# LEPTOSPIROSIS

## RECOGNIZE AND REACT TO REDUCE Leptospirosis in your practice

#### **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:

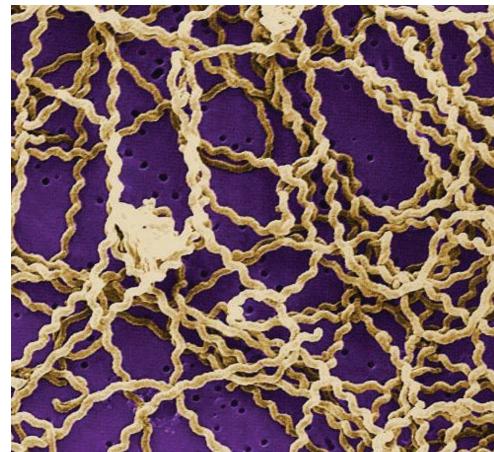
- Using appropriate precautions outlined, bathe any patient with soiled fur to remove any urine
- Patients with a catheter should be allowed to urinate in a restricted area that can be easily and immediately decontaminated (hard, nonpermeable surface, free of organic matter)

## 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







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