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Cutaneous leishmaniasis

Leishmaniasis cutánea



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A 22-year-old female Venezuelan immigrant presented to our dermatology clinic with a painful, non-healing ulcer on her left forearm that had persisted for 12 months. She had previously received multiple topical and systemic treatments without clinical improvement. Physical examination revealed a well-circumscribed ulcerative lesion with erythematous and indurated borders, and a necrotic-purulent base (Fig. 1A and B). Laboratory investigations demonstrated the presence of anti-Leishmania antibodies, and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) analysis of the tissue sample confirmed Leishmania infantum DNA. Histopathological examination revealed epidermal ulceration with dermal edema and a compact, nodular granulomatous infiltrate composed of multinucleated giant cells, histiocytes, and lymphocytes. Based on these findings, a diagnosis of cutaneous leishmaniasis was established. The patient was treated with intralesional sodium stibogluconate in combination with CO_2 laser therapy, resulting in progressive healing and a favorable clinical outcome.

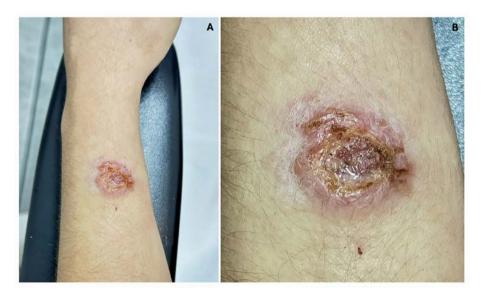


Figure 1. General appearance of the ulcer (A) with its amplification (B).

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Ethical consideration

Patient written informed consent was obtained.

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Ethical committee

Comité de Investigación de la UDEM.

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Declarations of interest

None.