







Leishmaniose

15. Symposium Infektionsmedizin ; 04.03.2017 Dr. med. Stephan Forchhammer Hautklinik Tübingen





Übersicht

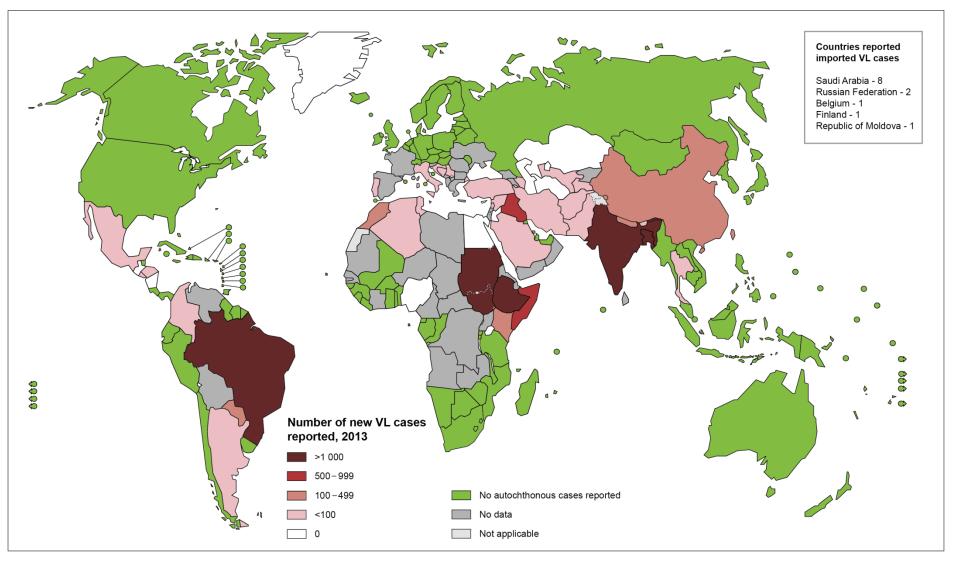
- Protozoische Parasitose durch Leishmania spp.
- Übertragung durch Sandmücken
- Nagetiere, Hunde und Mensch (Fehlwirt) als Reservoir
- Breites klinisches Spektrum
 - Kutane Leishmaniose
 - Mukokutane Leishmaniose
 - Viszerale Leishmaniose





Häufig oder selten?

Status of endemicity of visceral leishmaniasis, worldwide, 2013

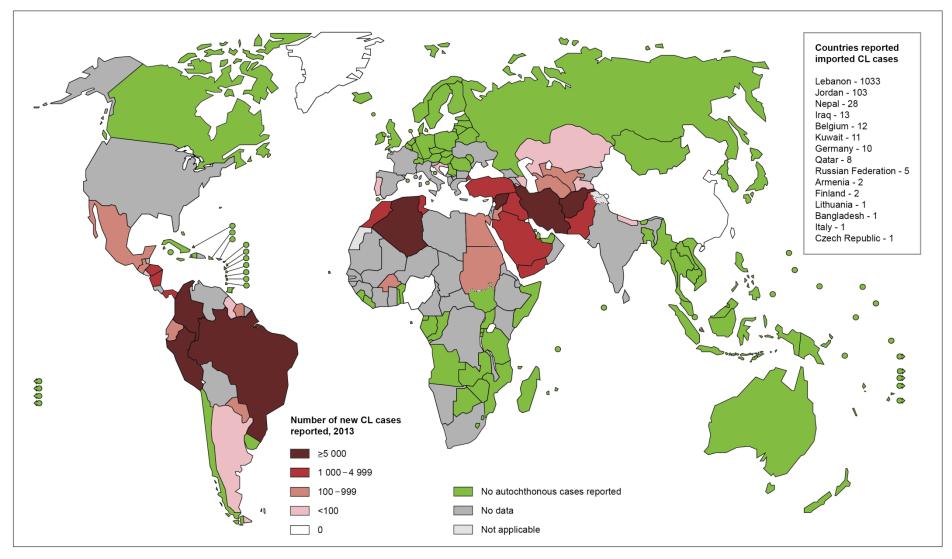


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Data Source: World Health Organization Map Production: Control of Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD) World Health Organization



