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DRUG DELIVERY BY TATTOOING TO TREAT CUTANEOUS LEISHMANIASIS

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Introduction: Leishmaniasis is a vector-borne disease that is caused by obligate intra-macrophage protozoa of the *Leishmania* species. Leishmaniasis can cause different clinical syndromes, including cutaneous leishmaniasis (CL), in which the patient generally presents with one or several ulcer(s) or nodule(s) on the skin, resulting from the infection of phagocytic cells located in the dermis. It often results into severe scar tissue in the skin. Most of the twelve million people infected with *Leishmania* worldwide are CL cases, a 1.5 million new cases occur annually.

Objective: WHO has a program to develop new treatments for cutaneous leishmaniasis. This study establishes a proof-of-concept that a tattoo device can target intra-dermal drug delivery against cutaneous leishmaniasis (CL).

Methods: The selected drug is oleylphosphocholine (OIPC) formulated as liposomes, particles known to be prone to macrophage ingestion. First is shown that treatment of cultured *Leishmania*-infected macrophages with OIPC-liposomes results in a direct dose-dependent killing of intracellular parasites. Based on this, *in vivo* efficacy is demonstrated using a 10-day tattooing-mediated treatment in mice infected with *L. major* and *L. mexicana*. In both models this regimen results in rapid clinical recovery with complete regression of skin lesions by day 28. Parasite counts

and histopathology examination confirm high treatment efficacy at the parasitic level. Low amount of drug required for tattooing combined with fast clinical recovery may have a positive impact on CL patient management.

Results: This first example of tattoo-mediated drug delivery could open to new therapeutic interventions in the treatment of skin diseases. This study demonstrates that the use of a tattoo instrument for drug delivery is possible in the treatment of cutaneous leishmaniasis, and that this method can successfully eliminate intracellular parasites at the site of infection. After showing that the selected drug oleylphosphocholine (OIPC) formulated as liposomes could efficiently reach intracellular parasites when in contact with infected macrophages, the activity of the drug was compared *in vivo* in mouse models of old (*L. major*) and new world (*L. mexicana*) leishmaniasis. Three routes of administrations of the same drug formulation were investigated: systemic (IP) administration, topical administration as a drop, and administration *via* the tattoo instrument. Evaluation parameters included clinical (lesion sizes) and parasitological parameters (burdens) using quantitative and qualitative methods. In all experiments, the tattooing delivery procedure was the most efficacious at both the clinical and parasitological levels.

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