

The ubiquitous parasite: leishmaniasis in an elderly man

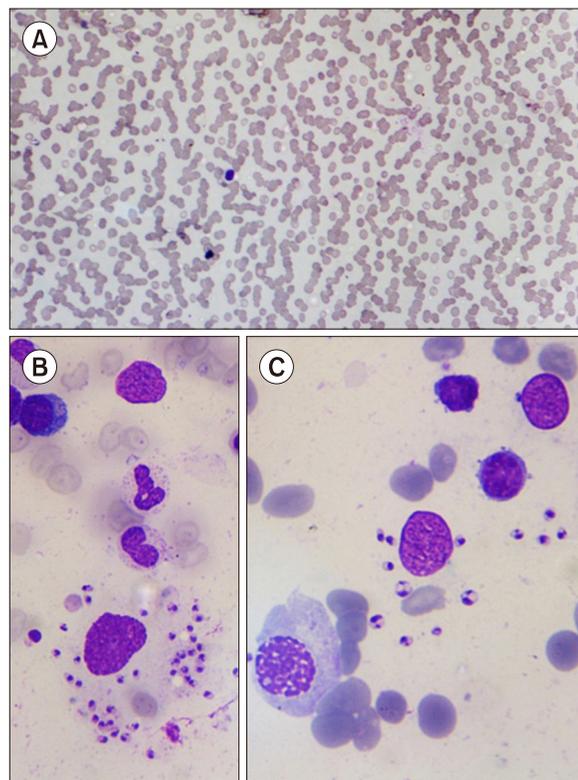
Mili Jain¹, Ashutosh Kumar¹, Shailendra Prasad Verma², Anil Kumar Tripathi²

Departments of¹ Pathology and² Clinical Hematology, King George's Medical University, Uttar Pradesh, India

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Correspondence to Mili Jain, M.D., Department of Pathology, King George's Medical University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh 226003, India

E-mail: milijain786@gmail.com, milijain@kgmcindia.edu



A 70-year-old man from Lucknow, India, presented with epistaxis, pallor, and splenomegaly for 3 months. He had no history of fever, anorexia, jaundice, and weight loss. His complete blood count revealed pancytopenia, with a hemoglobin level of 80 g/L; white blood cell count of $2.5 \times 10^9/L$, with predominance of lymphocytes (65%); and platelet count of $80 \times 10^9/L$. Peripheral smear examination revealed Rouleaux formation (A; Leishman stain, $\times 200$). His serum protein level was 9.5 g/dL, with a reversed albumin/globulin ratio (1:2.8). His renal function, blood-sugar level, and liver function were unremarkable, except an elevated alkaline phosphatase level (780 IU/L). Stool examination for occult blood and viral markers (HIV, hepatitis B and C) was negative. Bone marrow examination revealed hypercellular differentiation with adequate megakaryocytes and increased lymphocytes (25%) and plasma cells (15%). The smears also showed intra- and extracellular amastigote forms (with nucleus and kinetoplast) of *Leishmania donovani* (B, C; Leishman stain, $\times 630$).

Visceral leishmaniasis (VL) is an endemic infection in certain parts of India. The transmission is anthroponotic, with sand fly *Phlebotomus argentipes* as the vector. VL classically presents as fever, splenomegaly, and pancytopenia. Atypical presentation without fever in a non-endemic urban city, such as in this case, is rare.