

SEVENTEEN YEARS OF AMERICAN CUTANEOUS LEISHMANIASIS IN A SOUTHERN BRAZILIAN MUNICIPALITY

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SUMMARY

We reviewed the records of 151 patients diagnosed with American cutaneous leishmaniasis (ACL) from 1993 to 2009 in the municipality of Japura, Paraná, Brazil. Gender, age, occupation, place of residence, location of lesions, type and number of lesions were analyzed. The prevalence rate of ACL was 11.5/10,000 hab, of which 84.7% were male, 58.3% lived in rural area and 49.0% were farmers. The most frequent age group was between 30 to 39 years (26.6%). Skin lesions occurred in 92.7% of the patients with predominance in the lower limbs (23.9%) and 49.1% of the records did not include the number of lesions location due to incomplete filling. A single ulceration was present in 44.4%. Japurá is an endemic area for ACL, requiring public actions and preventive education.

KEYWORDS: Leishmaniasis; Epidemiology; Zoonoses; Diffuse cutaneous leishmaniasis; Mucocutaneous.

INTRODUCTION

American Cutaneous leishmaniasis (ACL) is a public health problem in 88 countries across the Americas, Europe, Asia and Africa, with annual incidence of 1-2 million cases². Approximately 14 million people are affected by different forms of leishmaniasis and over 350 million people live in areas at risk²².

In Brazil, ACL is widely distributed, with reports in all Brazilian regions⁴, reaching small, medium and large cities since the early twentieth century²⁰.

The ACL is a noncontagious infectious disease caused by different species of protozoa of the genus *Leishmania*, which affects skin and mucous membranes. It is one of dermatological diseases that require more attention due to its magnitude and risk of deformities in the human, its psychological burden reflected in the social and economic field².

Due to the environmental imbalance, insects are acquiring domiciliary habits, increasing the likelihood of human infection. Recent research shows a high density of phlebotomines around the homes^{17,21} which increases the risk of infection in humans and pets, especially dogs^{12,15,19}.

ACL prevalence has increased significantly due to factors associated with population migration and insect natural environment as well as the increasing disorganized urbanization in rural areas where occurs the zoonotic cycle^{7,10,18,19}. In Brazil, there was an increase in reported

cases from 3000 in 1980 to 35748 in 1995. ACL is endemic in most municipalities of Paraná State, being responsible for 98.7% of the cases occurred in Southern Brazil¹.

The geographical distribution of cases of ACL showed a high prevalence in the north and west of Paraná State⁸. Information about the epidemiology is important because it helps in the planning of health actions. With the aim of contributing to increased knowledge about this disease in the state of Paraná, in the present study a survey of the epidemiological characteristics of patients affected by ACL in the period from 1993 to 2009 in the Municipality of Japura, Paraná State, Southern Brazil was carried out.

Our aim was to examine the epidemiologic characteristics of patients affected by ACL in the period from 1993 to 2009 in the Municipality of Japura, Paraná State, Southern Brazil.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Methodology: We conducted a cross sectional observational study through analysis of reporting forms from patients with ACL diagnosed between 1993 and 2009 in the municipality of Japura. Data were collected on gender, age, occupation, place of residence, as well as location, type, and number of injuries.

Data were processed statistically using the software *Statistic 7.1*, adopting a significance level of 5%.

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The study was approved by the Ethics and Research Committee of Nursing School at the State University of Northern Paraná - Campus Luiz Meneguel (098/2009).

Characteristics of the area: The municipality of Japura is limited between the coordinates (23° 40' 10" south latitude and 52° 40' 20" west longitude), its altitude is 555 meters, it is located in the northwest of the Paraná State, in Southern Brazil. The climate of this city is classified as "subtropical". The average temperature in the coldest month is about 18 °C and mean temperature in the warmest month is about 22 °C, with hot summers, infrequent frosts and a trend towards concentration of rains in the summer months, however with no definite dry season. The vegetation is characterized by semi-deciduous forest formation¹⁶. The terrain is mainly comprised of plateaus, with only a few wetlands near the rivers. The Japura population is estimated in 9,800 inhabitants, with a total area of 162.08 km² (16).

