





Leishmaniasis

Leishmaniasis is a protozoan disease with a prevalence of 12 million cases and an incidence of almost 2 million cases annually.

Leishmania species primarily affect cells of macrocyte-macrophage lineage in the Old World. The

At the center stage of all *Leishmania* different forms of species also inhibit the synthesis of phagocytosis

Classification of Leishmaniasis

The former simplistic classification dividing leishmaniasis into cutaneous, mucocutaneous, and visceral forms

- Localized (acute) cutaneous leishmaniasis

- Diffuse (acute) cutaneous leishmaniasis (= disseminated anergic cutaneous leishmaniasis)
- Chronic cutaneous leishmaniasis (including leishmaniasis recidivans or lupoid leishmaniasis)
- Post-kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis
- Mucocutaneous leishmaniasis
- Visceral leishmaniasis
- Viscerotropic leishmaniasis

Each form of leishmaniasis is associated with a different type of Leishmania species and has a specific predilection for a geographic

Localized (Acute) Cutaneous Leishmaniasis

Representing the most common form of skin involvement, localized acute cutaneous leishmaniasis affects

Histopathology .

The characteristic changes are noted throughout the dermis and consist of a dense, diffuse infiltrate of h

the latter are more numerous if the lesion is ulcerated . The cytoplasm of the histiocytes is filled with num

Differential Diagnosis .

The organisms of histoplasmosis do not resemble the resting stage of Histoplasma (PAS) and (GMS) display

Diffuse (Acute) Cutaneous Leishmaniasis

Diffuse acute cutaneous leishmaniasis, also known as disseminated anergic cutaneous leishmaniasis, is

Histopathology .

☐ The histopathologic changes of the individual lesions are the same as those seen

. In the rare ulcerated lesions of diffuse cutaneous leishmaniasis, eosinophils are predominant within the

In reactivated, previously dormant leishmaniasis in a kidney transplant recipient, a subcutaneous inflammatory

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Chronic Cutaneous Leishmaniasis

If the lesions do not resolve within 1 to 2 years, the condition is termed chronic cutaneous leishmaniasis

Histopathology .

Both subtypes of chronic cutaneous leishmaniasis reveal essentially the same histopathologic changes,

recidivans in contrast to nonhealing chronic cutaneous leishmaniasis .

The histopathologic hallmark of chronic cutaneous leishmaniasis is a dense, diffuse, or nodular infiltrate

Post-Kala-azar Dermal Leishmaniasis

Post-kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis occurs 1 to 5 years after successful treatment of visceral leishmaniasis.

Histopathology. Reports on the histopathology of post-kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis are sparse

The nonulcerated papules and nodules show a dense, diffuse infiltrate composed of histiocytes, lympho

formed epithelioid cell granulomas in nodular lesions of post-kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis . The overlying

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Mucocutaneous Leishmaniasis

Mucocutaneous leishmaniasis, most commonly seen in South America, affects the upper respiratory tract

Histopathology .

The histopathologic changes of mucocutaneous leishmaniasis are as follows. In the early stage, parasites are located in the dermis, and in the late stage, they spread to the epidermis and subcutaneous tissue. The histopathologic changes of mucocutaneous leishmaniasis are as follows. In the early stage, parasites are located in the dermis, and in the late stage, they spread to the epidermis and subcutaneous tissue.

Visceral leishmaniasis

Visceral leishmaniasis is a ~~systemic~~ systemic disease characterized by fever, lymphadenopathy, hepatosplenomegaly, and ~~anemia~~ anemia.

(meaning "black fever") refers to the diffuse darkening of the skin, most pronounced on the face, hands,

Histopathology .

The cutaneous lesions in HIV-infected patients consist of a dermal infiltrate with insidious spread