

Abstract

Cutaneous leishmaniasis (salak) is one of the most common parasitical diseases in many regions of Iran. Deep wound occurred on body due to various species of leishmania such as *leishmania tropica*, *leishmania major* and *leishmania donovani*. There is an endemic diffusion of salak in the southern area of Sistan and Baluchistan province (Chabahar and Konark district). Therefore, the present study was conducted within 12 months in the Bo Ali Sina research center to diagnose the various urban and rural salak and. Since the treatment of salak is different based on the type of leishmania, it is necessary to differentiate these species of parasites from each other. To receive to the conclusion concerning the main of the study, 250 suspicious stained smears with Giemsa were collected and determined. Out of these 280 samples 80 positive samples were used in PCR test to investigate various species of leishmania. Out of these 80 positive samples 71 were urban leishmania and 9 were rural leishmania. From Sixty samples related to the city of Chabahar 54 and 6 were *leishmania tropica* and *leishmania major* respectively. And From 20 rural samples from Konarak, 17 and 3 were *tropica* and *leishmania major* respectively. These findings showed that the majority of separated samples from the wounds of patients were related to *leishmania tropica* or urban leishmania that have many reasons such as dogs live in urban area.

Keyword : *leishmania tropica-leishmania major-kdna*



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