

# Leptospirosis

## 1. DISEASE REPORTING

### A. Purpose of Reporting and Surveillance

1. To better understand the epidemiology of leptospirosis in Washington State.
2. To identify sources of infection (e.g., animals or contaminated water) and educate people about how to reduce their risk of infection.

### B. Legal Reporting Requirements

1. Health care providers: notifiable to local health jurisdiction within 24 hours.
2. Health care facilities: notifiable to local health jurisdiction within 24 hours.
3. Laboratories: *Leptospira* species notifiable to local health jurisdiction within 24 hours; specimen submission is on request only.
4. Veterinarians: suspected human cases notifiable within 24 hours to the local health jurisdiction; animal cases notifiable to Washington State Department of Agriculture (see: <http://app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=16-70>).
5. Local health jurisdictions: notifiable to the Washington State Department of Health (DOH) Office of Communicable Disease Epidemiology (OCDE) within 7 days of case investigation completion or summary information required within 21 days.

### C. Local Health Jurisdiction Investigation Responsibilities

1. Facilitate the transport of specimens to Washington State Public Health Laboratories for confirmatory testing when necessary.
2. Report all *confirmed* and *probable* cases (see below) to OCDE using the leptospirosis case report form (<http://www.doh.wa.gov/Portals/1/Documents/5100/210-057-ReportForm-Lepto.pdf>) and enter data in the Public Health Issues Management System (PHIMS).
3. Leptospirosis in an animal may be reported to the DOH Environmental Health Zoonotic Disease Program (360-236-3385). A canine leptospirosis case report form is available at: <http://www.doh.wa.gov/Portals/1/Documents/Pubs/333-158.pdf>.

## 2. THE DISEASE AND ITS EPIDEMIOLOGY

### Background

Leptospirosis occurs worldwide; except polar climates. It is an occupational hazard for people who work outdoors or with animals, such as farmers, sewer workers, dairy farmers, veterinarians, rice and sugarcane field workers, military personnel, or others. It is a recreational hazard for participants of sports involving water or mud; infections have occurred from swimming, wading, rafting, and adventure racing, among other activities.

## A. Etiologic Agent

The infection is caused by spiral-shaped bacteria (spirochete) of the genus *Leptospira*. The spirochetes can be associated with animal hosts or be free-living; they are spread through the urine of infected animals and persist well in water, soil, and mud. Multiple pathogenic species exist, including *Leptospira interrogans*, and are subdivided into serovars. More than 200 serovars have been identified within these species. Common pathogenic serovars in the United States in the *L. interrogans* species are *pomona*, *icterohaemorrhagiae*, *canicola*, and *autumnalis*.

## B. Description of Illness

Infections can range from asymptomatic to self-limited febrile illness to severe disease. Symptoms include fever, headache, chills, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea, jaundice, anemia, or rash. Severe muscle aches (calves and lumbar region) and conjunctival suffusion are specific findings but are seen less commonly. Severe manifestations include aseptic meningitis, pulmonary hemorrhage, respiratory insufficiency, myocarditis, and impaired hepatic and renal function. Clinical illness lasts a few days to 3 weeks or longer and generally has two phases: the acute or leptospiremic phase (5–7 days), followed by the convalescent or immune-mediated phase with severe symptoms (4–30 days). Phases may be separated by 3–4 days; some patients only present in the second phase. If untreated, recovery may take several months. Case fatality rate is 1-5%.

## C. Leptospirosis in Washington State

DOH receives 0 to 5 reports of leptospirosis per year. Some of the cases are related to recreational water exposure in other countries, but there have been cases exposed in Washington. About 50% of cases in the U.S. occur in Hawaii. Leptospirosis has been diagnosed in dogs in Washington, though without any associated human illness.

## D. Reservoirs

Many different kinds of animals, including cattle, pigs, horses, dogs, rodents, and many wild animals, carry the bacteria. Some become sick while others have no symptoms. Common clinical signs in dogs include fever, vomiting, diarrhea, refusal to eat, and weakness, and may be more severe in younger animals. Leptospire are shed in urine of infected animals and may survive in water or moist soil for weeks to months. In carrier animals with chronic renal infections, leptospiruria can persist for life.

## E. Modes of Transmission

Leptospirosis is transmitted by exposure of skin (especially if abraded) or mucous membranes (e.g., eyes, mouth or nose) to urine or tissues from infected animals, or, more commonly, by contact with water or soil contaminated with the urine of infected animals. These water or soil exposures typically occur during recreational (e.g., swimming, wading, camping, rafting) or occupational activities, but have also been associated with floods. Infection can also occur by swallowing contaminated water or food. Person-to-person transmission is rare.

## F. Incubation Period

The incubation period is typically 7 days (range: 2–29 days).

