

ANALYSIS OF CURRENT TREATMENTS FOR CANINE LEISHMANIASIS



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INTRODUCTION

Canine leishmaniasis is a zoonotic parasitic disease caused by Leishmania infantum, transmitted by **phlebotomine** sandflies.

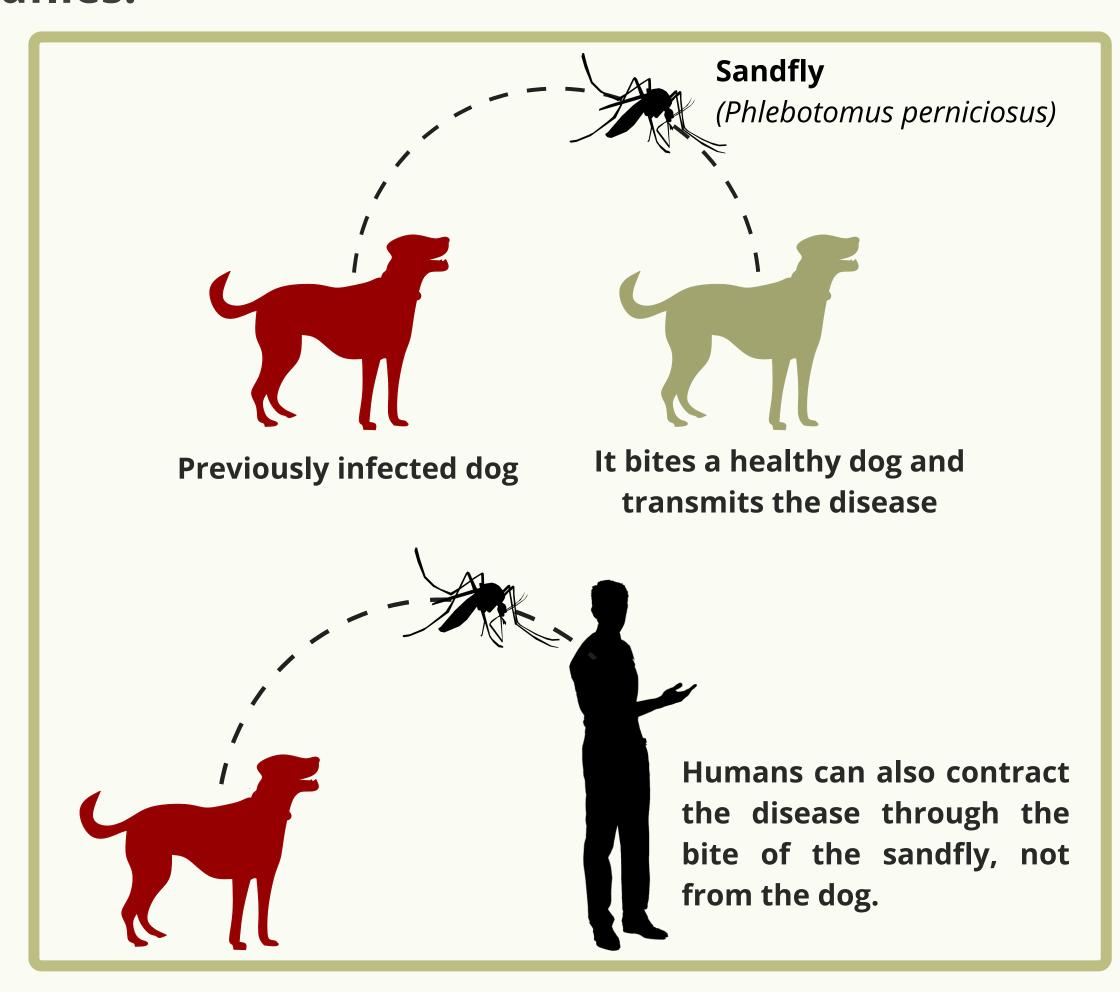


Fig 1. Transmission cycle of canine leishmaniasis.

The **treatment** of canine leishmaniasis has improved with **combined therapies**, but it does not completely eliminate the parasite, focusing instead on **symptom control**. Therefore, **prevention** through repellents, vaccines, and owner education is key to **reduce its incidence and severity**.

METHODOLOGY



Bibliographic research: PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science and ScienceDirect.

Twenty articles published between 2009 and 2024 have been selected.

OBJECTIVES

- **Identify** the most used therapeutic protocols.
- **Compare** efficay and safety between traditional and new alternatives.
- Evaluate the degree of drug resistance described.