RESULTS

From January 1993 to December 2009, 151 ACL autochthonous cases were reported in the municipality of Japura, with an average annual incidence of 8.8%. During the study period, the municipality had an ACL prevalence of 11.5/10,000 inhabitants (Table 1).

Table 1

Distribution of cases and prevalence of leishmaniasis per year of notification. Japura, Paraná, Brazil, 1993 - 2009

Year	Number of cases	Population*	Prevalence**
1993	13	7529	17.2
1994	09	7589	11.8
1995	12	7642	15.7
1996	05	7698	6.4
1997	04	7603	5.2
1998	07	7533	9.2
1999	02	7457	2.6
2000	17	7755	21.9
2001	03	7705	3.8
2002	04	7683	5.2
2003	07	7644	9.1
2004	09	7610	11.8
2005	05	7529	6.6
2006	15	7492	20.0
2007	13	7456	17.4
2008	14	8585	16.3
2009	12	8661	13.9
Total	151	131171	11.5

*Data obtained DATASUS, 2011. **10,000/inhabitants.

The average age of the 151 patients was 35.79 ± 16.55 years, ranging from one to 79 years, and most of them were male (84.7%). The most frequent professional activity was rural worker (49.0%) and 58.3% of the patients lived in rural areas.

The most frequent age range was 30-39 (26.6%), followed by 20-29 (21.8%) and 40-49 (17.2%). Together, patients between 20-49 years were responsible for 65.6% of the cases (Table 2).

Table 2

Patients affected by ACL by variables: gender, age range, occupation and place of residence in the municipality of Japura, Paraná, Brazil, in the period 1993 to 2009

Features	n.	%
Gender		
Male	128	84.7
Female	23	15.3
Age range		
0-9	05	3.3
10-19	16	10.6
20-29	33	21.8
30-39	40	26.6
40-49	26	17.2
50-59	11	7.3
60 or more	18	11.9
No information	02	1.3
Occupation		
Rural worker	74	49.0
Student	09	6.0
Housework	12	7.9
Other occupations	47	31.1
No information	09	6.0
Place of residence		
Rural area	88	58.3
Urban area	63	41.7

Patients with ACL were diagnosed based on clinical and laboratory findings. Skin lesions were present in 92.7% of the patients, mainly in the lower limbs (23.9%) with a single ulcer in 44.4% (Table 3). Of the 151 patients treated, in 49.1% (n = 74) it was not possible to obtain information on the location of the lesion and in 49.7% (n = 75) we were not able to find the number of injuries in the forms.

DISCUSSION

The lowest prevalence of ACL in the municipality of Japura was from 1996 to 1999 and from 2001 to 2005. The highest prevalences were recorded in 1993, 2000 and 2006 (seven and six years apart, respectively), suggesting a cyclical behavior of the disease, already corroborating what is shown in other studies¹⁸.

During the 17 years covered by this investigation, males accounted for 84.7% of the cases. Similar rates were reported by LIMA *et al.*⁹ in 11 municipalities in the northwestern of Paraná State. A retrospective study in the University of Maringa (Paraná State) from 1987 to 2004, found 1611 ACL cases in Paraná, with 73.2% of the cases in males¹³. However, in a study involving 140 individuals in Rio Grande do Norte State, Northeast Brazil, females represented 57.9% of the cases¹⁵.

Table 3

Patients affected by ACL according to clinical form, location and number of lesions in the municipality of Japura, Paraná, Brazil, in the period from 1993 to 2009

Features	n	%
Clinical Form		
Mucosal	6	4.0
Cutaneous	140	92.7
Mucosal/cutaneous	3	2.0
No information	2	1.3
Lesion location		
Upper limbs	14	9.2
Lower limbs	36	23.9
Head	17	11.3
Trunk	4	2.6
Upper and lower limbs	4	2.6
Upper, lower and other locations	2	1.3
No information	74	49.1
Number of lesions		
One	67	44.4
Two	8	5.3
Three or more	1	0.6
No information	75	49.7

In another study conducted between 1986 and 2006 in Paraná State, of 2660 patients with ACL, 1656 (62.31%) had skin or mucous membrane lesions. Of these, 97.9% acquired the infection in the Paraná State, and most were male (72.6%)⁶.

