

# 令和6年度 第14回 大学院セミナー

令和6年5月31日

分野名 Area of Research (責任者名)(内線)	病原原虫学分野 Dept of Medical Protozoology 責任者名(KANEKO Osamu) 内線(7838)
演題 Title	<b>Man versus Parasites: Weapons to Combat</b>
講師等 Presenter	Professor KARUNAWEEERA Nadira Dharshani Faculty of Medicine, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka Visiting Professor, Dept of Molecular Epidemiology, Institute of Tropical Medicine, Nagasaki University
概要 Abstract	<p>Infectious diseases impose a heavy toll on human health with over 17 million deaths caused each year. Malaria and leishmaniasis are good examples. Human-pathogen relationship is often recognized as a co-evolutionary arm-race with each trying to outsmart the other. Studies continue to focus on developing more efficient and effective tools to enable better disease management and control whilst the pathogens evolve mechanisms to survive despite such threats. This presentation will describe our efforts in developing and testing such novel tools in the fields of malaria and leishmaniasis i.e. to expand the arsenal that we could fight with.</p> <p>Malaria used to be a dreaded disease in early 1900s in Sri Lanka with transmission of both <i>P.vivax</i> and <i>P.falciparum</i>. A century later this mosquito-borne disease was successfully eliminated and the country was certified as 'malaria-free' in 2016. However, mosquito vectors have persisted and imported malaria cases continue to be reported. In this backdrop, our studies focused on developing and testing molecular and serological tools for effective parasite surveillance in the post-elimination era of malaria.</p> <p>Leishmaniasis used to be considered as an imported disease in Sri Lanka until late 1990s, despite the continuous presence of <i>Phlebotomus argentipes</i> sand flies, the disease vectors. Local transmission of leishmaniasis was first reported in 1996. The current outbreak of leishmaniasis in Sri Lanka started in 2001 and it has continued with a steady increase in patient numbers and geographic spread with 2 disease hotspots in the north-central and southern parts of the country. The causative agent is <i>Leishmania donovani</i> and the predominant clinical form seen is cutaneous leishmaniasis. Common clinical manifestations are non-itchy and non-painful skin lesions, which are papules, nodule, ulcers or plaques. The first line of treatment used in Sri Lanka is intralesional inoculation of sodium stibogluconate administered weekly for up to 10 to 12 weeks. However, poor patient compliance to this drug and inadequate therapeutic responsiveness remains as challenges. Our efforts have focused on detailed molecular characterization of the causative agent, disease epidemiology, vector aspects and exploration of novel treatment methods for more effective infection control and disease management.</p>
開催日時 Date and Time	令和6年6月7日(金) June/7/2024 17:00~18:00
開催方法 Online/Face to face	グローバルヘルス総合研究棟 4F 404 室 Global Health Building 4F Room 404
備考 Notes	

- 先端医療科学特論(基礎編)
- 先端新興感染症病態制御学特論
- 日本語(Japanese)
- 対面(Face to face)

- 先端医療科学特論(臨床編)
- 先端放射線医療科学特論
- 英語(English)
- オンライン(Online)