Comparative epidemiological data on visceral and tegumentary leishmania in Brazil between 2014 and 2025.

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Leishmaniasis was discovered by the pathologist William Boog Leishman. It is classified as a zoonotic disease of a tropical and subtropical nature, similar to other zoonoses, as the development of its vector is common in hot and humid regions. The phlebotomine, popularly known as the straw mosquito, is the main vector of leishmaniasis, and these protozoa affect various mammals, including humans. Leishmaniasis is a very heterogeneous pathology, in other words, it has various clinical forms, which differ depending on the species affected by the host. In Brazil there are two main subtypes of leishmaniasis, tegumentary (TL) and visceral (VL).

Therefore, the aim of this work is to carry out an epidemiological assessment of TL and VL in Brazil, as Leishmaniasis is seen as a neglected zoonosis, and several recent studies have sought to develop new therapeutic targets, such as drugs and even a vaccine. The methodology of this project consists of a systematic study using the DataSus database, between the years 2014 and 2025, evaluating all regions of Brazil, and as an exclusion criterion, all cases before 2014 were removed.

From the data obtained, 30,896 cases of VL were reported in Brazil, in which the main region affected was the Northeast (56.5%), followed by the Southeast (18.4%). In relation to TL, 181,075 cases were reported, in which the main region affected was the North (46.3%), followed by the Northeast (24.6%). In short, the results showed a strong relationship between the development of leishmaniasis in regions with less infrastructure and a more favorable climate for the development of the vector, among other factors that contribute to the increase in cases in these regions.

Keywords: Leishmaniasis; epidemiology; cases.