Abstract

Leishmaniasis is a serious disease caused by parasites that affects both people and animals. In people, this disease has three forms, cutaneous, mucocutaneous and visceral form. Visceral form is lethal if it's left untreated. Leismaniasis is usually diagnosed by using regular parasitological methods based on histocytological analysis. In the last few years, there has been a considerable progress in serological and molecular diagnostics. This thesis focuses on description and comparison of the traditional and the new diagnostic methods. Attention is paid primarily to the new methods, therefore serological and molecular. These methods are compared by their sensitivity, specifity, field application potential, financial costs and time consumption. Both human and canine diagnostics are mentioned due to the fact that dogs are a significant reservoir.

Key words

leishmaniasis, diagnostics, parasitology, humans, dogs, method, molecular, serological, sensitivity, specifity