Regarding the occupation, 49.0% of subjects were rural workers. Similar data were found by MARTINS *et al.*¹¹ in Maranhão. This author found a relationship between occupation and gender as well as occupation and place of residence, showing that men who work or live in rural areas are more vulnerable to the disease.

The occupations related to the agricultural activity represented the majority of the cases of leishmaniasis in Paraná State, according to data from MONTEIRO *et al.*¹³. In his study, 648 (40.8%) subjects lived in rural areas and 940 (59.2%) in urban¹³.

ACL occurs in both sexes and all age ranges, however it occurs mostly after 10 years of age (90% of cases)³. In Japura, the age range from 20 to 49 years represents 47.9% of the total population and 65.6% of the ACL cases (most prevalent age group). These data are relevant according to CHAGAS *et al.*⁵ in the Amazon region, LIMA *et al.*⁸ in Paraná State and MARTINS *et al.*¹¹ in Maranhão State, where the most affected age group was 21 and 50 years. This age range and gender distribution coincides with both the most productive time of life and male predominance of agricultural work. Such factors are associated with increased exposure to vectors during daily activities. The age range of highest ACL prevalence among the cases studied in Paraná State was 30 to 49 years⁶.

The majority of the ACL patients (62.4%) of our study lived in

rural area. Data from Paraná between the years 1987 to 2004, showed that 1493 (92.7%) individuals were infected in rural areas and only 118 (7.3%) in urban area¹⁴.

The predominant clinical presentation was cutaneous (92.7%), in agreement with data found in other study done in Paraná State⁶. Among our patients, a single lesion was found in 44.4%. Similar data were found in the literature by other authors¹⁵. Most patients had lesions in the lower limbs (23.9% of cases) confirming the findings of OLIVEIRA *et al.*¹⁵ and CASTRO *et al.*⁴, where 65.0% and 47.7% respectively of the lesions were in the lower limbs. It is noteworthy that no information was found regarding the number of lesions in 49.7% and its location in 49.1% of the patients.

Recent studies show that after the decentralization of the Brazilian National Health System to the Basic Health Units, epidemiological data is still incomplete and there was no reduction of ACL cases, showing that there was no improvement of the quality of patient care⁹.

CONCLUSION

Leishmaniasis is endemic in Japura. It affects mainly male rural workers. The cutaneous form was more frequent, and most patients had only one lesion.

The increased number of urban cases in our study compared with others shows a current trend of vector adaptation to new reservoirs in urban buildings, making its control more difficult.

These results indicate the need to increased surveillance, prevention, and more adequate monitoring of suspected and confirmed cases, as well as more efficient vector control.

Our study has several limitations. It was retrospective, undernotification cannot be excluded and most reported forms were incomplete.

RESUMO

Dezessete anos de leishmaniose tegumentar americana em um município do Sul do Brasil

Foram revistos os registros de 151 pacientes diagnosticados com leishmaniose tegumentar americana (LTA) de 1993-2009 no município de Japurá, Paraná, Brasil. Sexo, idade, profissão, local de residência, localização das lesões, tipo e número de lesões foram analisadas. A taxa de prevalência de LTA foi 11,5/10.000 hab, dos quais 84,7% eram do sexo masculino, 58,3% viviam na área rural e 49,0% eram agricultores. A faixa etária mais frequente foi entre 30 a 39 anos (26,6%). Lesões de pele ocorreram em 92,7% dos pacientes com predominância nos membros inferiores (23,9%) e 49,1% dos registros não incluem o número e localização de lesões devido ao preenchimento incompleto. Ulceração única estava presente em 44,4%. Japurá é uma área endêmica para LTA, exigindo ações públicas e educação preventiva.

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