DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT IN LEPTOSPIROSIS TO MAN AND PETS

S. Ivana1, A. Bogdan2, I. Ipatê2, A. Popescu3, D.M. Caplan4, S. Baraitarea5

1Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, 2'Acad. David Davidescu’ Agrosivicultural Biodiversity Center, Romanian Academy, 3Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Agrosivicultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, 4'Cantacuzino' Institute, Bucharest, Romania

Background: An epizootologic investigation was performed in the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Bucharest, “Cantacuzino” Institute, Bucharest and Romanian Academy, in order to establish data referring to the state of health of the animals and humans.

Objectives:

1. Diagnosis and treatment of bacterial infections caused by Leptospira genus.
2. The investigations consisted of the following stages: formation of the experimental groups, clinical examination, clinical laboratory findings.

Methods:

1. Confirmation was obtained in the “Cantacuzino” Institute, by testing of blood serum.
2. Serologic testing will be determined by: rapid macroscopic agglutination, seroreaction on slide, and ultramicroscopic agglutination seroreaction.
3. Penicillin and its derivatives are the antibiotics of choice for suppressing the leptospiremia.

Results:

1. There are 2 experimental groups, composed of 8 dogs (group I) and 4 humans (group II).
2. In the dogs, by both agglutination reactions, Leptospira canicola (5 seropositive and 3 seronegative cases) was detected.
3. Ultramicroscopic agglutination seroreaction, identified in humans as serotype of the infecting strains not only pomona (fact explained by the manipulation of the pork), but also the serotype canicola, transmitted from the guarding dogs from the factory with which the humans come in contact.

Conclusions: The recommendations are the following:

1. Systematic deratization.
2. Epizootologic supervision.
3. Periodic medical control of people working in environments involving the risk of acquiring the disease.
4. Information required about the essential measures of sanitary education.

References: