

## بنام خداوند جان آفرین



### علیرضا مختاری

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### **مشخصات فردی :**

نام و نام خانوادگی : علیرضا مختاری

مدرک تحصیلی :

کارشناسی ارشد حشره شناسی پزشکی و مبارزه با ناقلین از دانشگاه تربیت مدرس تهران

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کارشناسی زیست شناسی گرایش جانورشناسی از دانشگاه اصفهان

### **تخصص :**

مهندسی کنترل آفات شهری و حشرات موذی ، جونندگان و موریانه ها .

انگل شناسی عمومی ، جانورشناسی و حشره شناسی.

### **سوابق علمی :**

- ۱- بررسی کامل وضعیت اپیدمیولوژیک بیماری لیشمانیوز در شهر اصفهان از نظر عفونت انسانی ، انگل شناسی و حشره شناسی در غالب تر کارشناسی ارشد . (از جمله نتایج حاصله گزارش یک گونه جدید پشه خاکی در استان و دو گونه جدید در شهر اصفهان میباشد).
- ۲- ارائه مقاله در مجله Iranian J Publ of public health دارای درجه ISI دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تهران.
- ۳- ارائه مقاله بصورت سخنرانی و چاپ در بخش مقالات انگلیسی در دهمین کنگره بیماریهای عفونی و گرمسیری.
- ۴- ارائه مقاله در Journal of Entomology دارای درجه ISI .
- ۵- پذیرش و ارائه مقاله بصورت سخنرانی در کنگره سراسری طب نظامی و برخورداری از امتیاز ویژه آموزشی (مهرماه ۱۳۸۱).
- ۶- ارائه مقاله به صورت سخنرانی در کنگره جهانی حشره شناسی ترکیه هفدهم سپتامبر ۲۰۰۶ .
- ۷- چاپ مقاله در مجله American j.inc. (June 13,2002)
- ۸- انجام طرح تحقیقاتی و بررسی متدهای کنترل و پیشگیری علیه موریانه در شهر اصفهان که در مراحل جمع آوری و تدوین نتایج قرار دارد.
- ۹- شناسائی فون موشهای شهر اصفهان و بررسی اکتوپارازیتهای آنها در غالب پروژه تحصیلی.(۱۳۸۰)
- ۱۰- همکاری و شرکت در طرح کشوری مستمر لیشمانیوز در منطقه جنوب شرق و شرق استان اصفهان.
- ۱۱- احراز رتبه اول در کنکور ورودی کارشناسی ارشد دانشگاه تربیت مدرس.

## سوابق اجرایی و توانمندیها:

- ۱- مسئول فنی کمیته کنترل آفات شرکت خدمات بهداشتی و ایمنی صنعتی زیست پاد سپاهان با مجوز رسمی وزارت بهداشت و آموزش پزشکی از فروردین سال ۱۳۸۱ تا کنون .
- ۲- تدریس رسمی بصورت پاره وقت در دانشگاه آزاد واحد فلاورجان .
- ۳- برگزاری کارگاهها و کلاسهای آموزشی در زمینه مهندسی کنترل آفات و حشرات موذی ،تاکسیدرمی (خشک کردن) بندپایان و حیوانات موذی و ... .
- ۴- تهیه نمونه های تاکسیدرمی شده از جانوران برای مراکز و گروههای آموزشی به شرح زیر:
  - تاسیس موزه نمونه های مهم چونندگان ایران در گروه حشره شناسی پزشکی دانشگاه تربیت مدرس .
  - تهیه برخی گونه های پرندگان و حشرات مهم منطقه فلاورجان برای موزه گروه زیست شناسی دانشگاه اصفهان.
  - تهیه نمونه های مونت شده از بندپایان مهم پزشکی برای کلکسیون گروه حشره شناسی پزشکی دانشگاه مدرس .
  - تهیه گونه های تاکسیدرمی شده برای موزه مرکز تحقیقات بهداشتی دانشکده بهداشت دانشگاه تهران در اصفهان .
- ۵- تصدی مسئولیت بهداشت سپاه ناحیه فلاورجان و حوزه های تابعه طی دوره خدمت سربازی.



بسمه تعالی

گنجره سراسری طب نظامی نیروهای مسلح جمهوری اسلامی ایران  
نیروی دریایی ارتش جمهوری اسلامی ایران  
اداره بهداشت و درمان ندامجا  
کمیته پژوهش و آموزش  
I.R. INMRC

گواهی نامه شرکت در کارگاه نگارش و ارائه مقالات پزشکی  
*Preparation of Manuscripts Workshop*

بدینوسیله گواهی میشود **حاج آبی سیدین علی میرزا** در  
دومین دوره کارگاه نگارش و ارائه مقالات پزشکی که در تاریخ  
۸۱/۷/۱۶ در مرکز همایش های رازی برگزار گردید حضور  
فعال داشتند.

