LEPTOSPIROSIS
Recognize and react to reduce leptospirosis in your practice

RECOGNIZE LEPTO
Handle potential lepto patients with care and alert 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 who may 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 handwashing 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:
• Remove urine by bathing patients with soiled fur using outlined precautions
• Catheter patients must urinate in a restricted area that can be easily and immediately decontaminated (hard, nonpermeable surface, free of organic matter)

REDUCE EXPOSURE TO LEPTO
Revisit decontamination protocol:
• Disinfect using UV irradiation, desiccation, and 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

To find out more, visit StopLepto.com.