

## RESERVORIO

Boletín de la Dirección de Malariología y Saneamiento Ambiental  
Vol XXVI. Nº1-4. Marzo – Diciembre, 1986.

DIDELPHIS MARSUPIALIS, RESERVORIO PRIMARIO DE LEISHMANIA SPP. EN LA CIUDAD DE TRUJILLO, VENEZUELA \*.

**José V. Scorza, Silvia Rezzano y Julio Cesar Márquez.**

### RESUMEN

Se demuestra el carácter reservorio de *Didelphis marsupialis* para *Leishmania* spp. en una localidad urbana de la ciudad de Trujillo, en Los Andes de Venezuela. Jóvenes marsupiales criados en el laboratorio e inoculados intracardíacamente con amastigotos de *L. braziliensis* infectaron a *Lutzomyia* sp. que se alimentaron sobre ellos se discute la importancia de estos hallazgos en relación con la epidemiología de la leishmaniasis urbana.

Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz. Río de Janeiro.

84(1): 29-34, 1989.

XENODIAGNÓSTICO CON **LUTZOMYIA YOUNGI** EN CASOS VENEZOLANOS DE LEISHMANIASIS CUTÁNEA POR **LEISHMANIA BRAZILIENSIS**.

**Elina Rojas y José V. Scorza.**

### SUMMARY

Xenodiagnosis with *Lutzomyia youngi* in Venezuelan cases of cutaneous leishmaniasis due to *Leishmania braziliensis*. Eight patients infected with *Leishmania braziliensis* were used for xenodiagnosis with *Lutzomyia youngi*, before and after specific antileishmanial treatment with "glucantime" and "gabbromycin". All of them infected sandflies fed on the borders of the skin lesions before the treatment, suggesting that infected persons might act as reservoirs of the infection for an indoor – biting sandfly species. The negative results obtained by Xenodiagnosis carried out after specific treatment of the same individuals indicated cure of the patients, and a reduction of risk for further intradomiciliary transmission.

Key words: Xenodiagnosis, *Lutzomyia youngi*, *Leishmania braziliensis*, Chemotherapy.

Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz.

87 (1): 81-86, 1992.

***LEISHMANIA BRAZILIENSIS*** SSP. IN THE NASAL MUCOSA OF GUINEA PIGS  
INOCULATED IN THE TARSI.

**José V. Scorza, Milagros Oviedo, Hugo Lobo & Julio C. Márquez.**

### SUMMARY

Two lots of 20 young male guinea pigs were inoculated subcutaneously in the tarsi with  $10^4$  amastigotes of *Leishmania braziliensis braziliensis* or *L.b. guyanensis* to study the susceptibility of this Neotropical hystricomorph rodent to autochthonous parasites. Almost 50% of the animals showed lesions in the inoculation site and had parasitizations that were infective to hamsters, as shown by inoculating homogenates of the dermal lesion, of the spleen, of the liver, and of the nasal mucosa into hamsters at 20, 40, 60, and 120 days after inoculation of the guinea pig. Smears of the above organs showed the presence of amastigotes. Parasites inoculated into the tarsi were detected early in the skin, spleen, and liver of the guinea pigs were uniformly negative. The nasal mucosa of nearly all animals positive in the skin or viscera was invaded early by the parasites, although with greater frequency between 60 and 120 days post - inoculation.

The use of this model for the study of mucocutaneous parasitism by *L. braziliensis* is discussed, together with the phenomena of parasitism at a distance from the inoculation site, the temperature of the body regions affected, and the possible genetic influence on susceptibility of the guinea pig to *L. braziliensis*.