دکتر علیرضا میرزا  
دبیر اجرایی گنجره

دکتر حسن ابوالقاسمی  
دبیر گنجره

عنوان و اختصار علمی آگاهی و اطلاع رسانی

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بسمه تعالی  
جمهوری اسلامی ایران  
دانشگاه علوم پزشکی بقیه... (هج)  
پژوهشگاه طب رازی

گواهی ابواب سخنرانی در سمینارها و کنگره ها

گواهی می شود :

آقای / خانم : **علیرضا مجتازی**  
در حال حاضر سراسری طب نظامی (تک ۱۱۰۰۰۴۵) که در پژوهشگاه طب رازی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی بقیه... (هج) تهران واقع است (۱۳۸۰۰۰) است. کارگردان گردید به عنوان سخنران مشارکت داشته است و با توجه به حضور مشاور : ۱۳۸۲/۱۰/۱۶ مورخ ۱۳۸۱/۱۲/۱۳ اداره کل آموزش مدارس جامع پزشکی برابر ۱۰ اخبار از برنامه های سمینارها و کنگره ها (موضوعی نوع چهارم ماده ۳ ضوابط نحوه اجرای برنامه ها) را کسب کرده اند. این گواهی منحصرا دلیل شرکت در دوره آموزش مداوم بوده و جایگزین مدارای آموزشی و تخصصی نمی باشد.

رییس دانشگاه علوم پزشکی بقیه... (هج)

دکتر سید محمود جاسمی

دبیر همایش  
دکتر حسن ابوالقاسمی





**PP3.29 Malaria Vectors In Southern Iran And Their Susceptibility Status To Insecticides**  
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 \*Bandar Abbas Health Research Center Tehran University of Medical Sciences-  
 \*\*Hormozgan University of Medical Sciences

Malaria, a life-threatening parasitic disease transmitted by anopheline (Diptera: Culicidae) mosquitoes, is endemic in over 100 countries. There are 10 Anopheles species in Iran that 7 are proved vectors of malaria. Hormozgan province, southern Iran, has endemic foci of the disease with about 2000 cases in 2005. This study was conducted to explore the main malaria vectors, their susceptibility status of anopheline to common use insecticides and larvicides. Eleven species, consist of 3 main malaria vectors are active in the area. Anopheles stephensi is the best proven vector and followed by An. gambiae and An. funestus, as secondary vectors. We studied the susceptibility status of their larvae to five larvicides, i.e., Bacillus thuringiensis, chlorpyrifos-methyl diazinon 0.4%, methidathion 1%, fenitrothion 1%, propoxur 0.1%, bendiocarb 0.1%, permethrin 0.75%, deltamethrin 0.05%, lambda-cyhalothrin 0.05% and cyfluthrin 0.15% for 60 min at the laboratory condition. Anopheles stephensi was resistant to DDT, lambda-cyhalothrin and susceptible to other insecticides. Anopheles fluviatilis and An. gambiae were susceptible to all insecticides. Based on this study the main malaria vectors of the area are still susceptible to pyrethroids that use in malaria control programs in Iran.

**PP3.30 Anthroponotic Cutaneous Leishmaniasis Has Spread To Some Nonendemic Quarters**  
**Ali R. Zahraei-Ramazani\*\*, Mohammad R. Yaghoobi-Ershadi\*\*\*\*, Ali R. Mokhtari\*\*, Amir A. Akhavan\*\*, Hamid Abdoli\*\*, Mohammad H. Arandani\*\***

Isfahan Training and Health Researches Center, Department of Medical Entomology and Vector Control, School of Health and Institute of Public Health Research,  
 \*\*Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Department of Medical Sciences,  
 \*\*\*\*Madares University Department of Medical Entomology and Vector Control, School of Public Health and Institute of Public Health Research  
 \*\*\*\*Tehran University of Medical Sciences (Yaghoobi-Ershadi, Akhavan).

