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Case Report: Old World Mucosal Leishmaniasis: Report of Five Imported Cases to the Hospital for Tropical Diseases, London, United Kingdom

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Abstract. Old World species of Leishmania typically cause visceral and cutaneous leishmaniasis. Mucosal involvement is typically seen with infection by Leishmania species found in South America, usually after the healing of cutaneous leishmaniasis. We present five imported cases of mucosal leishmaniasis caused by Old World Mediterranean Leishmania infantum exclusively affecting the nasal mucosa or vocal cord. In only one case was there a recollection of a preceding cutaneous lesion compatible with cutaneous Leishmaniasis. Of significance was that four out of five cases were receiving local corticosteroids for chronic lung disorders and four were systemically immunosuppressed. This report highlights the importance of considering mucosal leishmaniasis in the differential diagnosis in those presenting with upper respiratory tract mucosal lesions with a relevant travel history to the Mediterranean and in whom malignancy has been excluded.

INTRODUCTION

Leishmaniasis has three main clinical forms: visceral, cutaneous, and mucosal disease. Worldwide there is an estimated annual incidence of 1.3 million cases across 98 countries with an additional 310 million at risk of infection.1 It is a disease caused by the protozoan parasite Leishmania, transmitted by the bite of the female sandfly. A number of animals serve as natural reservoirs including domestic and wild dogs, foxes, wolves, sloths, rats, and mice.2 Human beings are directly involved as a principal reservoir host in two forms of the disease: visceral leishmaniasis (VL) caused by Leishmania donovani and cutaneous leishmaniasis (CL) caused by Leishmania tropica.3

There are more than 20 species of Leishmania; the resulting clinical syndrome typically relates to the infecting species.3,4 In the Old World, L. donovani (in regions of India, Pakistan, China, and Africa) and Leishmania infantum (in the Mediterranean Region) typically cause VL.

There have also been reports of VL caused by L. tropica in the Middle East and India.4,5 In comparison, Leishmania major and L. tropica cause CL.

Mucosal leishmaniasis (ML) is a disease largely confined to South America whereby a small proportion of patients (1–10%) mainly infected with Leishmania braziliensis and Leishmania panamensis develop mucous membrane involvement of the nose, and less commonly the oral cavity, pharynx, and or larynx, months to years after healing of primary cutaneous lesions.6,7 This report contributes to the recognition in recent decades that Old World species can cause localized mucosal disease, contributed to by local or systemic immunosuppression.8–19

CASES

Case 1. A 72-year-old man, with a past medical history of Addison’s disease on hydrocortisone, was referred in May 2012 with nasal swelling and unilateral deafness. He had lived in Spain intermittently for the previous 35 years and mostly for the preceding 5 years. He gave a history of lifelong hay fever treated with a corticosteroid nasal spray. He had also been taking methotrexate and prednisolone for rheumatoid arthritis and myelodysplasia for 4 years.

Symptoms began 3 years earlier with nasal congestion. Two years later he developed a blocked nose associated with epistaxis and was given a diagnosis of localized anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies-negative Wegener’s Granulomatosis (now renamed granulomatosis with polyanitis). Later that same year he developed visible swelling and erythema of his nose and unilateral deafness. At the time of grommet insertion, a biopsy was taken of the local tissue and this demonstrated evidence of Leishmania amastigotes and was confirmed with detection of L. donovani complex DNA by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) (nested PCR-based schizodeme method).20

He was commenced on a 30-day course of oral miltefosine, 150 mg once daily, and the level of immunosuppression reduced. At the end of the treatment course, his Leishmania direct agglutination test (DAT) (one in 25,600 [cutoff 1:1,600]; KIT-Biomedical Research, Royal Tropical Institute, Netherlands) and rk39 antibody (recombinant kinesin) were positive. The DAT detects antibodies to L. donovani in the blood or serum of those infected by means of direct agglutination.21 The rk39 rapid antibody test detects antibodies to a protein-encoding gene (K39) found in Leishmania species.22

A bone marrow sample from 2010 was obtained and this did not have any amastigotes and PCR for Leishmania DNA was negative. Nine months posttreatment, he had no further fevers and had gained weight. Two years later, biopsies taken during nasal reconstruction were PCR negative for Leishmania DNA.

Case 2. A 69-year-old man was referred with a 30-month history of a hoarse voice in June 2014. He had been living in southern Spain for 3–4 months over the preceding few years. He had a past medical history of asthma and bronchiectasis for which he regularly used a corticosteroid inhaler and systemic steroids. In December 2013, an irregular left vocal cord was noted on routine bronchoscopy. Microlaryngoscopy
in April 2014 demonstrated a firm cystic area arising from the surface of the left true vocal cord. Histology of a total excision biopsy demonstrated numerous *Leishmania* amastigotes, confirmed with detection of *L. donovani* complex DNA by PCR. Three months later, a bronchoscopy demonstrated an abnormal trachea with a nodular and cobblestoned appearance (Figure 1).

At presentation, there was no organomegaly or lymphadenopathy and his *Leishmania* DAT was positive at a low titer of one in 3,200. A 30-day course of miltefosine was started during which time the inhaled prednisolone was discontinued. One year after completing treatment, he had had no evidence of *Leishmania* recurrence.

**Case 3.** A 56-year-old man was referred in July 2011 with a 2-year history of inflammatory swellings of the nasal lining causing nasal block. Travel history included annual visits to Greece for the previous 14 years.

