

BÖLÜM 8

LEISHMANIASIS

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Giriş

Leishmaniasis, memelilerin zorunlu hücre içi paraziti olan *Leishmania* türü protozoonların neden olduğu vektör kaynaklı hastalıklar grubudur. Bulaş dışı tatarcık sineklerinin (*Phlebotomus*, kum sineği, yakarcık) kan emmeleri sırasında gerçekleşir. İnsanda enfeksiyona yaklaşık 30 tür *phlebotomus*un taşıdığı 20 çeşitten fazla *Leishmania* türü parazit (*L. infantum*, *L. tropica*, *L. major* vb.) neden olur ve belirli tür parazitler belirli tatarcık sinekleri tarafından yayılır (1). Hastalık büyük oranda zoonotik bir hastalık olup doğadaki rezervuarını köpekler ve kemirgenler oluşturur. Ülkemizde görülen türlerden *L. infantum* ve *L. major* zoonotik karakterli iken *L. tropica* ise antroponotik karakterlidir. Antroponotik bulaşta döngü insan- kum sineği- insan arasında olmaktadır (2). *Leishmania* türleri morfolojik olarak ayırt edilemez ancak izoenzim analizi, moleküler yöntemler veya monoklonal antikorlar ile tanımlanabilirler.

Leishmaniasis başlıca Kutanöz Leishmaniasis (KL), Viseral Leishmaniasis (VL), Mukokutanöz Leishmaniasis (MKL) olmak üzere üç farklı klinik tablo şeklinde görülür. Bu üç klinik form ayrı ayrı olabildiği gibi aynı hastada birden fazla form aynı anda görülebilmektedir. Hastalık rezervuar kaynaklarına ve kliniğe göre Antroponotik Kutanöz Leishmaniasis (AKL), Zoonotik Kutanöz Leishmaniasis (ZKL) ve Zoonotik Viseral Leishmaniasis (ZVL) olarak da sınıflanabilmektedir. Ortaya çıkan klinik tablo bulaşan parazitin tropizmi,

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