ABSTRACT BOOK ABSTRACTS



A new ERA for global Dermatology 10 - 15 JUNE 2019 MILAN, ITALY

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

## CUTANEOUS LEISHMANIASIS IN THE MOROCCAN POPULATION OF CHILDREN: ABOUT 12 CASES

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Introduction: Cutaneous leishmaniasis is an endemic parasitosis in our country Morocco. It can occur in Different clinical forms, especially in the pediatric population.

Objectives: The purpose of our workwas to determine the particularities of child's cutaneous leishmaniasis.

Material and methods: We conducted a retro-prospective study from 2014 to 2016 in the dermatology department in Fez. The epidemiological, clinical, therapeutic and evolutionary aspects were collected. . Data were entered on Excel and analyzed by using the statistical software package SPSS 17.0.

Results: The total number of children was 12. The mean age was 11.3 years with a sex ratio of 0.93. The clinicals aspects were ulcero-crusted nodule (53.3%), single (63.3%) and localized on the face (65%). One patient presented mucocutaneous leishmaniasis. The diagnosis was clinically and dermoscopy evoked and confirmed by direct parasitological examination (56.6%) or histological examination (35%). The Antimoniate of méglumine was the treatment of choice, used intralesionally (70%). Other therapeutic modalities have been evaluated also. cryotherapy and blue light were adjuvant therapy in half of the patients. The use of systemic treatment (intra muscular Antimoniate of méglumine) was necessary in 2 children, in one patient , it was complemented with dynamic phototherapy. The evolution was favorable in all the cases in a variable delay of 4 weeks to 8 weeks. Scars were noted in 2 cases (18%) with residual pigmented (1 case) and atrophic (1 case) scars

Conclusion: In our children population, cutaneous leishmaniasis is relatively common, especially during the second decade. We noted the absence of clinical particularities compared to the adult, but, the treatment was hard in children because of pain and was











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discussed case by case. Finally, it is characterized by its usually favorable evolution.



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