### G. Period of Communicability

Direct transmission from person to person is rare. Leptospire may be excreted in the urine, usually for 1 month, but leptospiruria has been observed in humans for months, even years, after the acute illness.

### H. Treatment

Leptospirosis should be treated with appropriate antibiotic therapy, generally doxycycline or penicillin, given early in the course of disease. Note: Jarisch-Herxheimer reactions may occur with antibiotic treatment.

## 3. CASE DEFINITIONS

### A. Clinical Criteria for Diagnosis

An illness characterized by fever, headache, and myalgia, and less frequently by conjunctival suffusion, meningitis, rash, jaundice, or renal insufficiency. Symptoms may be biphasic.

Clinical presentation include history of fever within the past two weeks and at least two of the following clinical findings: myalgia, headache, jaundice, conjunctival suffusion without purulent discharge, or rash (i.e., maculopapular or petechial); or at least one of the following clinical findings: aseptic meningitis, GI symptoms (e.g., abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), pulmonary complications (e.g., cough, breathlessness, hemoptysis), cardiac arrhythmias, ECG abnormalities, renal insufficiency (e.g., anuria, oliguria), hemorrhage (e.g., intestinal, pulmonary, hematuria, hematemesis), or jaundice with acute renal failure.

### B. Laboratory Criteria for Diagnosis

#### Confirmatory:

- Isolation of *Leptospira* from a clinical specimen; OR
- Fourfold or greater increase in *Leptospira* agglutination titer between acute- and convalescent-phase serum specimens studied at the same laboratory; OR
- Demonstration of *Leptospira* in tissue by direct immunofluorescence; OR
- *Leptospira* agglutination titer of  $\geq 800$  by Microscopic Agglutination Test (MAT) in one or more serum specimens; OR
- Detection of pathogenic *Leptospira* DNA (e.g., by PCR) from a clinical specimen.

#### Presumptive:

- *Leptospira* agglutination titer of  $\geq 200$  but  $< 800$  by MAT in one or more serum specimens; OR
- Demonstration of anti-*Leptospira* antibodies in a clinical specimen by indirect immunofluorescence; OR
- Demonstration of *Leptospira* in a clinical specimen by darkfield microscopy; OR
- Detection of IgM antibodies against *Leptospira* in an acute serum specimen.

### C. Exposure Criteria for Epidemiologic Linkage

Involvement in an exposure event (e.g., adventure race, triathlon, flooding) with associated laboratory-confirmed cases.

### D. Case Definition (2013)

*Probable:* a clinically compatible case with at least one of the following:

- Involvement in an exposure event (e.g., adventure race, triathlon, flooding) with known associated cases, or
- Presumptive laboratory findings, but without confirmatory laboratory evidence of *Leptospira* infection.

*Confirmed:* a case with confirmatory laboratory results.

## 4. DIAGNOSIS AND LABORATORY SERVICES

### A. Diagnosis

Diagnostic testing should be requested for patients in whom there is a high index of suspicion for leptospirosis, based either on signs and symptoms, or on occupational, recreational, or vocational exposure to animals or environments contaminated with animal urine.

1. Serologic tests: The diagnosis of leptospirosis is most commonly confirmed by ELISA or MAT. Antibodies develop during the second week of illness. An acute serum specimen should be collected when the diagnosis is suspected ( $\geq 7$  days after onset) and the convalescent serum should be collected at least 10-14 days after the acute specimen.
2. Culture: Requires special media. Leptospire can be isolated from whole blood (within 7 days of onset), cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) during the acute illness (4-10 days from onset), and from urine (after the 7th day and only if inoculated into special media within 2 hours of voiding). Clinical or autopsy specimens (e.g., punch biopsy of kidney) should be submitted fresh or frozen.
3. PCR: *Leptospira* species molecular detection from blood or urine. Blood specimens should be collected in EDTA or Sodium Citrate tubes; blood specimens in heparin are not acceptable. Specimens should be submitted frozen.
4. Immunofluorescence (IF) and immunohistochemistry (IHC) techniques are used for detection of leptospire in clinical and autopsy specimens (e.g., kidney, liver). Tissue should be formalin fixed or paraffin embedded.

### B. Services Available at the Washington State Public Health Laboratories (PHL)

Testing for leptospirosis is not performed at PHL but specimens will be forwarded to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for testing. Contact the Office of Communicable Disease Epidemiology (206 418-5500 or 877-539-4344) to arrange for testing, especially for cultures in order to request special media.

Note that the PHL require all clinical specimens have two patient identifiers, a name **and** a second identifier (e.g., date of birth) both on the specimen label and on the submission form. Due to laboratory accreditation standards, specimens will be rejected for testing if not properly identified. Also include specimen source and collection date.