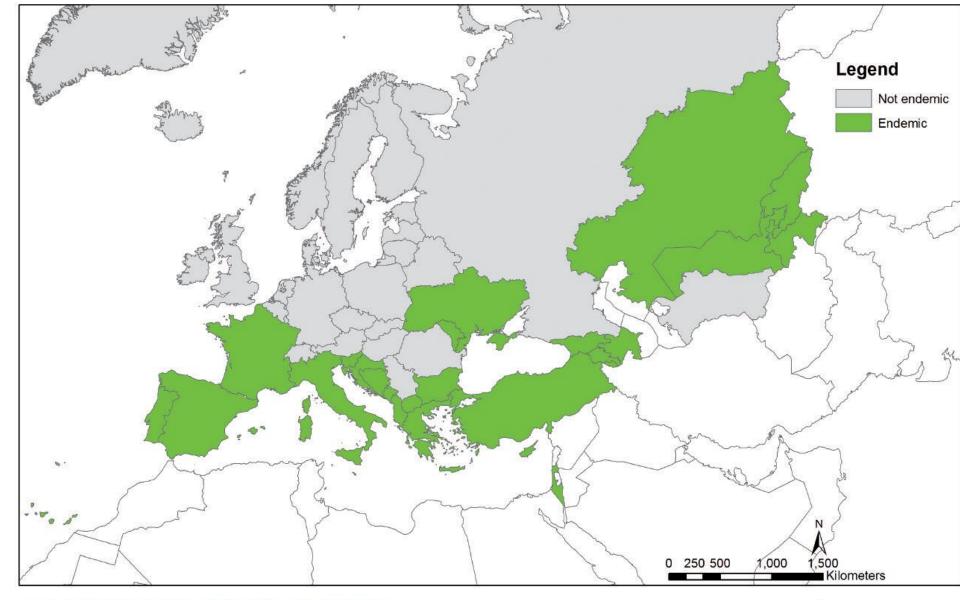
Status of endemicity of cutaneous leishmaniasis, worldwide, 2013



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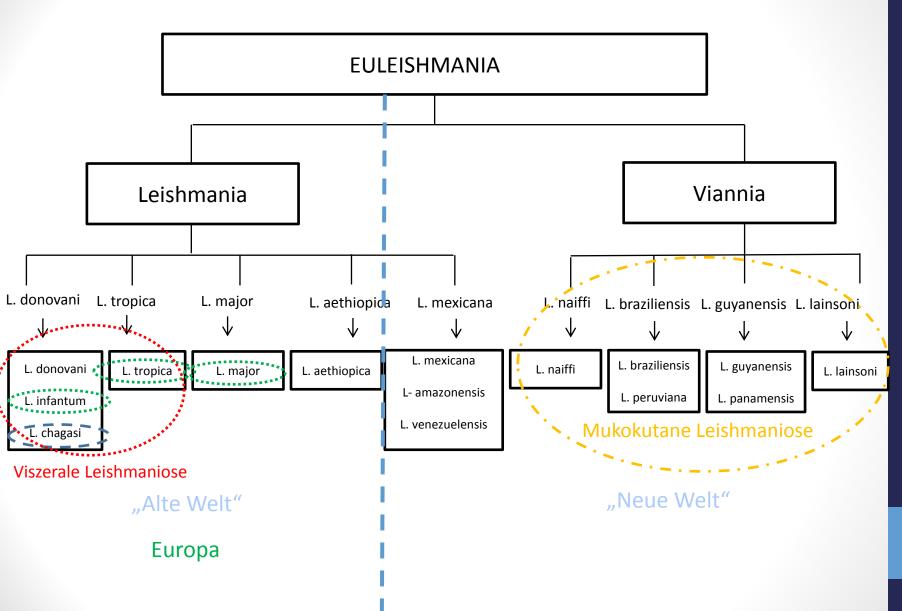
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Data Source and map production:

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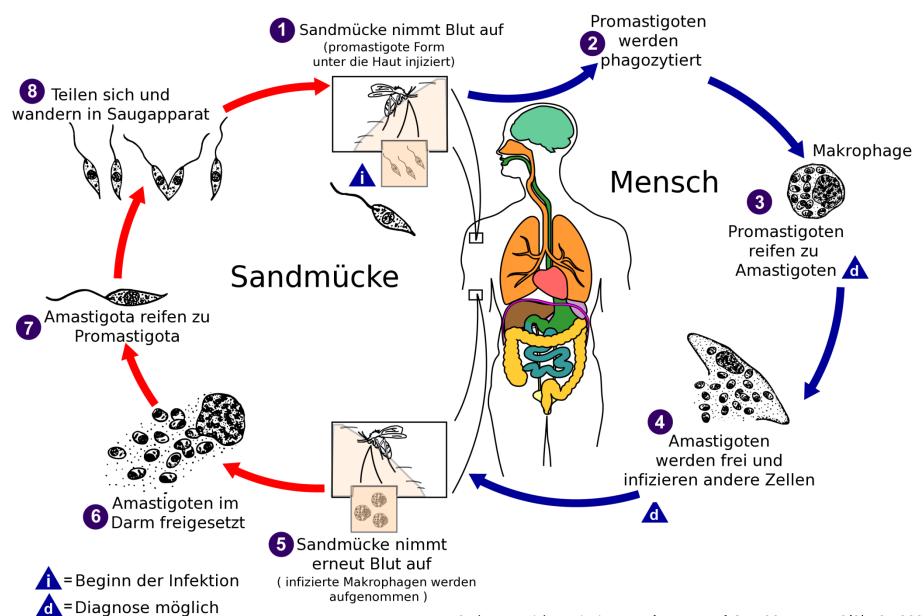






Leishmaniasis

(Leishmania spp.)









Klinik





Viszerale Leishmaniose (Kala-Azar)

- Inkubationszeit Wochen-Monate (selten Jahre)
- Fieber
- Hepatosplenomegalie
- Panzytopenie
- Unbehandelt hohe Letalität
- Risiko: Immundefiziente Patienten
- Diagnostik: Direkter Erregernachweis
- Systemtherapie: Liposomales Amphotericin B (i.v.);
 Miltefosin (oral) (S1 Leitlinie 11/2016)





Mukokutane Leishmaniose

- Sekundärerkrankung (Jahre) nach Kutaner Leishmaniose
- 5% der Patienten (Subgenus Viannia)
- Überschießende Th1 Immunantwort, erregerarm
- Gewebszerstörung im oberen Respirationstrakt
- Nasenseptumperforation, Destruktion, Superinfektion, Obstruktion
- Schluckstörung und Kachexie -> hohe Letalität
- Immer Systemtherapie -> Systemtherapie bei kutaner Leishmaniose der neuen Welt empfohlen



Kutane Leishmaniose

- Inkubationszeit: 2-3 Wochen bis 1 Jahr
- Prädilektion an unbedeckten Körperstellen (Gesicht/Hände)
- Erythematöse Papel Plaque Ulcus
- Meist solitär, selten disseminiert
- Verlauf meist selbstlimitierend
- "einfach" vs. "komplexe" Läsionen
 - Multiple Läsionen
 - Durchmesser über 40 mm
 - Kosmetisch/Funktionell heikle Hautareale
 - Sporotrichoide Verlaufsform mit Lymphangitis/adenitis
 - Persistenz





