

LEISHMANIASIS MUCOCUTANEOUS: A CASE REPORT

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The materials for the case report have been gathered during the clinical internship in Department of Leishmaniasis and Malaria of Institute of Tropical Diseases "Alexander von Humboldt", in University Hospital Cayetano Heredia in Lima, Peru. Leishmaniasis mucocutaneous is a parasitological disease, spread by a vector - sand fly. Most of the cases (more than 90%) occur in Peru, Brazil and Bolivia. Leishmaniasis mucosal develops as a secondary disease due to leishmaniasis cutaneous. When not treated properly it can give metastases to mucosa of airways. The mechanism is not known yet. Nasal septum, soft palate and uvula are most often affected by the amastigotes of parasite. In November 2008 a 38-year old male was admitted to the department of leishmaniasis with sore throat, difficulties in speaking and acute on chronic respiratory failure. Past medical history presented background of cutaneous leishmaniasis. After the clinical diagnosis, a biopsy of soft palate was performed. The pathology report confirmed ongoing leishmaniasis with the presence of granulomatous histiocytes, giant multinucleated cells and lymphoplasmacytic infiltration in the samples. The patient received an unknown treatment in his original place - San Martin (Peru). In the Institute of Tropical Diseases in Cayetano Heredia Hospital in Lima he received two courses of Amphotericin B (Fungizone). After the second course of Amphotericin B an active infiltration process from the lower airways was eradicated. In the bronchofibroscope examination ongoing inflammatory process in mucosa of epiglottis and vocal cords was confirmed. The third course of Amphotericin B treatment was prescribed. The development of tourism, pace and easiness of peoples' movement as well as the climate change increase the probability of spreading endemic diseases all over the world. Due to those facts it is important to widen the knowledge about tropical diseases.