### C. Specimen Collection

Collect 2 mL of serum, preferably acute and convalescent. Enclose a completed PHL Serology submission form (<http://www.doh.wa.gov/Portals/1/Documents/5230/302-017-SerVirHIV.pdf>) with serum specimens.

Specimens for culture, IF, or IHC should also be submitted with a completed PHL Serology submission form, with requested test at CDC specified in the comments section.

## 5. ROUTINE CASE INVESTIGATION

Interview the case and others who might provide pertinent information.

### A. Evaluate the Diagnosis

Review the clinical presentation and laboratory results. Because leptospirosis rarely occurs in Washington, specimens should be collected for confirmatory testing at CDC. If possible, arrange for diagnostic specimens to be shipped to the Public Health Laboratories. Ensure that appropriate specimens are collected at the appropriate times (see Section 4 above).

### B. Manage the Case

No follow up needed. Hospitalized patients should be cared for using standard precautions.

### C. Identify Potential Sources of Infection

Ask the case about contact with animals, particularly if known to be infected, and exposure to water, mud, or soil e.g., recreational water exposures, drinking untreated water, occupational hazards, etc.

### D. Identify Contacts / Other Potentially Exposed Persons

Identify persons who may have exposed to the same source as the patient. If any are ill, inform them (or their physician) of possible exposure, in order to facilitate proper diagnosis and therapy. Anyone meeting the probable case definition (i.e., clinically compatible illness sharing a common exposure with the case) should be reported and investigated in the same manner as the case.

### E. Management of Contacts / Others Exposed

The infection is not routinely spread person-to-person.

Persons exposed to the same source as the case should be educated about symptoms of leptospirosis to facilitate prompt diagnosis and treatment if they become ill. Doxycycline may be effective in preventing leptospirosis in adults exposed in high-risk areas. In Washington, prophylaxis would rarely be warranted.

Sehgal SC, Sugunan AP, Murhekar MV, Sharma S, Vijayachari P. Randomized controlled trial of doxycycline prophylaxis against leptospirosis in an endemic area. *International Journal of antimicrobial agents*. 2000;13(4):249–255.

## F. Environmental Evaluation/Management

If a site of exposure is determined, (e.g., contaminated lake) consider posting signs in the area to warn others of the risk and prevent further illness. Report recreational water associated cases to the local environmental health division.

## 6. MANAGING SPECIAL SITUATIONS

### A. Leptospirosis in an Animal

Animal infections are reportable to the Washington State Department of Agriculture ([WAC 16-70](#)), and may also be reported to the DOH Environmental Health Zoonotic Disease Program (360-236-3385). Consult with the Zoonotic Disease Program (360-236-3385) regarding management of an infected animal.

### B. Outbreaks

Determine if the case is associated with or potentially associated with an outbreak.

**If an outbreak is suspected, notify the Office of Communicable Disease Epidemiology immediately: 1-877-539-4344.**

## 7. ROUTINE PREVENTION

### A. Immunization Recommendations

No licensed vaccine for people exists in the United States.

### B. Prevention Recommendations:

Prevention involves avoiding contact with potentially infected animals and contaminated water and soil.

1. Do not swim or wade in water that might be contaminated with animal urine.
2. Persons with occupational or recreational exposure to potentially infected animals, water or soil should wear protective clothing, boots, and gloves.
3. Do not feed wildlife or attract wildlife to homes or yards.
4. Rodent-proof homes and out-buildings.
5. Vaccinate pets against leptospirosis. The vaccine for pets does not provide 100% protection, because the vaccine does not provide immunity against all strains of *Leptospira*. It is important to get your pet vaccinated even if it gets leptospirosis because it can still get infected with a different *Leptospira* strain.
6. Dispose of animal carcasses properly.
7. Drain potentially contaminated waters and soil when possible.

For additional information, see: [www.who.int/csr/don/en/WHO\\_CDS\\_CSR\\_EPH\\_2002.23.pdf](http://www.who.int/csr/don/en/WHO_CDS_CSR_EPH_2002.23.pdf)

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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**UPDATES**

May 2008: Severe symptoms were added to section 2B.

July 2008: Updated to include information regarding the reporting and management of leptospirosis in animals.

January 2011: The Legal Reporting Requirements section has been revised to reflect the 2011 Notifiable Conditions Rule revision. The disease epidemiology and laboratory testing guidance were updated (Sections 2 and 4).

January 2013: The case classifications and case-defining laboratory and clinical criteria in Section 3 were updated to reflect the new 2013 CSTE case definition. The outline format was revised to combine Routine Case Investigation and Controlling Further Spread into a single Section 5.

October 2015: reviewed, updated links