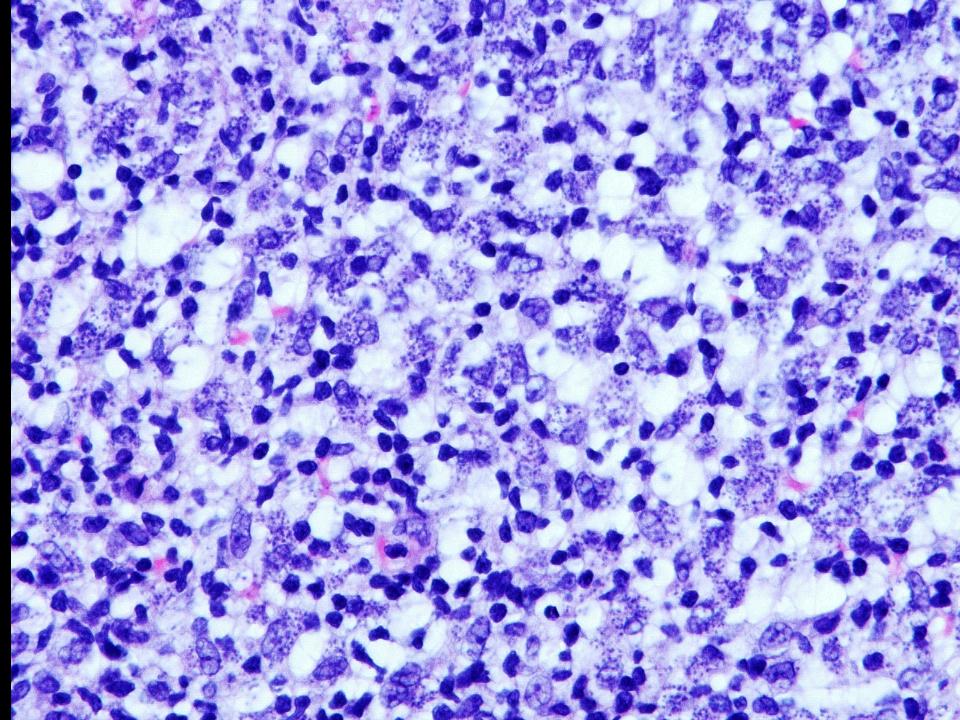






Diagnostik

- Klinik
- Histologie (HE/Giemsa)
- Direkter Erregernachweis (Kultur/PCR)
- Serologie nicht zielführend

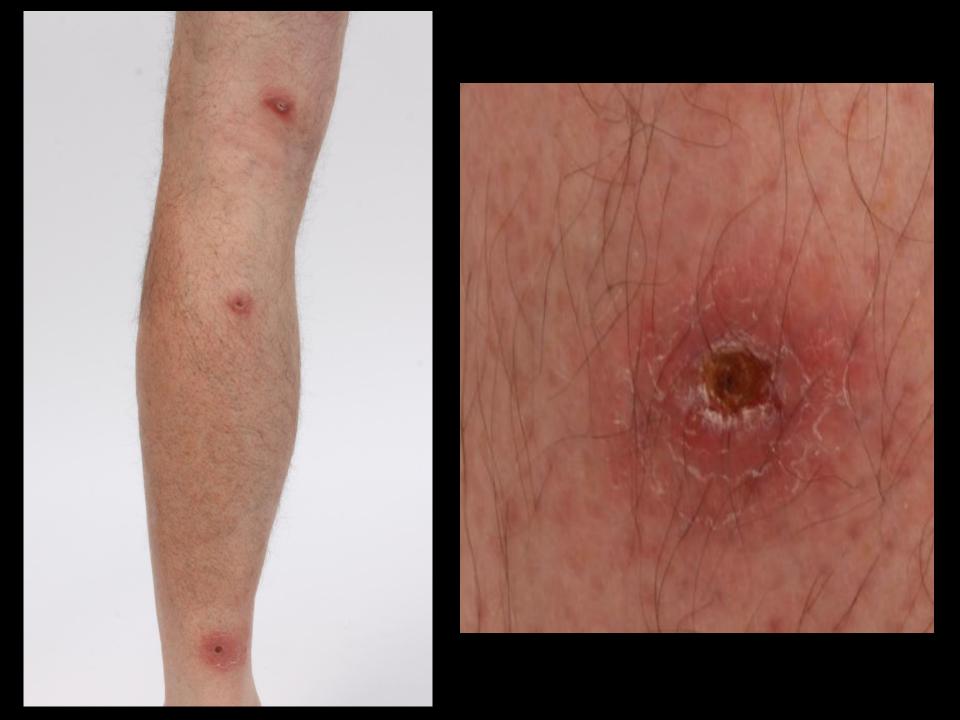






Therapie

- Topisch:
 - Paromomycin
 - Intraläsionale Antimonpräparate
 - Kryotherapie
 - Hyperthermie
- Systemisch:
 - Miltefosin (oral)
 - Itraconazol/Ketoconazol/Fluconazol (oral)
 - Amphotericin B (i.v.)
 - Antimonpräparate (i.v./i.m.)

















Miltefosintherapie (Impavido®)

- Zulassung seit 2004 f
 ür die viszerale Leishmaniose und kutane Leishmaniose
- Primär als topisches Zytostatikum entwickelt zur Behandlung von Brustkrebsmetastasen
- Tagesdosis 1,5 2,5 mg pro kg Körpergewicht maximal
 150 mg in 3 Einzeldosen über 4 Wochen
- Hohe Therapiekosten mit 4500 € für 150 mg/d über 4 Wochen