

Risk factors for American Tegumentary Leishmaniasis transmission in Equator, South America

Gulnara Patricia Borja Cabrera¹, Jorge Quinchelalidalgo², Lenin Gomez Barreno², Katherine Simbaña Rivera², Diana Chavez Nuñez², Wilian Caguano Caza², Ana Sanchez Yunga², Gabriela Robles Córdoba², Gisela Socasi Simbaña², Jéssica Gomez Valverde², Adriana Camacho Sanchez², Rosana Gómez Cerda², José Cedeño Rentería², Juliana Torres Robles², Priscila Yepes Guachamin², Andrea Yumiceba Izquierdo², Jorge Tuffiño Tumbaico², Bryan Suarez Sarango², Katherine Garófalo Mina², Mariela Andrade Fierro², Soraya Rivera García², Alexander Reascos López², Cristian Tapia García², Katherine Orellana Miguez², Pablo Zambrano Gualiche² and Fernando Astudillo Arroyo²

¹Proyecto Prometeo Senescyt, Universidad Central del Ecuador, Facultad de Ciencias Médicas, Cátedra de Parasitología, Ecuador

²Universidad Central del Ecuador, Facultad de Ciencias Médicas, Jefe de la cátedra de Parasitología, Ecuador

In Equator, American tegumentary leishmaniasis (ATL) has been expanding to urban districts and little is known about the epidemiology. We investigated the profile of 1081 peoples from urban endemic districts, through epidemiological survey including assessment of attitudes, knowledge and practices (KAP) against the disease. The results showed that 15.7% suffered ATL, 41.4% were male, 52.2% female, 88.5% mulattos, 46% have only elementary school, 36.6% High school, 11.9% superior education, and only 3.3% were illiterates, 38.7% received only minimum wage, 22.1% less of minimum wage, and 52.8% are laborers. Respect to housing, 48.7% have cement and brick houses, with drinking water, sewerage and municipal garbage collection services in 73.4%, 64.4% and 86.7% of cases respectively. 87.4% have the presence of backyard, 75.4% with earthen floor, 59.4% with shaded and 50.8% with moist. We identify the domestic animals predominantly dogs (56.4%) and chickens (37%). The animal waste is thrown into the yard (45.4%). Between 18 to 22 h, 87.7% of people stay indoors and 51.9% use insecticides. The Logistic univariate regression revealed that 70.4% of the interviewees have knowledge about Leishmaniasis ($p=0.000$, $OR=0.221$) and the not knowledge of preventions measures in 45.2% of cases shown to be a risk factor ($p=0.000$; $OR=3.016$). The knowledge of using insecticide inside house ($p=0.001$; $OR=0.471$) nets and awning ($p=0.000$; $OR=0.471$) could protect the people against ATL. Our results showed that Equator had a socioeconomic improvements but still a lack of knowledge of preventive measures against ATL.

Biography

Gulnara Patricia Borja Cabrera is MD in Medicine, MSc, and PhD in Pathology at the UFF (Brazil) & Was Post Doc at UFRJ and UFMG (Brazil). She was Professor at UFRJ from 2006-2010. She Was actively involved in the development of the first second-generation licensed vaccine against canine visceral leishmaniasis Leishmune® and a 3rd generation vaccine against the disease. Until 2012, She was Full time Professor at UNIVALE, Brazil and currently she is a Prometeo researcher in the National Secretary of Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation- Central University of Equator, Medical Sciences Faculty. She has published more than 21 papers in reputed journals.

gulnaraborja@yahoo.com.br