Cutaneous leishmaniasis is prevalent in the Al-Hasa Oasis (eastern province of Saudi Arabia). The disease attained epidemic proportions in 1973 and subsequently declined reaching a plateau in the mid-1980s. L. major, widely distributed in the country, has been identified as the species causing zoonotic cutaneous leishmaniasis with \textit{P. papatasi} as its vector and \textit{Meriones spp.} and \textit{P. obesus} as its reservoir hosts.

Cutaneous leishmaniasis was found commonly on the high plateaux and foothills of the Asir range in the south-west of Saudi Arabia and Yemen.

\textit{L. tropica} was identified from only two foci with \textit{P. sergenti} as its vector.