

SYMPTOMS

Approximately 90% of the patients have nonspecific symptoms like fever, chills, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, headache, pain in the low back muscles, in the calf and joints. Skin rash (small red or purple spots,) jaundice (yellow skin or eyes), conjunctival suffusion without discharge. 10% of the patients can develop severe illness, with different cerebral, pulmonary, renal and cardiac complications.



TRANSMISSION

Virus Distribution and Spread

Leptospirosis is a bacterial infection in rodents and other wild domesticated species. The rodents are mostly implicated in human cases. Leptospirosis is most common in tropical and subtropical areas, with high rainfall but occurs also all over the world. The infection is transmitted to people through, contact with the urine of infected animals, urine-polluted environment or other bodily fluids such as saliva. Human- to -human transmission is rare.

RECOMMENDATION

There is a vaccine to prevent Leptospirosis infection but, is available only in certain countries however, the infection can be treated with antibiotics and should be initiated as soon as the diagnosis of Leptospirosis is suspected.

If you have any of the above-mentioned symptoms, it advisable to consult with your healthcare provider. Do not take an antibiotic treatment without a prescription. As a general measure to prevent the spread of infection, it is recommended to remove the rubbish and keep areas around clean, avoid leaving food, especially in areas where the rats may be present. Try to clean and disinfected small areas like floors. Avoid swimming in water that may be contaminated, wash carefully the fruit and vegetable before eating it.

Other strategies include wearing protective clothing for people who have occupational risk. Without treatment, this disease can produce serious health problems such as liver and kidney damage, respiratory distress, or even death.