Evaluation of Subclinical Cutaneous Leishmaniasis Using Leishmanin Skin Test in Keana North-Central Nigeria

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Citation

Abstract
Subclinical Cutaneous Leishmaniasis (SCL) was evaluated using the Leishmanin Skin Test (LST) in Keana, North-Central Nigeria. Fifty-three individuals were studied. Fifteen, 28.30% had lesions indicative of previous and active leishmaniasis, 9 (16.98%) had scars while 29(54.72%) had neither scars nor lesions. Lesions and scars were multiple and mostly found on the hind limbs. Mice inoculated with tissue from lesions sampled did not develop lesions. Results showed that 18(34.0%) of the subjects were LST positive with the prevalence higher in the females than the males (42.9% vs 24.0%). The LST positivity occurred with the highest frequency amongst individuals who had scars (44.5%). There was significant difference in the association between sex and the LST positivity ($\chi^2 = 2.11, df. = 1, P<0.05$). Individuals of 41 – 50 years old had the highest LST positivity (42.9%). Results provide evidence of presence of Cuteneous Leishmaniasis in Keana and confirmed the effectiveness of LST in identifying of cuteneous leishmaniasis associated symptoms.

INTRODUCTION
The Leishmania is a group of globally widespread protozoa parasitic organisms, which are causative agents of leishmaniasis. Leishmania species, an obligate intracellular parasite of mammalian macrophages (1), manifests in multifaceted clinical forms as: Cuteneous leishmaniasis (CL), Mucutaneous leishmaniasis (MCL), Diffuse cuteneous leishmaniasis (DCL) and Visceral leishmaniasis (VL) (1). Leishmania species are transmitted exclusively by the bite of the female Phlebotomine sandfly. The sandfly becomes infected when taking blood from reservoir hosts, which include man and domestic animals. Worldwide prevalence of leishmaniasis exceeds 12 million cases with estimated annual incidence of 400,000 cases in 80 countries among a population at risk of about 400 million (1).

Different strains cause similar and yet peculiar diseases and symptoms. For instance, cuteneous leishmaniasis of the Old World is called oriental sore and is caused by Leishmania belonging to the L. tropica complex, L. major and L. aethiopica. The disease is distributed throughout the Mediterranean and non-Mediterranean areas including West Africa (1). Clinical features of CL include nodular form and oriental sore, infiltrating ulcerating, enythematous types and multiple papular lesions (1). Cases of cuteneous leishmaniasis in Nigeria since the mid 19th century have been documented (3, 4). The lack of data on parasitological tests is partly due to difficulty in growing the parasite in vitro (1). Parasitological diagnostic techniques are tedious, inconveniencing, does not detect current and previous infections, hence not good enough for mass diagnosis of CL (1).

Cuteneous leishmaniasis is on the increase in Nigeria (5, 6). There is need therefore to adopt an easy, rapid, less invasive, specific and sensitive method for mass screening and detection of current and previous infections. This is achieved through immunological techniques, which encompass molecular and cellular biology of antigen recognition and of specific immune reactions and non-specific (6).

The Leishamanin Skin Test (LST) has been used by several researchers (6, 12), and has been reported to measure delayed type hypersensitivity and is being used to assess prevalence of subclinical infections and measures CL transmission rate over time. In this study we used LST to evaluate subclinical cuteneous leishmaniasis in Keana, a known CL endemic area.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

STUDY AREA
The study was conducted in Keana, the administrative headquarters of Keana L.G.A of Nassarawa State, North
Central Nigeria. Its vegetation is generally Guinea Savannah consisting of tall grasses and patchy trees. The annual rainfall of this zone is about 1500mm and lasts between 6 to 8 months (late March to late October). The weather is relatively hot throughout the year. Sandfly resting sites such as caves, tree holes, cracks in rocks, cavities between boulders, fissures in the ground, buildings, termite hills and animal burrows abound in the area.

STUDY POPULATION

The study population comprised of 53 individuals (25 males, 28 males) aged 3 to 60 years. After a successful community mobilization through religious and community leaders in conjunction with the Primary Health Care (PHC) Centre in the locality, the 53 individuals willingly indicated interest to participate in the study. Clinical assessment of subjects was done with respect to the presence of lesions and/or scars and suspected cases were identified by the collaborating PHC Centre. Identification of lesions/scars was done according to the criteria outlined previously (5). However, it was obvious that suspected cases may be having the subclinical leishmaniasis, and that is if other tropical infections with similar manifestations such as tuberculosis and leprosy, are ruled out. Informed consent was duly obtained from each participant, with the assurance that the information obtained would be treated with utmost confidentiality and for the purpose of the research only. Demographic information (age, sex, marital status, occupation, travel history and duration of stay in locality) was obtained from each participant by interview.

PARASITOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS

The most recent lesions were selected from 3 subjects cleaned with 70% alcohol and small incision was made (through the intact skin to about 2mm deep) at the nodular edge of the sores. Two smears were prepared from slit-skin scrapings of the same lesions, air-dried, fixed with methanol, stained with Giemsa's stain, kept for 20 minutes and washed. Each stain was then screened microscopically for amastigotes. Tissues recovered from skin scraping of the 3 subjects were inoculated into BALB/c mice through the upper footpad. Mice were then observed for the development of lesions as described previously (13, 14).

LEISHMANIN SKIN TEST (LST)

The leishmanin antigens used for the skin test were donated by the Laboratory of Leishmaniasis/AIDS Research, University of Jos, Nigeria. The antigens consisted of pooled heat-killed promastigotes derived from Leishmania major and Leishmania amazonensis suspended in PBS with 0.5% phenol. Before the study commenced the leishmanin antigens were standardized using known positive and negative controls. Each individual was injected intracutaneously with a dose of 0.1ml of the antigens on the deltoid area of the forearm. The test (reactions measured as skin induration), were assessed after 48 hours using the ballpoint pen method (15). The freshly inked outline of the induration areas were transferred on white clean papers and measured in the laboratory. Average indurations diameter of equal or more than 5mm more considered as positive Leishmanin test (12,16).

RESULTS

Of the 53 individuals studied, 15 (28.30%) had lesions. Scars were found on 9 (16.98%) of the population; while 29 (54.72%) had no noticeable lesions or scars and hence were considered apparently healthy. Lesions and scars were mostly multiple and present on the legs. Most lesions observed were already resolving and parasitological confirmatory test carried out on a few samples by Giemsa's stain preparation gave no positive result. Mice inoculated with tissue from lesions sampled did not develop lesions. Results from the LST indicated that 18 (34.0%) of the subjects were LST positive. The prevalence was higher among the female than the males (42.9%: 24.0%). The LST positivity occurred with the highest frequency (44.5%) amongst individuals who had scars, compare to the apparently healthy (37.9%) and those with lesions (20.0%) (Table 1).

Table 1: Sex-related prevalence of positive Leishmanin skin test (LST) among subjects studied in Keana, North-central Nigeria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Lesions No. Tested</th>
<th>No. Positive</th>
<th>No. (%) Positive</th>
<th>Scars No. Tested</th>
<th>No. Positive</th>
<th>No. (%) Positive</th>
<th>Apparantly healthy No. Tested</th>
<th>No. (%) Positive</th>
<th>No. Tested</th>
<th>No. (%) Positive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td></td>
<td>6 (75.0)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3 (42.9)</td>
<td>2 (28.6)</td>
<td>4 (59.0)</td>
<td>1 (25.0)</td>
<td>1 (25.0)</td>
<td>5 (62.5)</td>
<td>5 (100.0)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>12 (50.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3 (20.0)</td>
<td>2 (13.3)</td>
<td>4 (46.4)</td>
<td>1 (25.0)</td>
<td>1 (25.0)</td>
<td>11 (73.3)</td>
<td>5 (41.7)</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>14 (35.9)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Sex-related prevalence of positive Leishmanin skin test (LST) among subjects studied in Keana, North-central Nigeria

**Statistically there was no significant difference observed in the trend** ($\chi^2 = 2.11$, df = 1, p = 0.05). Age related prevalence of positive LST amongst the subject showed that individuals belonging to age group 41 - 50 years had the highest prevalence of 42.9% followed by those in their second decade of life (38.5%) and those below ten years old (32.3%) (Table 2). There was no statically significant difference in the association between age and positive LST ($\chi^2 = 1.932$, df = 5, p $\leq$ 0.05).
DISCUSSION

A number of previous documented investigations of CL in Keana indicated that the area was endemic (10, 13). In this study the cases of lesions (28.30%) and scars (16.98%) which occurred mostly among individuals of age group 11-20 years confirmed that the infection is still endemic in the area (17). The occurrence of active lesions on legs agrees with the findings of Dedet et al. (18) that this might be because of exposure of this part of the body during period of high temperature.

