khoobdel .Journal of Entomology. 2008; 5(1): 51
- Efficacy of a weekly cryotherapy regimen to treat Leishmania major cutaneous leishmaniasis Ibrahim M. Mosleh, Eid Geith, Lina Natsheh, Gabrielle Schönian, Nabil Abotteen, Saæad Kharabsheh Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology. 2008; 58(4): 617
- Efficacy of a weekly cryotherapy regimen to treat Leishmania major cutaneous leishmaniasis Mosleh IM, Geith E, Natsheh L, et al.JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DERMATOLOGY. 2008 58(4): 617-624
- Is the amastigote form of Leishmania the only form found in humans infected with cutaneous Leishmaniasis? Daboul, M.W.Laboratory Medicine. 2008; 39(1): 38-41
- 47 Leishmaniasis: Drug resistance and natural products (review)Polonio, T., Efferth, T.International

Journal of Molecular Medicine. 2008; 22(3): 277-286

- The relationship between leishmaniasis and AIDS: The second 10 years Alvar, J., Aparicio, P., Aseffa, A., Den Boer, M., Cañavate, C., Dedet, J.-P., Gradoni, L., Moreno, J. Clinical Microbiology Reviews. 2008; 21(2): 334-359
- Butterfly rash due to cutaneous leishmaniasis Qureshi, F.A., Suliman, M.I., Sarwar, J.Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan. 2007; 17(10): 624-625
- Therapeutic options for cutaneous leishmaniasis Mahajan, V.K., Sharma, N.L.Journal of Dermatological Treatment. 2007; 18(2): 97-104
- Therapeutic options for cutaneous leishmaniasis Vikram K. Mahajan, Nand Lal Sharma Journal of Dermatological Treatment. 2007; 18(2): 97
- Monocyte cytokine and costimulatory molecule expression in patients infected with Leishmania mexicana Carrada, G., Cañeda, C., Salaiza, N., Delgado, J., Ruiz, A., Sanchez, B., Gutiérrez-Kobeh, L., (...), Becker, I.Parasite Immunology. 2007; 29(3): 117-126
- Monocyte cytokine and costimulatory molecule expression in patients infected with Leishmania mexicana G. CARRADA,C. CAÑEDA,N. SALAIZA,J. DELGADO,A. RUIZ,B. SANCHEZ,L. GUTIÉRREZ-KOBEH,M. AGUIRRE,I. BECKERParasite Immunology. 2007; 29(3): 117
- Evaluation of meglumine antimoniate effects on liver, kidney and pancreas function tests in patients with cutaneous leishmaniasis Kashani MN, Firooz A, Eskandari SE, et al.EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF DERMATOLOGY. 2007; 17(6): 513-515
- Special infectious disease risks of expatriates and long-term travelers in tropical countries. part II: Infections other than malaria Toovey S, Moerman F, van Gompel A JOURNAL OF TRAVEL MEDICINE. 200