INTRODUCTION

Leishmaniasis is a neglected tropical disease caused by protozoa in the *Leishmania* genus which are transmitted by sandflies to mammalian hosts.

Diagnosis and treatment remains difficult
- Patients are treated with a pentavalent antimonial such as meglumine antimonate (Glucantime™) in a dose of 20 mg/kg/body weight, intramuscularly **for 20 days**, according to the Panamanian guidelines for Leishmaniasis
- Treatment is characterized by a 20 day therapeutic course of intramuscular injections

RESULTS

Heat map showcasing geographical distribution of Leishmaniasis diagnosed at Centro de Salud de El Valle de Antón. Key hotspots are La Mesa which has the strongest heat marker followed by La Compañía and Mata Ahogado.

Leishmaniasis diagnoses (n=76) identified through a retrospective review of patient files. Data was extracted as available and relevant to pertaining study.

DISCUSSION

Data and Heat map analysis highlight strongest prevalence of Leishmaniasis, which can indicate higher prevalence of infected vectors in that zone
- Prevalence has steadily declined since 2010
- Limiting sample size to adults decreased sample size; significant numbers of infected patients are youth
- Several obstacles as incomplete data charts, lack of follow up, and illegible handwriting hindered ability to attain data
- lack of data for 2017 and 2018 may be attributed to clinic’s recent transition to electronic data system where patient records were lost

METHODS

IRB approval was obtained at the Medical College of Wisconsin and from the regional health center

A retrospective cohort study using a database of clinical and epidemiological records of patients diagnosed with Leishmaniasis from 2010 to 2018 was conducted at the Centro de Salud de El Valle de Antón in Panama
- Data extracted and de-identified: age, sex, province, distance from clinic, socioeconomic status, type of lesion, lesion location and distribution, lesion size, number of lesions, comorbidities, method of diagnosis, histology and laboratory results, treatment, treatment duration recommended, and treatment duration completed

SPECIFIC AIM

Assess treatment compliance in a rural Panama clinic population to pentavalent antimonials through a review of patient records

CONCLUSION

Data analyzed on Leishmaniasis show a decreasing number of patients seeking treatment over the years; with many seeking alternatives to the 20 day treatment course; geospatial analysis showcases the heat zones have continued to have high incidence of Leishmaniasis despite less patients being identified

NEXT STEPS

Surveying communities identified to have larger prevalence of Leishmania may provide valuable data on patient perceptions toward treatment and where patients go to seek care

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