The aim of this study was to determine the epidemiological status of the cutaneous leishmaniasis outbreak in some nonendemic quarters in the Isfahan city, central Iran. A total of 16380 students aged 6-17 years old of primary schools and a total population of 2992 persons in 700 households in four nonendemic quarters were questioned and examined for the presence of ulcers and scars. For each case a form was completed and necessary information were recorded. Samples from two patients were taken and inoculated simultaneously at the base of the tail of six white mice. Ten household dogs were physically examined for scars and 0.3% for active lesions in the primary school children were showed. The households showed a prevalence of 11.2% for scars and 0.5% for ulcers. None of the dogs appeared to be infected. The white mice didn't develop infection 3 months after inoculation. 2074 sand flies were collected and 10 species were identified. The most common sand fly was P. sergenti. The sex ratio of P. sergenti was 2201.55 and 391.85 in indoors and outdoors. Natural leishmaniasis infection in the sand flies vector (1 female per proct) characterization wasn't carried out. According to this study an endemic focus of ACL was detected in Isfahan city. Human and considered to be the main reservoir and transmission is believed to be from human to human by P. sergenti.

**PP3.21 Study Of Biology Of Wrinkling Aphid Of Pistachio Leaf, Fardis Hirsuta Mordv. At Natural Conditions Of Rafsanjan Orchards**  
 R. Sadre Mohammedi, M. A. Sami, A. Rozvini, A.A. Talabi, F. Eshghari  
 College of Agriculture, Vahd-e-Asr University, Rafsanjan

Regarding importance of pistachio crop in Iran's economy and having the second position at international export, the study of all effective factors in production of this crop is important. In order to study the biology of wrinkling aphid of pistachio Fardis Hirsuta Mordv. (Hom.: Pemphigidae) at natural conditions of pistachio orchards of Rafsanjan. This investigation was conducted in 2005-2006. This aphid caused the shriveling, thickening, and changing the color of the pistachio leaves. Besides of the insecticidal treatments of leaf edges, the thick and rolled upward wrinkles were formed, which its green color turned to red. In order to investigate the overwintering of this aphid the roots of granitace family were consider from March. For study of the reproduction of parthenogenesis fundatrix females and the biology from fundatrix to nymph maturity and emergence of spring generation of parthenogenesis female, sixty repetitions consider and were met daily after the death of all parthenogenesis female. Their galls were checked and their old exuviae of the 1st instar nymphs were numbered. The results indicated that overwintering of these aphides in the form of black parthenogenesis female were on roots of granitace. Material 9916; www.irm.ia.uz

دومین کنگره بیماریهای عفونی و گرمسیری ایران  
 ۱۵ تا ۱۹ دیماه ۱۳۸۰

**THE 19th IRANIAN CONGRESS ON INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE**  
 5-9 Jan. 2002



**Epidemiology of urban cutaneous leishmaniasis (Human Infection) in Isfahan, center part of Iran**

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**Background:** Urban cutaneous leishmaniasis has been reported in sporadic form the city of Isfahan since years ago. Along with the increase of the population of the city the reported cases also gradually increased and reached almost to epidemic levels in 1990. Because of increasing number of reported cases in the city, we decided study to determine the prevalence of the disease in the city of Isfahan.

**Methods:** This study was done in two categories by house to house visit and elementary and junior high school visits, with cluster random method during Oct. 1999 to Jan 2000.

**Results:** Examination shows a prevalence of 11.27% for scars and 0.43% for ulcers. In the study of scars 47.93% had on the face, 30.36% on the hands, 19.03% on legs and only 6.08% on the body. In the study of sores, 34.78% had on the hand, 30.43% on face, 21.74% on legs and only 13.04% on the body. The great majority of cases had one scar (73.62%) and one sore (50.00%).

Study of 16355 students shows that overall scar rate in school children is 4.19% and the prevalence of active lesion is 0.29%. In the study of scars in students, 48.01% had on the face, 25.99% on hands, 22.22% on legs and only 3.77% on the body. In the study of sores in students, 41.00% had on face, 27.00% on hand, 25.60% on legs and 6.30% on the body.

The great majority of cases of students had one scar (72.70%) and one sore (75.51%). **Conclusion:** After this extensive survey in Isfahan city, and in view of its general distributional pattern, most of scars and sores on the face and the great majority that had one scar and one sore, it seems that urban cutaneous leishmaniasis (ACL) has occurred in Isfahan city, confirmed.



Composition of the Phlebotomine Fauna (Diptera: Psychodidae),  
in Isfahan City, Central Iran: First Record of  
*Sergentomyia baghdadis*, *S. clydei* and *S. dentata*

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**Abstract:** The aim of the present research was to determine the sand fly composition. The investigation was carried out from May to the end of November 2005 in this city of Isfahan, Central Iran. Sand flies were collected biweekly from indoors and outdoors using sticky paper traps. Sand flies were preserved, mounted and identified according to the conventional methods. In total, 2074 sand flies specimens were collected and identified. The following 10 species were found in Isfahan city. Among them, this is the first record of *Sergentomyia baghdadis*, *S. clydei* and *S. dentata* for Isfahan city. Most probably, *Phlebotomus iraqi* is the vector as 49.2% of indoor and 52.6% of total sand flies were of this species. If the present situation for breeding of the vector are changed (example setting up big gardens in different parts of the city and so forth) and the human with urban active lesions become spread therefore leishmaniasis probably become epidemic in this city.

