Confirmation of Meriones libycus (Rodentia; Gerbillidae) as the Main Reservoir Host of Zoonotic Cutaneous Leishmaniasis in Arsanjan, Fars Province, South of Iran (1999-2000)

*Y Rassi1, M Jalali2, E Javadian1, MH Moatazedian3

1Dept. of Medical Entomology and Vector Control, School of Public Health & Institute of Public Health Research, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, P.O.Box 14155-6446, Tehran, Iran.
2Kazeroon Health Research Station, P.O.Box 73137, Fars, Iran.
3Dept. of Parasitology & Mycology, Faculty of Medicine, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences Shiraz, Iran.

Key Words: Leishmania major, Meriones Libycus, Fars, Iran

ABSTRACT
This study was carried out in Arsanjan county, Fars province, a new focus of ZCL, during 1999-2000. Totally fifty nine Meriones libycus captured by live traps and four out of them (6.8%) were naturally infected with parasites. Parasites were cultured in monophasic medium RPMI 1640 and isolated promastigotes were identified using RAPD-PCR test in Medical Parasitology Unit of Shiraz University of Medical Sciences. The results showed that parasites were L. major, so, Meriones libycus was known the principal reservoir of ZCL in the rural region of Arsanjan. Rhombomys opimus and Tatera indica were absent in the study areas.

INTRODUCTION
Zoonotic cutaneous leishmaniasis (ZCL) is an important health problem in Iran and there are several foci of the disease in the country. The main focus of disease is in Isfahan province, central Iran. Rhombomys opimus is the principal reservoir of the disease and the secondary in importance is M. libycus erythrourus (4, 5). The first species has been reported as the main reservoir of ZCL in the north and east of Iran as well as southern region of Tehran (1, 2, 4, 7, 9).
In the west and south west of Iran the indian gerbil, Tatera indica is primary and Nesokia indica or M. libycus erythrourus are the secondary reservoir of the disease (1, 2). In the south east of country (Baluchistan), M. hurrianae plays as a main and Tatera indica as a secondary reservoir host of disease (8).
The present paper shows, the result of the nature of parasite which has been isolated and identified from M. libycus erythrourus in Arsanjan, Fars province, Iran.

MATERIALS AND METHODS
The study was carried out in the rural region of Arsanjan county (the villages of Khan-Abad, Jaafar-Abad, Rahim-Abad and Kouroush-Abad) south of Iran during the 1999-2000.
Rodents were captured by live traps baited with roasted walnut. First, the active colonies of rodents were recognized, then, the live traps were put near the animal burrows in the morning (9 am) and evening (6 pm) once a month.
In laboratory, impression smears were captured from the ears of the rodents and examined under the microscope. Samples from infected rodents were injected subcutaneously into 10 Balb/c mice. Nodules and ulcers containing numerous amastigotes, appeared within 20 days in six mice. Parasites of two infected Balb/c were cultured into monophasic medium (RPMI 1640) and indentifed as L. Major using RAPD-PCR test.

RESULTS
Totally eighty three (83) rodents were collected, including Meriones libycus (71%), Cricetulus migratorius (22%) and Microtus arvalis (6%) (Table 1). All of the rodents were examined for parasites infection. The result showed 4 out of 59 Meriones libycus (6.8%) were infected with amastigotes (Table 2). Parasites from infected rodents were injected subcutaneously into 10 Balb/c mice. Nodules and ulcers containing numerous amastigotes, appeared within 20 days in six mice. Parasites of two infected Balb/c were cultured into monophasic medium (RPMI 1640) and indentifed as L. Major using RAPD-PCR test.

DISCUSSION
L.major was isolated as the caustive agent of ZCL from M.libycus erythrourus in Arsanjan, Fars province, south of Iran.
In the recent decade, in the areas of southern Isfahan down to Fars province (such as Badroud and Arsanjan) human cases of ZCL were observed to be endemic, not sporadic, and M. libycus is the main and exclusive reservoir of disease, as its parasite infection rate were reported 6-25% (6, 10), while in the other ZCL areas, where Rhombomys opimus or Tatera indica are the main reservoir hosts of disease, this species has secondary role as a reservoir host. For example, in Isfahan,
Lotf-Abad, Esfarayen an Bekran Shahroud, *Rhombomys opimus* was observed with high infection rate, 60%, 44%, 100% and 64.8%, respectively (1, 4), while *M. libycus* has been reported with low infection rate (1-3%) in these areas. Also in the west and south-west of Iran, *Tatera indica* was observed with 12.5% infection rate, whereas *M. libycus* with only 3% infection rate (2), and in these areas *M. libycus* does not play main role for maintenance of disease. The high density population of *R. opimus* and *T. indica* in these areas must not be forgotten in comparison with *M. libycus*.

On the other hand *M. libycus* in south Isfahan and Fars (Badrood & Arsanjan) has been reported with high (up 25%) infection rate, where *Rhombomys opimus* and *Tatera indica* were absent, so in these areas, this infection rate (25%) will be enough for stability and maintenance of disease.

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Table 1. Fauna and density of captured rodents in Arsanjan, Fars province, 1999-2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Villages Species</th>
<th>Khan-Abad</th>
<th>Jafar-Abad</th>
<th>Rahim-Abad</th>
<th>Kouroush-Abad</th>
<th>Captured Rodent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meriones libycus</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critetulus migratorios</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micrurus arvalis</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Leishmania infection in rodents captured from Arsanjan county, 1999-2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species of rodents</th>
<th>No. of Examined</th>
<th>No. of Positive</th>
<th>Infected rodents (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meriones libycus</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critetulus migratorios</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micrurus arvalis</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REFERENCES
