

## **Diagnostic criteria of leishmaniasis (WS 258-2006)**

### **1 Diagnostic basis**

#### 1.1 Epidemiological history

A resident in leishmaniasis epidemic areas; or one living in such epidemic areas during May and September when adult sandflies are active.

1.2 Clinical manifestations: irregular fever for a long time; night sweating, weight loss, progressive enlargement of spleen; mild or intermediate enlargement of liver; pancytopenia and hyperglobulinemia; hemorrhinia and gingival haemorrhage.

#### 1.3 Lab test

1.3.1 Immunological test: positive on any of the tests below.

1.3.1.1 DAT

1.3.1.2 IFAT

1.3.1.3 rk39 immunological chromatography method (ICT)

1.3.1.4 ELISA

1.3.2 Etiological examination: Leishmania amastigotes detected on smear of puncture from bone marrow, spleen or lymph nodes; or Leishmania promastigote detected on NNN culture from the above puncture.

### **2 Diagnostic principles**

Diagnosis is made based on epidemiological history, clinical manifestations, lab findings and etiological examination findings.

### **3 Diagnostic criteria**

3.1 suspect case: compatible with both 1.1 and 1.2.

3.2 clinically diagnosed case: suspect case plus compatible with 1.3.1.

3.3 confirmed case: suspect case plus compatible with 1.3.2.