

Canine Leishmaniasis Treatment Summary

1. Milteforan (Miltefosine)

- Pros:

 - Oral administration, easier compliance

 - Effective against visceral and cutaneous leishmaniasis

- Cons:

 - Expensive

 - Gastrointestinal side effects (vomiting, diarrhea)

 - Risk of resistance with repeated use

 - Mild nephrotoxicity

- Protocol:

 - 2 mg/kg orally once daily for 28 days

 - Often combined with Allopurinol

2. Glucantime (Meglumine Antimoniate)

- Pros:

 - Long history of use, effective in reducing parasite load

 - Rapid clinical improvement in many dogs

- Cons:

 - Injectable, requires daily administration (SC or IM)

 - Risk of nephrotoxicity and hepatotoxicity

 - Relapse possible after cessation

- Protocol:

 - 100 mg/kg SC once daily for 4 weeks

Combine with Allopurinol for better outcome

3. Allopurinol

- Pros:

 - Oral, inexpensive

 - Inhibits parasite replication

 - Can be used long-term to manage infection

- Cons:

 - Does not kill parasite, only inhibits replication

 - Risk of xanthine urolith formation with long-term use

- Protocol:

 - 1020 mg/kg orally twice daily, often for 6+ months

4. Other Treatments

- Domperidone (Immunostimulant):

 - Enhances cell-mediated immunity, used as adjuvant

 - May help prevent relapse in stable dogs

- Nucleotides + AHCC (supplements):

 - Supportive therapy for immune function

 - Not a replacement for standard treatment

- Vaccination:

 - Not for active infection, but for prevention

Summary:

- Best results come from combination therapies (e.g., Milteforan + Allopurinol or Glucantime + Allopurinol).
- Regular monitoring of kidney and liver values is essential.
- Prevent reinfection with sandfly repellents and collars.

Discuss tailored treatment strategy with your vet.