



BRUSH UP

ON MANAGING LEPTO PATIENTS

Leptospirosis is a serious bacterial infection that can cause acute renal and hepatic damage in dogs, and can also infect people. Help keep veterinary staff and clients safe by following these simple guidelines!

SIZE UP

Consider high-risk dogs infectious until lepto is ruled out, including dogs with:

- ✓ Contact with urine or tissues from wild animals
- ✓ Unexplained signs of renal or hepatic disease
- ✓ Fever of unknown origin



COVER UP

- ✓ Wear designated gown/labcoat and gloves
- ✓ Cover broken skin
- ✓ Use mask/goggles or face shield if splash risk



HEADS UP

- ✓ Post clear signage that the animal is considered infectious and should only be handled by designated staff
- ✓ Label blood and urine samples as infectious
- ✓ Pregnant and immunocompromised individuals should take extra care



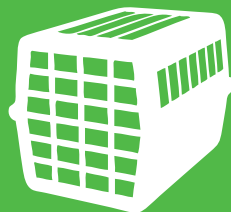
WASH UP

- ✓ Hand hygiene is paramount: Use soap/water or alcohol-based hand sanitizer after patient contact, even if gloves are worn
- ✓ Do NOT pressure-wash kennels



HOLD UP

- ✓ House in a floor-level kennel, ideally in isolation or a low traffic area
- ✓ Minimize movement within clinic
- ✓ Use a designated (and restricted) area for elimination



CLEAN UP

- ✓ Most common disinfectants are effective
- ✓ Keep surfaces dry as much as possible



TIME'S UP

- ✓ The risk of shedding bacteria is minimal after 48 hours of appropriate antimicrobial therapy
- ✓ If possible, wash (and dry!) the dog's coat to eliminate any leptospire contaminants