The lesions/scars ratio was calculated as an important factor in determining how long disease has been present in the community. However, the ratio does not represent their absolute magnitudes. Factors such as difficulty in finding small leishmanial, scars, women not likely to admit they have scars; and not all inhabitants screened, were possible factors for not calculating the absolute magnitudes (19).

The Leishmanin Skin Test (LST) is still frequently used for clinical diagnosis of the disease and epidemiological surveys on the prevalence of leishmanial infection (1). The prevalence of positive LST of 34.0% observed among the study population in Keana where there is a high risk of infection by Leishmania major may be regarded as being of a fairly high magnitude. Cumulative data from some earlier studies suggested that the percentage of positive LST result increase with age (20). However, in our study no observation of this kind was made, although individuals of 41 – 50 year age group had the highest prevalence, most of the infection occurred among the younger people and this conformed to the observations made in Brazil (16).

A few samples made by Giemsa's stain preparation did not confirm the disease parasitologically. Mice inoculated with tissues from sampled lesions did not develop lesions. It is reported that in CL, LST would become positive during active phase when lesions are present and may remain positive for life (9, 21). However, many of the individuals with lesions were negative to LST. This could mean that lesions observed may not have been due to leishmaniasis.

This study looked at the possibility of using pooled leishmanin derived from New world and Old world Leishmania species to identify individuals with CL due to Old world Leishmania, using possible results from clinically-positive and high risk individuals from known endemic communities with Leishmania infection due to Old World parasites found in Nigeria. This study is the first attempt to use pooled antigens derived from both New and Old World for LST in sub-Saharan Africa. In a similar investigation, earlier conducted in the study area, leishmanin derived from L major produced LST positivity rate of 12.5%, that from L. amazonensis produced LST positivity of 15.8%, while the pooled antigen derived from L. mexicana, L. amazonensis, and L. guyanensis produced LST positivity rate of 25.5% [9]. The results showed that New World Leishmania-derived leishmanin was effective for detecting Old World CL in humans, which was in agreement with the findings of Akuffo et al. (22), where leishmanin prepared from L. major was capable to detect CL caused by L. aethiopica or L. braziliensis. In addition, in terms of sensitivity, the pooled heat-killed L. mexicana, L. amazonensis, and L. guyanensis promastigotes was apparently superior to both the other products (L.major or L. amazonensis-derived leishmanin) (9). The LST is reported to be specific for leishmaniasis but is not species specific (20).

Our results showed that the leishmanin caused indurations greater than 5.0mm in all patients with CL due probably to L. major infection. Thus, the leishmanin showed that patients with CL responded with classic DTH responses to New World Leishmania-derived skin test antigen. Correlations between in vivo immune responses and in vitro cellular proliferation of cells have been described (22, 23). It is however still not clear which type of antigens induced the indurations observed in the LST in this study.

Reports about cross-reactivity between Leishmania species and other infections have been documented (18). These cross-reactions could warrant the use of standardized leishmanin, but some factors associated with the preparation of the selected strain of New World Leishmania used in the leishmanin preparations may result in antigens that are adequate for detecting immunity in some types of leishmaniasis but not others. To understand what these factors are, it may be important to identify specifically what
antigens induced the indurations. This is largely due to our
limitations in the results from our mouse study and
insufficient requirements for further in vitro studies. Though
more results are still needed, we have been able to
demonstrate the current status of leishmaniasis in Keana
communities and hence north central Nigeria. It calls for a
public health attention for the control of the diseases and it
causative agents. This becomes more important in the
current migrations in north central Nigeria due to civil
unrest. It may be the same in current global village, where
great distances are bridged by transportation and
communication resulting in accelerated movement and
population mixing.

This study is not without a few major limitations.
Conclusions with respect to age-related
susceptibility/exposure could not be properly drawn, largely
due to our limited sample size. Strategies should be devised
to increase sample size in future studies especially in this
part of the globe, where community-based epidemiological
studies involving sampling of human population often suffer
setbacks because of the unwillingness of many members of
the target population to participate. Secondly, our
parasitological analysis using the Giemsa staining and the
BALB/c mice could not confirm the infection. This may be
because the few individuals suspected to have CL from
whose lesions, materials were obtained for the
parasitological analysis, may not be infected with
leishmaniasis. Although the antigens used were standardized
using positive and negative controls, the possibility of cross-
reactivity by other tropical infections could interfere with
results may be excluded. Future study using isoenzyme
electrophoresis technique and PCR analysis is advocated in
other to clarify this.

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