RECOGNIZE LEPTO

Handle potential Lepto patients with care and signal staff:
- Apply to all dogs with acute renal failure, “acute-on-chronic” renal failure and liver failure
- Place a urinary catheter for urine containment
- Minimize movement of suspect patients around the hospital
- Place warning labels on all compromised cages – PREGNANT and IMMUNOCOMPROMISED humans should avoid contact with these patients
- Isolation is not required – use floor-level cages and house away from high traffic areas
- Leptospirosis is zoonotic – warn ALL personnel that can have direct or indirect contact

REACT TO LEPTO

Safe handling for staff:
- Gloves, linens, protective eyewear, and/or face mask should be worn
- Perform good hand-washing before and after handling patients
- Place disposable bedding in biohazard bags and dispose of normally
- Double-bag waste and dispose (urine collection materials, bandages, etc)

Safe handling for patient:
- Using appropriate precautions outlined, bathe any patient with soiled fur to remove any urine
- Patients with a catheter should be allowed to urinate in a restricted area that can be easily and immediately decontaminated (hard, non-permeable surface, free of organic matter)

REDUCE EXPOSURE TO LEPTO IN YOUR PRACTICE

Revisit decontamination protocol:
- Disinfect using UV irradiation, desiccation, routine disinfectants, (1:1 dilution of 10% bleach solution, iodine-based disinfectants, accelerated hydrogen peroxide, quaternary ammonium solutions)
- AVOID pressure washing of runs to prevent urine aerosolization
- AVOID pouring contaminated urine down the drain
- Treat designated outdoor area where infected dogs urinate with a 10% bleach solution
- Treat all blood, urine, and tissues from suspect dogs as medical waste
- Alert individuals handling deceased patient or necropsy of zoonotic potential

For more information visit stoplepto.com