**Key words:** First record, Sand fly, Phlebotomus, Sergentomyia, Iran

**Introduction**

Phlebotomine sand flies (Diptera: Psychodidae) are obligate vectors of Leishmaniasis parasite disease with a wide range of clinical symptoms: cutaneous, mucocutaneous and visceral leishmaniasis (Kravchenko *et al.*, 2004). Sand flies are distributed worldwide. Some 750 known species are distributed in all geographical regions extending from central Europe to South East Asia passing through the Middle East region and from the North to South America. In the old world, the genus *Sergentomyia* dominates the rain forests of Africa, while phlebotomus are found largely in arid and semiarid zones of the oriental and Ethiopian regions (Killick-Kandick, 1990). Phlebotomine sand flies are small, blood-sucking, dipteran insects. Only females feed on blood of various vertebrate animals such as reptiles and mammals including man and use the nutrients to develop eggs (Lainé, 1987).

Leishmaniasis currently affects some 12 million people in 88 countries. It is estimated that 250 million people are exposed to the risk of infection by the different species of Leishmania parasite. The annual incidence of new cases is about 2 million (1.5 million of cutaneous leishmaniasis and 0.5 million of visceral leishmaniasis). Recently, the WHO has reported an increase in overlapping of visceral leishmaniasis (VL) and HIV infection due to the spread of the AIDS pandemic. Leishmania/HIV co-infection is considered to be a real emerging disease (WHO, 2004; Jacobsen, 2003).

In some countries, sand flies also carry and transmit other zoonoses such as bartonellosis, piroplasmiasis, certain flaviviruses, orbiviruses, vesiculoviruses and causing health problems for human (Dejeux, 2004; Alexander, 2003; Davies and Maroli, 2003). Some species of genus *Sergentomyia*

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Anthroponotic Cutaneous Leishmaniasis in Nonendemic  
Quarters of a Central City in Iran

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**Abstract**

**Background:** The aim of this study was to determine the status of the cutaneous leishmaniasis in some nonendemic quarters in the city of Isfahan, Isfahan Province, central Iran.

**Methods:** A total of 16380 primary school students aged 6-17 years old and a total population of 2892 persons in 700 households in four nonendemic quarters were questioned and examined for the presence of ulcer or scar. Sand flies were collected using sticky paper traps.

**Results:** A rate of 4.18% for scars and 0.3% for active lesions in the primary school children were showed. The households showed a prevalence of 11.3% for scars and 0.5% for ulcers. Two thousand and seventy four sand flies were collected and 10 species were identified. The most common sand fly species in indoor and outdoor resting places was *P. sergenti*.

**Conclusion:** The present investigation revealed that Anthroponotic Cutaneous Leishmaniasis is in an epidemic status in these quarters. Human is considered the main reservoir and transmission is believed to be from human to human by *P. sergenti*.

**Keywords:** Leishmaniasis, Cutaneous, Iran

**Introduction**

Leishmaniasis represents a complex of diseases with an important clinical and epidemiological diversity (1). *Leishmania tropica* is one of the causative agents of cutaneous leishmaniasis (CL), a disfiguring parasitic disease that recently was found to be viscerotropic. In urban areas it is transmitted from infected individuals by the bite of phlebotomine sand flies to naïve persons (2). Two species of *Leishmania* are involved in C.L infections in Iran (3). Anthroponotic Cutaneous Leishmaniasis (ACL) is endemic in many large and medium size cities in Iran (4). Isfahan is the biggest historic, religious and ancient city in Iran. So lots of tourists visit it during the active season of sand flies. Also many people migrate from rural to this city urban areas represent a major

risk factor. ACL spreads rapidly among these people in concentrated populations, particularly under poor housing conditions, i.e. overcrowding or lack of protection from bloodsucking sand flies. In recent years, ACL has become the most important disease in some nonendemic quarters in this city and a matter of concern for health authorities. There was no accurate data on the prevalence of the disease in these quarters, therefore descriptive studies of the disease were carried out from 2000 until 2005.

**Materials and Methods**

Isfahan is geographically located at 32°38' N 51°29' E, in the lush Zayandeh-Rud plain, at the foothills of the Zagros mountain range. It is situated at 1590 meters above sea level. It receives