



TROPICAL DERMATOLOGY

THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL AND CLINICAL ASPECTS OF CUTANEOUS LEISHMANIASIS IN DAKAR

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Introduction: Cutaneous leishmaniasis is an anthroponotic disease whose occurrence is largely determined by ecological factors.

Objective: Our objective was to study the epidemiological and clinical aspects of cutaneous leishmaniasis at the Institute of Social Hygiene (ISH) Hospital in Dakar.

Material and methods: This is a cross-sectional and prospective study over a period going from January 2013 to August 2018 and that was carried out in the Dermatology Department of ISH Hospital in Dakar. The patients were collected during medical consultation and from hospital registers.

Results: 105 cases of cutaneous leishmaniasis were recorded, representing a hospital frequency of 0.07%. Only the 65 cases that had a medical tracking sheet were included. The sex ratio was 1.9 and the mean age was 23.8 ± 17.83 years. Patients came from the following regions: Matam in 35.6% of the cases, Tambacounda precisely from the Bakel department in 23.7%, Fatick in 11.9%, Thies in 10.2%, Diourbel in 5%, Louga in 3.4%, 1 case came from the department of Pikine in Dakar, 1 from Kaolack and 1 from Sedhiou. 3 cases came from neighboring countries: 2 from Mauritania (Rosso) and 1 from Mali (Kayes Region). The clinical forms were: ulcerative crusty in 54%, sporotrichoid in 23%, ulcerative and secondarily infected in 16.2%, ulcerative and vegetating in 4% and lupoid in 2.7%. The locations were as follows: upper limbs in 67.7% of the cases, lower limbs in 33.8%, head in 20%, trunk in 12.3% and neck in one case. Leishmanias were isolated in 31.8% of the 44 patients in whom a smear was performed.

Conclusion: Our study shows that cutaneous leishmaniasis is not well known by the medical staff. Moreover, it seems like an enlargement of the endemic area for cutaneous leishmaniasis is occurring toward the Senegalese capital.

