

Investigation of the presence of Leishmania in human cases of Cutaneous Leishmaniasis and frequency of sand fly fauna in municipalities in the South Central region of Paraná.

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Abstract:

The Cutaneous Leishmaniasis is transmitted by sand flies infected with insects species of the genus *Leishmania* protozoa. Despite representing an important public health problem that affects humans and dogs, a zoonosis is commonly overlooked in some regions. From two suspected human cases of cutaneous leishmaniasis, found in the municipality of Turvo, first held clinical diagnosis, followed by Montenegro test. Then they were performed scraping edge and biopsy of the lesions. The clinical diagnosis, intradermorreação, scraped and biopsy were performed by a team of nurses and doctors of the municipal health center. Fixation was performed with methanol and staining with Giemsa of scraped for direct microscopic examination, however it was not observed the presence of *Leishmania*. The obtained from the biopsy material were undertaken attempts to isolate, identify and protozoan cultivation. For the cultivation medium was used biphasic culture comprises blood agar medium and Warren. After incubation for two weeks have not found any forms of the parasite. In parallel, we investigated the frequency of sand flies in a camp landless movement in the city of beautiful Iguaçu River, due to suspicion of an outbreak of leishmaniasis, with more than 100 cases of characteristic lesions. To capture insects, Falcão traps were installed, in domiciliary areas (in domestic animal shelters) in the period from 17h to 7 am for three days. Various species of insects were collected, however only four specimens of sandflies, all males. The traps that had sandflies were installed in a location with several villas, the presence of domestic animals, chicken, pig pens and close to bushland. After dissection of the specimens was not identified presence of *Leishmania*. The catches are in agreement with clinical diagnoses performed on-site by another team, because none of the suspected cases was confirmed. The aim was to follow through molecular analysis of isolates from both human cases and insects. Although the insulation has not been done so far, it saw the need to continue investigating the disease in the region, where there is little understanding of the zoonosis, especially about the diagnosis, treatment and disease cycle.

Keywords: *Leishmania*, Sand fly, Cutaneous Leishmaniasis, Public health.