

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.

