



INFECTIOUS DISEASES (BACTERIAL, FUNGAL, VIRAL, PARASITIC, INFESTATIONS)

MUCO - CUTANEOUS LEISHMANIASIS IN CHILDREN IN THE DERMATOLOGY DEPARTMENT IN FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS MÉDICAS, HOSPITAL DE CLÍNICAS, UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE ASUNCIÓN 2011-2018

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INTRODUCTION: Chronic infectious disease, transmitted by a phlebotomous bite. Little children are at major risk, due to immature immunologic system. Higher skin penetrability, and longer time exposed to vector.

OBJECTIVE: The aim of this study is to learn about clinical characteristics of children who has cutaneous leishmaniasis from Dermatology Service of Clinical Hospital, School of Medicine, National University of Asunción, January 2011 to September 2018.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Retrospective, observational, cross-sectional study with analytical component. Inclusion Criteria: Patients of both sexes, under 18 years old, with mucocutaneous leishmaniasis from January 2011 to September 2018. Exclusion Criteria: Patients older than 18 years. Sample: 10 pediatric patients with mucocutaneous leishmaniasis, from January 2011 to September 2018. Variables: Age, sex, type, evolution time, location and number of lesions, histopathological findings, indirect immunofluorescence, species of leishmania, treatment. Statistical analysis: Management and analysis of data in Excel, Microsoft Office 2010. Tables with descriptive statistics. Bioethical considerations: This study does not represent a risk for physical or mental integrity of patients since only the database and medical records were reviewed.

RESULTS: Predominance of male. Average, 8 years. Form of presentation: ulcer in upper exposed areas. In two cases, mucosal involvement. Localized cutaneous form is the most frequent. Between 2 and 6 months of evolution. Presence of leishmania's amastigotes in histopathology in one. Positive IFI for mucocutaneous Leishmaniasis in 100%. PCR + for *L. brasiliensis* in all. Treatment: antimonate of meglumine and amphotericin B.





CONCLUSIONS: The epidemiological characteristics of children with mucocutaneous leishmaniasis are: mostly male, school children, from rural areas. Predominant lesion: single ulcer, of months of evolution, in exposed areas of the body. Predominant histopathological finding: pseudoepitheliomatous hyperplasia, and granulomatous infiltrate, one case of Giemsa positive. The causative species *L. braziliensis*, demonstrated by PCR. Treatment: antimonate of meglumine and amphotericin b, owing to drug's availability.

