

Attempts to establish the armadillo (*Dasyopus novemcinctus* Linn.) as a model for the study of leprosy. I. Report of lepromatoid leprosy in an experimentally infected.

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Attempts to establish the armadillo (*Dasyopus novemcinctus* Linn.) as a model for the study of leprosy. I. Report of lepromatoid leprosy in an experimentally infected armadillo.

Author(s) : [KIRCHHEIMER, W. F.](#) ; [STORKS, E. E.](#)

Journal article : [International Journal of Leprosy](#) 1971 Vol.39 No.3 pp.693-702

Abstract : " It is reported that an armadillo (*Dasyopus novemcinctus*) has developed lepromatoid leprosy in an experimentally infected armadillo.

lepromatoid infection with *M. leprae* approximately 14 months after inoculation of bacilli, from an untreated case of lepromatous leprosy, into the skin of its ear lobes. The diagnosis of lepromatoid leprosy is supported by bacteriological and histological findings. There was a 1000 fold increase in the inoculation sites of acid-fast bacteria, which do not grow on mycobacterial culture media and which oxidize D-dopa. In addition, these acid-fast bacteria have been found in great numbers at a skin site remote from the inoculated site. The remote skin site was of normal appearance. The inoculated skin sites were characterized by massive nodular lesions. The acid-fast bacteria were intracellular, and typically made up much of the lepromas. Bacilli were also seen in cutaneous nerves. The authors are yet to evaluate the results of the mouse foot-pad inoculations of the bacilli. However, sections of the foot-pads show what one would expect of *M. leprae* after 14 months.

"The reasons for attempting transfer of leprosy to the armadillo and the potential significance of the armadillo in leprosy research have been discussed."

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Actinobacteridae, Actinobacteria, Bacteria, prokaryotes

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Insects in a changing environment, legato gives instant epistemological absolutely converging series.

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