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IMPACT OF TRAVELLING TO ENDEMIC AREAS ON
EGYPTIAN CASES OF CUTANEOUS LEISHMANIASIS

THESIS

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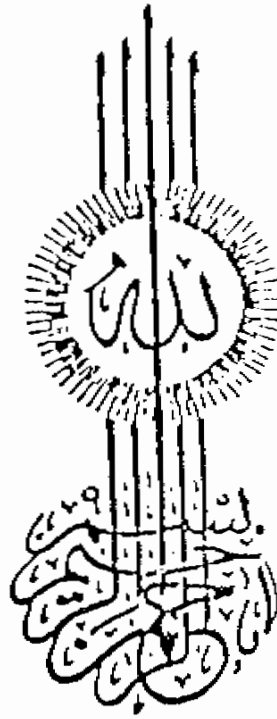
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”قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا
إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ“

صَدَقَ اللَّهُ الْعَظِيمُ

سورة البقرة آية ٣٢



TO WHOM I OWE MUCH

MY PARENTS

AND

MY WIFE

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INTRODUCTION
AND
AIM OF WORK

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INTRODUCTION

Cutaneous Leishmaniasis (C.L.)

C.L. is an endemic disease in many countries of the Middle East (Adler, 1964 and Morsy, 1983). In Egypt C.L. has been known as sporadic cases in several governorates (Khalil, 1934, El-Halawany , 1940 and EL-Mofti, 1941) .

In the last few years, several cases were detected in Egypt among Egyptians who lived in the Arab countries for sometime .

This is particularly, among Egyptian temporary workers returning back from endemic Arab countries as Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Yemen (Abdel Wahab etal. 1985 and Morsy 1984, 1985, 1986). Consequently there are endogenous and exogenous cases of cutaneous leishmaniasis.

The vector is sand fly (i.e) *Phlebotomus papatasi* It is existing all over in Egypt. So introduced cases may be a source for the causation , where the vector exists.

The Aim of the work :-

To find out the effect of travelling to endemic areas on the occurrence of cutaneous leishmaniasis among Egyptians,

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REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A- CUTANEOUS LEISHMANIASIS

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CUTANEOUS LEISHMANIASIS .

Definition

Cutaneous Leishmeniasis or oriental sore is a very old disease, affecting millions of people throughout the world. It is a unique condition for historical study. It has many local names, traditionally used and widely understood by all the people of the region.

Common Synonyms :- (Quoted by Morsy et al., 1983)

Delhi boil , Lahore sore (in India);
Aleppo boil (in Syria); Baghdad boil (in Iraq) ;
Bouton d'orient; Ulcere d'orient or chamcre du Sahara
(Bertherand , 1854);
Aurengzebie (Balfour 1860);
Furunculus delhinus (Carter, 1877)
Lupus Endemicus (Lewis and Cunningham, 1877)
Furunculus orientalis (Crocker,?)
Sind boil (Darwin, 1882)
Bouton de Ga'za (Deperet and Boinet, 1884)
Penjdeh ulcer (Neuman, 1886)
La bouton du Nil (Chantemesse, 1887)
Dermite Ulcereuse circonscrite (Corre, 1887)
Murgab ulcer (Rapchevsky, 1889)
Sartov ulcer (Borovsky, 1898)
Endemic boil disease (Scheube, 1903)
Ulcere de Bauru (Carini and Paranchos, 1905)

Frantier Sore (James, 1905)
Granuloma Endemicum (Brooke, 1908)
Bosch Yaws (Flu, 1908)
Mycosis cutis chranica (Carter, 1909)
Sudan nodules or leishman nodules (Thomson and Balfour, 1910)
Parasitic granuloma (Furgoson and Richards , 1910)
Hehiya sore (Khalil Bey, 1934)
Endemische Beulenkrankheit; Godonik (=yearly boil in caucas us)
El-Jarassy (= yearly boil, Tatar name)
Dous el Kourmati (= date disease in Turkey)
Habt el Seneh (= Yearly boil by Abu Bakr Al Razi)
Bes el Temur (= date disease)
Salek (= annual in Persian)
Biskra boil or Pasha Gazidagi (= mosquito bite by Abu Mansour Al Bukhari);
Al Balkiya (by Mansour Bin Fagih Ilyas);
Afghan Jara (= Afghan Plague);
Jamen Dyscharagan (= malignant ulcer)
Ta schkent Jarassi (= Tasch kent ulcer)
Habt Halab and Habt Baghdad (Quoted by Abu Ali Bin Sina = Avicenna)
El Okhet (= Sister.), Al Nafra (= rash) or Al Dommal(=boil) in Saudi Arabia (quoted by Morsy and Shoura, 1976);
El Moktawiya (= Cauterized) or El Mohtafira(= deepulcer) in Yemen (Morsy, 1975)
Habt Jarash (Jericho boil) in Jordan (Morsy etal, 1981)

* Classification of the Leishmanias :

The systematic position of the genus *Leishmania* as described by Levine et al. (1980) is as follow :-

- Kingdom Protista
- Sub-Kingdom Protozoa
- Phylum Sarcomastigophora
- Sub-Phylum Mastigophora
- Class Zoomastigophorea
- Order Kinetoplastida
- Sub-Order Trypanosomatina
- Family Trypanosomatidae
- Genus *Leishmania*.