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Cutaneous Leishmaniasis CL in Afghanistan

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Leishmaniasis is an endemic disease which is caused by the protozoan Leishmania, parasites which are transmitted by the bite of infected female phlebotomine sand flies that affects some of the poorest people on earth and is associated with malnutrition, population displacement, poor hygiene, a weak immune system and lack of public health services.

Leishmaniasis is divided into two groups:

- 1. Cutaneous Leishmaniasis CL (95%).
- 2. Visceral Leishmaniasis VL (5%).

It is estimated by WHO that between 600 000 to 1 million new cases of Leishmaniasis occur worldwide annually. Which is over two thirds of new CL cases occurred in 6 countries: Afghanistan, Algeria, Brazil, Colombia, Iran and Syria.

CL is the most common form of Leishmaniasis in Afghanistan, a disease with varying clinical presentation with a mild dermal condition usually self-healing, but the resulting scaring could be extremely disfiguring leading to social and psychological stigma. CL usually produces ulcers on the exposed parts of the body, such as the face, arms and legs.

Despite the great efforts by health authorities in Afghanistan CL continues to be a major public health problem in the country nevertheless, CL is not a fatal disease it can be cured only if the symptoms are treated in early stage.

Biography:

Abdullah Naqibullah is a Dermatologist and Cosmetologist from Afghanistan. He obtained his masters degree in Dermatology and Cosmetology in 2017 from Kharkiv National Medical University Ukraine. Presently he is working as a Dermatologist and Laser Specialist in Mezzo Anti-Age clinic at Kiev, Ukraine.