

Leptospirosis

La leptospirosis es una zoonosis que padecen varios animales domésticos y salvajes; varía desde una afección inaparente hasta una enfermedad mortal. Las infecciones humanas aparecen por contacto directo con orina o tejidos de animales infectados, o bien de forma indirecta, por contacto con agua o tierra contaminadas. Las puertas de entrada habituales en el hombre son la piel erosionada y las mucosas expuestas (conjuntiva, nasal y oral). La infección aparece a cualquier edad. La leptospirosis puede ser una enfermedad profesional (granjeros, trabajadores de cloacas), pero la mayoría de los pacientes se exponen de manera accidental durante actividades recreativas (por ejemplo nadar en agua contaminada). Otras fuentes son los perros y las ratas.



El diagnóstico de la leptospirosis se basa principalmente en la detección de leptospiras o de anticuerpos frente a las leptospiras en la sangre del paciente. Durante la primera fase, llamada leptospiremia o fase febril, se pueden detectar las leptospiras en la sangre, en el líquido cefalorraquídeo (líquido que existe en el interior del cerebro y de la médula espinal) y en la mayoría de los tejidos del cuerpo.

LEPTOSPIROSIS

Yusti D, Arboleda M, Agudelo-Flórez P. [Social and environmental risk factors associated with leptospirosis of inpatient and outpatient management, Turbo, Colombia]. *Biomédica: Revista Del Instituto Nacional De Salud* [serial on the Internet]. (2013, Sep), [cited June 16, 2015]; 33 Suppl 1117-129. Available from: MEDLINE Complete. <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=mdc&AN=24652256&lang=es&site=ehost-live>

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MÁS INFORMACIÓN

LEPTOSPIROSIS AND EMBARAZO

Título:[Social and environmental risk factors associated with leptospirosis of inpatient and out-patient management, Turbo, Colombia].

Transliteración del título:

Factores de riesgo sociales y ambientales relacionados con casos de leptospirosis de manejo ambulatorio y hospitalario, Turbo, Colombia.

Autores:Yusti D; Arboleda M; Agudelo-Flórez P

Fuente:Biomédica: Revista Del Instituto Nacional De Salud [Biomedica] 2013 Sep; Vol. 33 Suppl 1, pp. 117-29.

Tipo de publicación:English Abstract; Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Idioma:Spanish

Resumen:Introduction: Leptospirosis is a public health problem in the Colombian Urabá area and little is known about the environmental and social conditions of this disease in the region.

Objective: To explore some risk factors associated with leptospirosis of inpatient and out-patient management in the municipality of Turbo during the years 2010-2011.

Materials and Methods: A descriptive study was performed to explore factors related to *Leptospira* spp. exposure (socio-demographic aspects, habits, housing physical and sanitary conditions, overcrowding, drinking water sources, presence of synanthropic rodents, and living with animals) in patients with leptospirosis that required hospital management in the municipality of Turbo during the years 2010 and 2011. We used standard statistical measures for descriptive studies.

Conclusion: This study suggests a basis for designing and implementing effective interventions, thought from the risk profile its inhabitants are exposed to, in a geographic area that exhibits a dynamic epidemiology of complex leptospirosis context.

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Título: Leptospirosis as a cause of fever in pregnancy.

Autores:Dadhwal V; Bahadur A; Deka D

Fuente:International Journal Of Gynaecology And Obstetrics: The Official Organ Of The International Federation Of Gynaecology And Obstetrics [Int J Gynaecol Obstet] 2007 Dec; Vol. 99 (3), pp. 252-3. *Date of Electronic Publication:* 2007 Sep 21.

Tipo de publicación: Case Reports; Journal Article

Idioma:English

Información de la publicación:*Publisher:* Elsevier *Country of Publication:* Ireland *NLM ID:* 0210174 *Publication Model:* Print-Electronic *Cited Medium:* Print *ISSN:* 0020-7292 (Print) *Linking ISSN:* 00207292 *NLM ISO Abbreviation:* Int J Gynaecol Obstet *Subsets:* MEDLINE

Vínculo persistente a este informe (enlace permanente):<http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=mdc&AN=17888438&lang=es&site=ehost-live>

Título: Leptospirosis in humans.

Autores: Haake DA;

Fuente: Current Topics In Microbiology And Immunology [Curr Top Microbiol Immunol] 2015; Vol. 387, pp. 65-97.

