

List of Contents

Ongoing Studies

Intramural

1. PCR based diagnosis of Visceral leishmaniasis from suspected cases of kala-azar in Bihar.
2. Molecular characterization of SAG responsive and unresponsive isolates of Bihar.
3. Study on imprint smear microscopy and PCR application on biopsy from the dermal lesions for diagnosis of Post-Kala-azar Dermal Leishmaniasis (PKDL) cases from Bihar.
4. Study of clinical and laboratory parameters as a predictive value for treatment failure with different anti-leishmanial drugs.
5. Susceptibility to Visceral Leishmaniasis in human beings – The role of testosterone.
6. Identification of sibling species of *P. argentipes* population in Bihar.
7. Control of Indian Kala-azar by genetic changing of symbiotic bacteria of the vector, *P. argentipes*
8. Impact of DDT on Kala-azar vector
9. Crucial role of plant extract in propagation of *L. donovani* promastigotes.
10. Establishment of repository leishmania parasite and sera bank at RMRIMS, Patna.
11. *In-vitro* role of leishmania isolates of responsive and unresponsive patients in IFN- γ and IL-4 production by similar sets of T-cells.
12. Role of CD2 antigen in T-cell signal transduction pathway in Visceral Leishmaniasis.
13. Protective efficacy of purified membrane antigens (Phosphoproteins vs lipophosphoglycan) isolated from *Leishmania donovani* metacyclic promastigotes.

14. Study on immunopathology of Post Kala-azar Dermal Leishmaniasis (PKDL): T-cell subsets.
15. Studies on some nutritional factors in severity of Visceral Leishmaniasis.
16. Magnitude of under-reporting of Visceral Leishmaniasis (VL) cases in Bihar, India.
17. Hospital based surveillance of Kala-azar.

Extramural

1. Early identification of asymptomatic cases of Kala-azar in endemic area of Bihar: An epidemiological and socio-behavioural study.
2. To reduce morbidity and mortality due to Kala-azar in Vaishali district, India.
3. A phase II multi-center open level, randomized study to evaluate the safety, tolerability and pharmacokinetics of oral sitamaquine compare with amphotericin B in the treatment of Visceral Leishmaniasis caused by *L. donovani* in the endemic areas.
4. A Phase IV study to expand access while assessing the safety and efficacy of paromomycin IM injection in an outpatient setting for the treatment of visceral leishmaniasis (VL) in India (Study No. VLPM03).
5. Safety and efficacy of oral miltefosine in patients with post kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis (PKDL) – dose-finding study comparing 8 and 12 weeks of treatment. Open, randomized dose ranging multicenter trial (Study No. D-18506-Z015).
6. The efficacy and safety of a short course of miltefosine and liposomal amphotericin B for visceral leishmaniasis in the Indian subcontinent.
7. Exploratory investigations to detect the existence of chemical communications between male and female *P. argentipes* (Old world sandfly), Indian vector of Kala-azar, for mate and host location.
8. Cost effective integrated vector management as a contribution to the visceral leishmaniasis elimination initiative on the Indian sub-continent: a multi-centre study.

9. KALANET study: European Commission
 - a. **WP-5:** Vector biology in control trial.
 - b. **WP-7:** Efficacy, acceptability and cost effectiveness of long lasting insecticidal nets in the prevention of Kala-azar.

10. Validation of sandfly distribution and kala-azar disease prevalence through remote sensing and GIS in endemic and non-endemic foci of Kala-azar to reaffirm the earlier outcome and its applicability for the entire Kala-azar endemic region of Bihar.

Meetings/ Seminars/ Trainings organized

Meetings/ Seminars/ Conferences/ Training attended

Publications