

## **SUMMARY**

Cutaneous leishmaniasis and visceral leishmaniasis are more or less encountered in Egypt. Dermatologists are concerned with cutaneous leishmaniasis.

In the present study, the status of cutaneous leishmaniasis in some Egyptian Governorates has been reviewed. Nothing has been done concerning human cases of cutaneous leishmaniasis in Qualyobia Governorate although a previous study incriminated dogs and rodents on serological bases to be reservoir hosts. However, sandfly fauna has not been studied in Qualyobia Governorate.

The aim of this work was to prove or disprove the presence of cutaneous leishmaniasis in Qualyobia Governorate by the clinical, parasitological and serological methods.

To cover this point, a number of 10920 patients who attended the outpatient clinic of Dermatology and Venereal diseases, Benha University Hospital were clinically examined for cutaneous lesions or any indurations suggestive cutaneous leishmaniasis.

### **Investigations for Leishmanial Infection:**

1- Skin lesions were examined by Giemsa stained smear and cultured in N.N.N. medium with defibrinated rabbit blood for amastigotes and promastigotes respectively.

2- Serum samples were separated from the blood taken from suspected cases and examined for anti-leishmanial antibodies by the indirect haemagglutination test (IHAT).

### **Results:**

- Six patients were diagnosed on parasitological bases i.e. demonstration

of the parasite in smear or culture.

- Serological examination using IHAT gave positive results in 3 out of 5 cases indicating that this test is not highly specific in diagnosing cutaneous leishmaniasis.
  - The positive cases were detected in February, March, July and September which coincides with the activity of insect vector.
  - Three cases had one sore each, the other three cases had sores ranging from two to ten in number.
  - The cutaneous lesions were either nodular (two cases) or ulcerative (four cases).
  - The affected sites were the face in two cases, upper limb in two cases and face and upper limb in one case and lower limb only in one case.
  - Two cases were treated with Pentostam and one case was treated by cryosurgery.
  - The whole results were discussed in the light of the work done before in Egypt and the neighbouring countries.
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