

# 2026

## University of Toronto Microbiology & Infectious Disease Research Days

### AGENDA

## Main Programming Day, May 28

Room 3154, Medical Sciences  
Building, 1 King's College Circle

#### Presented by



UNIVERSITY OF  
TORONTO



**EPIC**

Emerging & Pandemic  
Infections Consortium

#### In collaboration with

U of T's Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Medicine, and postgraduate medical and clinical microbiology program, the Division of Infectious Diseases at The Hospital for Sick Children and the Institute of Health Emergencies and Pandemics.

#### With support from



EPIC is a collaborative initiative between the University of Toronto and five hospital partners.



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## Abstract Booklet

May 27<sup>th</sup> - 28<sup>th</sup>, 2026

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**SickKids**



Sinai  
Health

Lunenfeld-Tanenbaum  
Research Institute



**Sunnybrook**  
HEALTH SCIENCES CENTRE



UNITY HEALTH  
TORONTO



**UHN** Canada's  
Hospital

Supported by **bioMérieux Canada**



## Reactivation of Old World Tegumentary Leishmaniasis Following Iatrogenic Immunosuppression: Occurrence and Role for Secondary Prophylaxis

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**Background/Objective:** Old world cutaneous leishmaniasis (OWCL) is a neglected tropical disease caused mainly by the species *L. donovani*, *L. aethiopica*, *L. tropica*, *L. major* and *L. infantum*. Increases in global migration, travel, and climate change have contributed to the growing burden of OWCL. Moreover, the widespread availability of iatrogenic immunosuppression (IS) can increase the risk of reactivation and severe disease manifestations due to weakened immunological control. Currently, the role for secondary prophylaxis in preventing such outcomes is unknown. Therefore, we synthesized data surrounding secondary prophylaxis in preventing OWCL reactivation in the context of IS regimens to reduce this knowledge gap in disease management.

**Methods:** PubMed, Medline, Embase, Web of Science, and LILACS were searched from inception to December 2022. Quality assessment of studies reporting therapeutic interventions will be conducted using the GRADE approach. **Results:** 1297 full texts were assessed, 55 of which progressed to data extraction. Visceral and cutaneous leishmaniasis were the most common forms of reactivation in transplant recipients and inflammatory disease patients receiving IS regimens, respectively. Three case studies report secondary prophylaxis to use for OWCL reactivation prevention. Two of which demonstrated successful prevention, while one resulted in failure with three subsequent recurrences. **Conclusions:** The role of secondary prophylaxis in the context of OWCL remains inconclusive due to the dearth of data around this topic. Thus, this systematic review aims to further investigate the role of secondary prophylaxis to provide the necessary information required by healthcare providers in guiding the clinical management of this patient population.