

TITLE: INVESTIGATION OF THE EVOLUTION OF LESIONS OF PATIENTS WITH AMERICAN TEGUMENTARY LEISHMANIASIS USING SPECIAL CURATIVES

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ABSTRACT

American Tegumentary Leishmaniasis (ATL) is a serious global public health problem that presents several clinical forms, from asymptomatic to mucocutaneous and cutaneous, the latter being generally with few ulcerations of raised borders of various sizes. In addition to treatment with pentavalent antimonial, care with sepsis of the lesion may aid in its evolution. One of the cares is curative based on calcium alginate with silver and carboxymethylcellulose, which when in contact with the exudate, forms a non-adherent hydrophilic gel, generating autolytic debridement, which absorbs excess exudate and allows the removal of the cover without trauma. Thus, the aim of this study was to analyze the evolution of the lesions of patients with ATL in their cutaneous form using special treatment coverage. This prospective study was conducted from March to May 2019 on patients registered in the project characterization of ATL in Timbaúba-PE/Brazil. Seven patients by spontaneous demand were classified according to the treatment history: 3 patients with chronic injury and treated for ATL with glucantime; 2 patients with persistent lesions and treated for ATL with glucantime; 1 negative patient with chronic injury for ATL; and 1 positive patient for ATL untreated glucan. Patients with lesions were instructed and performed their curative with change of coverings every two days, and the lesions were evaluated with scarification technique, mechanical and autolytic debridement for tissue removal. Curatives were performed with saline solution (0.9%) and the coverages recommended for each type and characteristic of injury, followed by records of the evolution of lesions by photographs after signature of the Free and Informed Consent (IC). Using curatives, the evolution of lesions was observed with a decrease of the extension. Moreover, there was reduction of devitalized tissues, as well as the reduction of exudates. It should be emphasized that the treatment of ATL lesions involves local and systemic measures of care because they are complex lesions. The assistance and treatment of lesion provided satisfactory progress during the period of follow-up of patients, also verifying the effectiveness of the special coverings. The clarification of patients with lesions in the curative was extremely important for the reduction of the lesion, in addition, the protocol for care of ATL is essential, mainly for the treatment of lesions in endemic areas; however, further studies are needed.

Keywords: Cutaneous leishmaniasis, curative, lesion, self-care, Timbaúba