REFERENCES

Scan the QR code to access the full literature review and references

KEY RESULTS

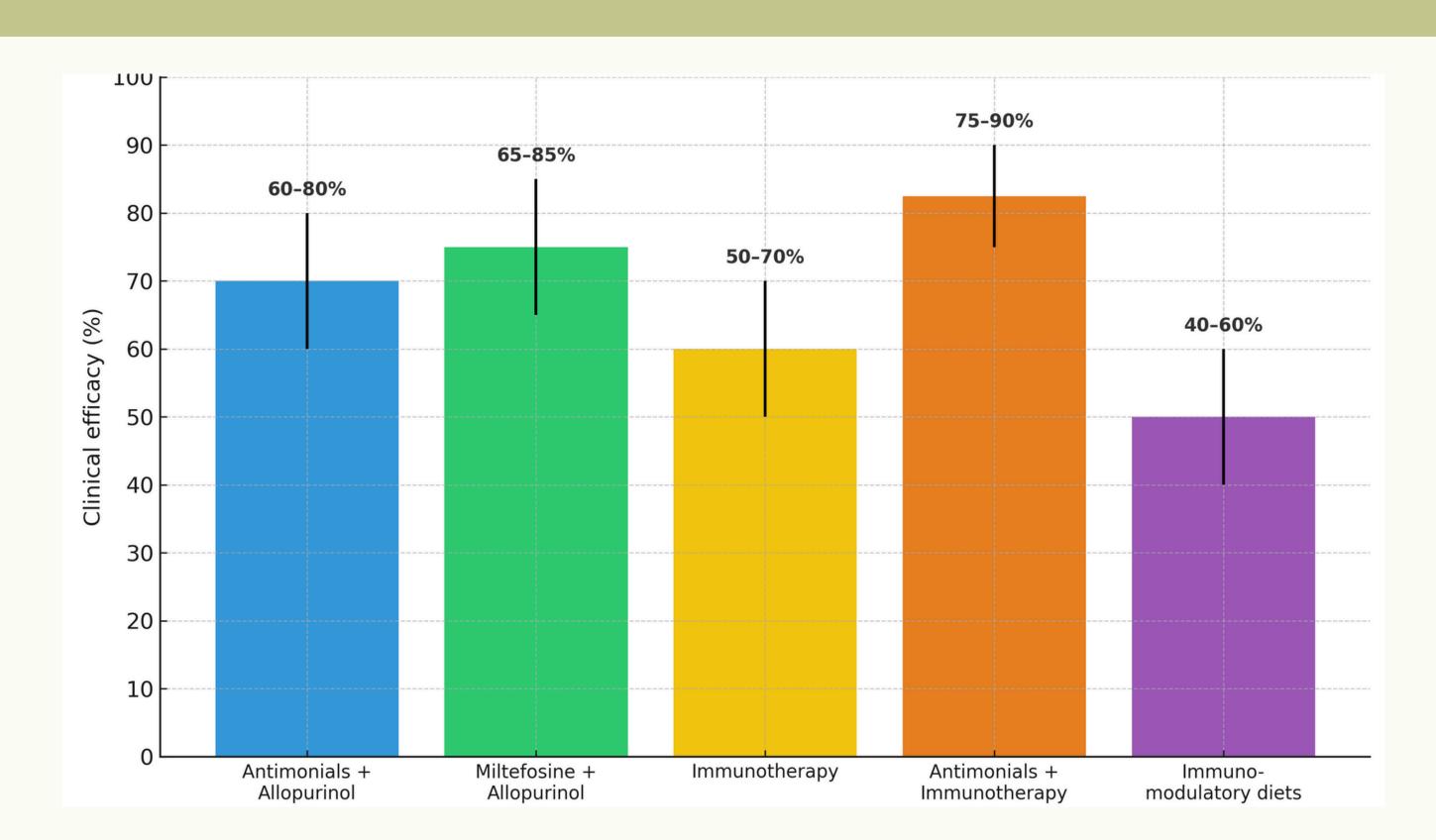
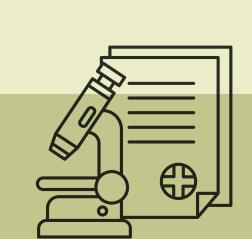


Fig 2. Comparison of the clinical efficacy of the main treatment

	Antimonials +	Miltefosine +	Antimonials +
	Allopurinol	Allopurinol	<u>Immunotherapy</u>
Clinical efficacy	Moderate–High (60–80%)	High (65–85%)	Very high (75–90%)
<u>Relapses</u>	Moderate	Low	Very low
Relapse frequency (%)	20-30%	10-15%	5-10%
<u>Duration</u>	≥ 6 month	≥4 weeks	≥ 2 months
<u>Administration</u>	Injectable + oral	Oral	Injectable + subcutaneous
Risk of adverse effects	Moderate (nephrotoxicity)	Low (gastrointestinal)	Low
Estimated cost	High	Medium	High
Requires clinical follow-up	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table I. Structured comparison of combined treatments

DISCUSSION



The combination of **miltefosine and allopurinol** stands out for its clinical effectiveness, good tolerance, and oral administration. **Immunotherapy** is promising as a **complementary option**, but its exclusive use is not recommended in advanced stages.

CONCLUSIONS

- The most common treatments are **meglumine antimoniate or miltefosine with allopurinol,** with immunotherapy being added.
- Combined therapies offer better clinical outcomes and quality of life than classical treatments.
- Prolonged drug use may lead to resistance and limit future treatments.