Tipo de publicación: Journal Article; Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Review

Idioma: English

Información de la publicación: *Publisher:* Springer Verlag *Country of Publication:* Germany *NLM ID:* 0110513 *Publication Model:* Print *Cited Medium:* Print *ISSN:* 0070-217X (Print) *Linking ISSN:* 0070217X *NLM ISO Abbreviation:* Curr. Top. Microbiol. Immunol. *Subsets:* MEDLINE

Resumen: Leptospirosis is a widespread and potentially fatal zoonosis that is endemic in many tropical regions and causes large epidemics after heavy rainfall and flooding. Infection results from direct or indirect exposure to infected reservoir host animals that carry the pathogen in their renal tubules and shed pathogenic leptospires in their urine. Although many wild and domestic animals can serve as reservoir hosts, the brown rat (*Rattus norvegicus*) is the most important source of human infections. Individuals living in urban slum environments characterized by inadequate sanitation and poor housing are at high risk of rat exposure and leptospirosis.

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Base de datos: MEDLINE Complete

Título:Leptospirosis in pregnancy with pathological fetal cardiotocography changes.

Autores:Koe SL; Tan KT; Tan TC

Fuente:Singapore Medical Journal [Singapore Med J] 2014 Feb; Vol. 55 (2), pp. e20-4.

Tipo de publicación: Case Reports; Journal Article

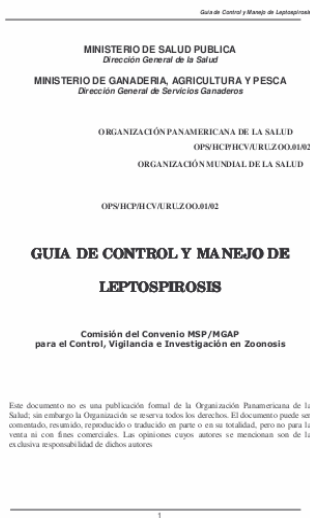
Idioma:English

Información de la publicación:*Publisher:* Singapore Medical Assn *Country of Publication:* Singapore *NLM ID:* 0404516 *Publication Model:* Print *Cited Medium:* Internet *ISSN:* 0037-5675 (Print) *Linking ISSN:* 00375675 *NLM ISO Abbreviation:* Singapore Med J *Subsets:* MEDLINE

Resumen:We report the case of a 33-year-old primigravida who presented at 37 weeks of gestation with symptoms suggestive of acute fatty liver of pregnancy, but was later diagnosed with leptospirosis (i.e. Weil's disease or syndrome) on serological testing. Cardiotocography showed fetal distress, and an emergency Caesarean section was performed. A healthy neonate with no evidence of congenital leptospirosis was delivered. The patient was treated with intravenous ceftriaxone and discharged well 13 days after admission. Herein, we discuss the patient's clinical presentation and the cardiotocography changes observed in leptospiral infection, and review the current literature.

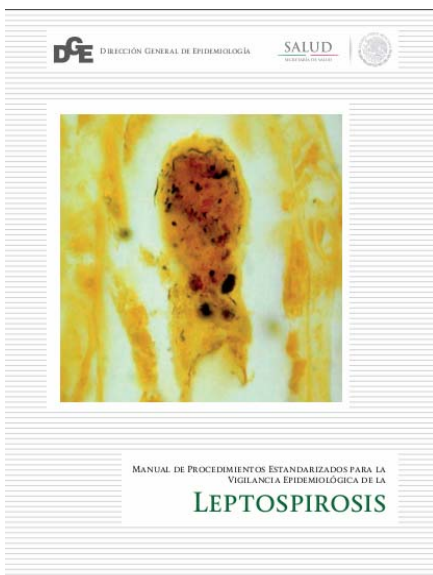
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Guía de control y manejo de guía de control y manejo de guía de control y manejo de Leptospirosis

Organización Panamericana de la Salud



Manual de Procedimientos Estandarizados para la Vigilancia Epidemiológica de la Leptospirosis

Secretaría de Salud
Subsecretaría de Prevención y Promoción de la Salud
Dirección General de Epidemiología

Leptospirosis humana: guía para el diagnóstico, vigilancia y control.

LEPTOSPIROSIS HUMANA:

**GUÍA PARA EL DIAGNÓSTICO,
VIGILANCIA Y CONTROL**

Organización Mundial de la Salud; traducción del Centro Panamericano de Fiebre Aftosa