

AN EPIDEMIC OF HUMAN CUTANEOUS LEISHMANIASIS CAUSED BY LEISHMANIA BRAZILIENSIS BRAZILIENSIS BI-49
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In the region of Corte de Pedra, Bahia, a recent epidemic of cutaneous leishmaniasis was occurred. In another community of Três Braços (BA). 45 kilometers away the disease has been sporadic and endemic over the last five years.

However, for unknown reasons in Corte de Pedra a marked increase in case has occurred in ten farms sampled with a population of 1.056 peoples.

Retrospective data in this community recorded 12 cases in 1980, 10 in 1981 and only 7 in 1982. In 1983, 21 patients were seen which in 1984 this number risk to 49. The reasons for this epidemics in an area which there is little residual forest remain obscure.

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AN OVERVIEW ON 264 TRYPANOSOMATID ISOLATES FROM FRENCH GUIANA

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Between 1981 and 1986, 264 Trypanosomatid isolates were obtained from insects, mammals and human lesions. They belong to threegenus : Herpetomonas (11), Leishmania (169) and Trypanosoma (84).

About half of them were characterized by electron microscopic study (Herpetomonas) or isoenzymic electrophoresis (Leishmania, Trypanosoma).

A new species of Herpetomonas, H.dedonderi was described from the intestinal tract of the mosquito Haemagogus janthinomys.

Two species of Leishmania, belonging to two different complexes, were isolated : L.braziliensis guyanensis from the two-toed sloth, Choloepus didactylus (3), the marsupial Didelphis marsupialis (2), the rodent Proechimys (2), the sandfly Lutzomyia umbratilis (8) and from human lesions (64),

and L.mexicana amazonensis from the rodent Proechimys cuvieri (3), the sandfly Lu. flaviscutellata (1) and human lesions (2).

As far as the genus Trypanosoma is concerned, T.cruzi zymodeme I was isolated from the marsupials D.marsupialis (16) and Philander opossum (3), and the Reduviids Rhodnius prolixus (3), R.pictipes (2) and Panstrongylus geniculatus (6)

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