Epidemiological study of the dogs role in distribution of human *Coetaneous leishmaniasis* in Syria

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Abstract:

To explore the dogs role in distribution of Human *Coetaneous leishmaniasis* in Syria, 40 dogs blood samples where chosen randomly in districts of Hama, Idlep, Aleppo, Homs and Lattakia distributed in regions of Hama city, Hurbnefseh, Kufrtanour, Maara, Sheikhbahar, Menan, Hadedah, Houleh and Esawe`eh. DNA extraction was done in graduate studies laboratory in veterinary collage. Polymerase chain reaction PCR test for Leishmania tropica –the main causative of human coetaneous Leishmaniasis- was done and showed positive results in 8 samples(20%) of total cases, the highest prevalence of Leishmania tropica was in Hama 50% followed by (Menan, Hadedah, Kufrtanour- Sheikhbahar) (22.2%, 21.4%, 20%) respectively . The fast strep test (rK-39) specific for L. infantum the causative of human coetaneous Leishmaniasis according to recent studies - on 217 dogs in many districts showed a positive result on 55 dogs (25.3 %) of total cases. 23% of dogs were infected with L. infantum in human coetaneous Leishmaniasis endemic areas, 11% in sporadic human coetaneous Leishmaniasis areas, 28% in human visceral Leishmaniasis areas, 32% in human visceral and coetaneous Leishmaniasis districts . Results reveals a significant variation between dogs infection and owners cultural economic situation, it was (53%, 38%, 9%) in the situations (poor, medium, high) respectively. A primary study in Hama and Aleppo districts on ten peoples infected with Leishmania lesions using (rK-39) fast strep tests –specific for L. infantum – shows positive result in two cases (20%) of total cases