

# USE OF GLUCANTIME ASSOCIATED WITH A LESION CARE PROTOCOL: A NEW OPTION IN THE TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH CUTANEOUS LEISHMANIASIS WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF ONE HEALTH

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Cutaneous leishmaniasis (CL) is an endemic disease in 89 countries, affecting 12 million people. Brazil is among the nine countries with the highest number of reported cases. According to PAHO, early diagnosis is crucial for effective treatment, promoting healing of lesions, preventing disease progression, and improving the patient's quality of life. The objective of this study was to update health professionals, the population, and individuals with CL in Timbaúba-PE, on lesion care, disease control measures with education and health, and to strengthen existing protocols in a One Health vision of the SUS. Suspected cases of CL were identified by active search. After the project was clarified, patients who agreed to participate signed the TCLE (CAAE 59093316.0.0000.5190), underwent anamnesis, and blood was collected for serological diagnosis (RIFI). Confirmed cases were treated with Pentavalent Antimonial (Glucantime). At the same time, the wound care protocol was used, encouraging self-care regarding wound hygiene and daily dressing changes, with weekly monitoring. Training was provided to Community Health Agents and health professionals were updated on leishmaniasis, in addition to recreational activities for students. From 2018 to 2023, we collected 298 suspected CL samples. Of these, 105 (35%) were reactive for CL (clinical and IFI), 57 (54%) were male and 48 (46%) were female. The 105 patients received Glucantime/20 days and were monitored with the wound care protocol, where 100% evolved to cure and serological results. In the last six years, the rate of confirmed cases of CL followed a downward curve, starting at 54.1% in 2018 and reaching 13.3% in 2023. Therefore, we conclude that treatment with Glucantime, combined with the lesion care protocol, in addition to health education for health professionals and the population, is essential in controlling CL and can be used by the SUS as an effective strategy for successfully combating CL in endemic areas.

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