

Supplementary File 1: Definitions of CL, MCL and PKDL lesions

Cutaneous leishmaniasis CL was defined as presentations with papule, plaque nodule, verrucous lesions or chronic ulcer which healed with disfiguring scars and on histopathology showed granulomatous inflammation with or without amastigotes or Leishman Donovan (LD) bodies. Cases were categorized as the localized form of CL (LCL) when single or limited lesions occurred with moderate parasite load in the biopsy. If there were numerous papular or acneiform lesions in ≥ 2 non-contiguous area of the body they were categorized as disseminated cutaneous leishmaniasis (DCL).^{13, 14}

MCL and mucosal leishmaniasis (ML) was defined as lesions involving naso-oropharyngeal mucosa that could cause disfiguration with or without concomitant or previous cutaneous lesion.¹⁵

PKDL was defined as the presence of characteristic erythematous or hypopigmented macules, papules, nodules or polymorphic lesions in patients treated for VL or had a history suggestive of VL. PKDL could also present concurrently with visceral leishmaniasis.¹⁶