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Combined treatment of mucocutaneous leishmaniasis after therapeutic failure: Case report

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Statement of the Problem: The mucocutaneous leishmaniasis in Bolivia is caused by *L. braziliensis*. The clinical manifestations of disease are lesions in mucosal membranes of oropharynx, larynx and nose. The first election drugs for treatment of this type of leishmaniasis are the pentavalent antimony compounds although with variable efficacy. The absence of effect of antimony compounds promotes the use of other drugs as second election. Nevertheless, in all cases there is the possibility of failure of therapy.

Methodology: A combined treatment of antimony, miltefosine and itraconazole together with zinc as nutritional supplement in one patient with the antecedent of therapeutic failure to different therapies was used.

Findings: It was achieved the remission of disease at end of therapy as result of simultaneous lytic action of drugs used and also to the restoration of immune response of patient by zinc.

Conclusion & Significance: There was no relapse in patient after five years of intervention and he was considered clinically cured.

Biography

Ernesto Rojas Cabrera has expertise in Tropical Medicine. His work is focused mainly on American leishmaniasis.

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