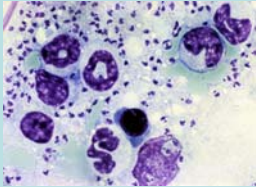


***Leishmania* spp.
and
Leishmaniasis**


Norma Andrews
Professor, Yale University



Kingdom: **Protista**
Sub-kingdom: **Protozoa**
Phylum: **Sarcomastigophora**
Order: **Kinetoplastida**
Family: **Trypanosomatidae**
Genus: *Crithidia* *Leptomonas*
Herpetomonas *Blastocrithidia*
Endotrypanum *Rhynchoidomonas*
Trypanosoma ***Leishmania***


12 million people infected - 350 million at risk

QuickTime™ and a
TIFF (LZW) decompressor
are needed to see this picture.



Clinical Associations of *Leishmania* Sp.


L. major
L. tropica
L. mexicana



Cutaneous

Clinical Associations of *Leishmania* Sp.


L. braziliensis



Mucocutaneous


Clinical Associations of *Leishmania* Sp.

L. donovani
L. infantum
L. chagasi

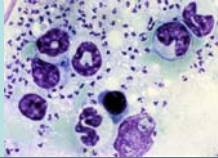


- Periodic fever
- Severe enlargement of liver and spleen
- Weight loss
- Anemia

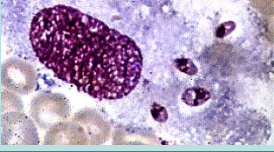
Visceral



William Boog Leishman
Charles Donovan
1900-1903
Leishman-donovan bodies
in spleen macrophages




Leonard Rogers 1904
Charles Nicolle 1908
Culture of promastigotes revealed
existence of extracellular form




John Sinton 1924
Incidence of visceral leishmaniasis
in eastern India coincided with
distribution of silvery sandfly



Sandfly species transmitting *Leishmania*



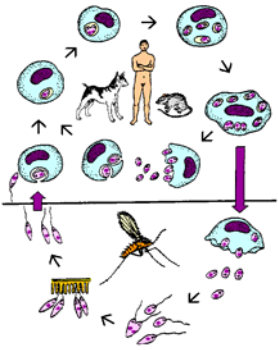
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Knowles 1928
Leishmania detected in sandflies

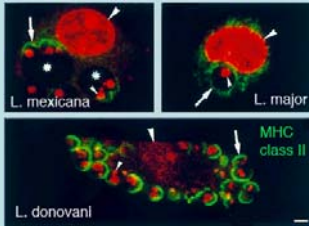
Swaminath 1942
Formal demonstration that sandflies
could transmit *Leishmania* to humans

***Leishmania* Life Cycle**



Leishmania amastigotes replicate in acidic vacuoles containing lysosomal enzymes and membrane proteins

Jean Claude Antoine, Pasteur Institute



Control of Leishmania transmission is challenging because of difficulties in limiting contact with sandflies



There is a strong need for new drugs with less toxicity