His symptoms began 7 years prior with sinusitis and difficulty breathing. He had a past medical history of rheumatoid arthritis for which he was taking methotrexate, adalimumab, and rituximab. Initial biopsies in 2009 demonstrated a lymphocytic infiltrate. On the basis that he had possibly had a local form of granulomatosis with polyangiitis, he was given corticosteroids. After this, his symptoms worsened with nasal swelling, blockage, and ulceration. A further biopsy 2 years later detected *L. donovani* complex DNA by PCR. At presentation, he had massive swelling and erythema of his nose and crusting of the nasal passages with minimal lymphadenopathy and a palpable splenic tip (Figure 2). A *Leishmania* DAT was negative but the K39 antibody was positive. He was started on once daily intravenous sodium stibogluconate (SSG) for 28 days. During treatment, his immunosuppressants were stopped temporarily. Twelve months after a 30-day course of miltefosine, her hoarse voice had resolved with no evidence of vocal cord recurrence on endoscopy.

**Case 4.** A 60-year-old woman was referred in May 2015 with a 4 month history of a hoarse voice and occasional fever. She recalled a previous skin lesion affecting the neck which had spontaneously healed which may have been localized CL. She had lived in southern Spain for the past 7 years. She had a 10-year history of asthma, for which she took regular corticosteroid inhalers and short courses of prednisolone.

Laryngoscopy in April 2015 demonstrated left vocal cord palsy with granulomatous inflammation of both false cords. Histology demonstrated numerous amastigotes of *Leishmania*, confirmed with detection of *L. donovani* complex DNA by PCR. *Leishmania* DAT was positive at a titer of 1 in 102,400 and K39 antibody was positive. Twelve months after a 30-day course of miltefosine, her hoarse voice had resolved with no evidence of vocal cord recurrence on endoscopy.

**Case 5.** A 54-year-old woman was referred in February 2016 with a 3-month history of a hoarse voice, cough, and choking episodes. She had a history of a previous crusted ulcer on her leg, which spontaneously healed 8 years prior to presentation. She had lived for periods in a rural area of Greece for the previous 11 years. She has had a past medical history of emphysema for 15 years for which she had received numerous courses of mainly inhaled but also systemic corticosteroids.

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**FIGURE 1.** Case 2. Nodular appearance of trachea on bronchoscopy, due to mucosal leishmaniasis. This figure appears in color at www.ajtmh.org.

**FIGURE 2.** Case 3. Granulomatous lesions of mucosal leishmaniasis of nasal passages and surrounding skin. This figure appears in color at www.ajtmh.org.

**FIGURE 3.** Case 5. Histology of vocal cord biopsy demonstrating *Leishmania* amastigotes. This figure appears in color at www.ajtmh.org.
Nasendoscopy in February 2016 demonstrated granulomatous lesions affecting the vocal cords. Histology of a biopsy demonstrated amastigotes of *Leishmania* (Figure 3), confirmed with detection of *L. donovani* complex DNA by PCR. *Leishmania* DAT was negative and K39 antibody weakly positive. She was treated with a 30-day course of miltefosine. She experienced severe adverse effects during the course including vomiting, abdominal pain, and headaches. Two weeks after completion of treatment, her voice, swallowing, and exercise tolerance had improved.

**DISCUSSION**

Over the past three decades, and increasingly so more recently, it has been recognized that ML can exist outside the South American continent where clinical presentations are less well defined. In comparison to the destructive predominantly nasal (90%) mucosal lesions of New World ML, Old World ML appears to commonly affect other areas such as the buccal mucosa as well as the pharynx and larynx. Immune compromise, systemic or local, appears to be a significant risk factor making *L. infantum* an opportunistic pathogen in this setting. Localized mucosal disease can be either accompanied or preceded by severe immunocompromise, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or other etiologies, has not yet been established. Evidence for its use in the treatment of CL caused by *L. tropica* and *L. donovani* is limited to a small number of case reports. A recent case series and literature review of 24 patients with Old World CL as well as ML has demonstrated good cure rates with miltefosine, particularly in the absence of immunosuppression. Most studies evaluating treatment lengths and dosing regimens have demonstrated that a 28-day course is sufficient in the treatment of VL and Old World CL but the duration of treatment in those with mucosal disease is based on limited published evidence of encouraging cure rates. The rationale for a 30-day course used in the patients presented here is based on limited published evidence of encouraging cure rates in HIV-coinfected patients given an initial median duration of treatment of 30 days. In line with reported cure rates of 75% with miltefosine in Bolivian ML, four cases treated here were successfully treated without the need for hospitalization.

**TABLE 1**

Summary of five cases of Old World ML

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site of ML</th>
<th>Country of acquisition</th>
<th>Significant conditions</th>
<th>Local immunosuppression</th>
<th>Treatment (days)</th>
<th>Recurrence free (months)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nasal mucosa and middle ear</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Vocal cord</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Miltefosine (30)</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vocal cord</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Asthma Bronchiectasis</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Miltefosine (30)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nasal mucosa</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>Rheumatoid arthritis</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>SSG (28)</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Asthma</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Miltefosine (30)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocal cord</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>Emphysema</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Miltefosine (30)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*ML = mucosal leishmaniasis; SSG = sodium stibogluconate.*
REFERENCES


