

## National Forum of Leptospirosis of Nicaragua

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### **Experience in controlling outbreaks of Leptospirosis in Leon**

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Dr. Moreno started his presentation with a characterization of SILAIS-León by describing the geography of the region, the distribution of health care network in the department, the chronology of outbreaks that occurred in Leon (according to epidemiological variables), the symptoms of clinical cases, and the co-occurrence with dengue. He continued explaining that with the help other countries it was possible to carry out the diagnosis of the disease, because clinical symptoms were similar to dengue and the disease did not present the characteristic clinical manifestations of leptospirosis, for subsequent antibiotic therapy. He explained that leptospirosis has the same behavior every year, the majority of outbreaks start in week 41 and cases are reported until week 45, he also identified climate as one of the driving factors. He continued by referring to the methodology used in the study of seroprevalence in the municipalities of El Sauce and Achuapa in 2007 and described the results of the study, which showed a considerable increase in the seroprevalence since the outbreak of 1995, in addition it was observed that the seroprevalence was similar for both municipalities. Based on the results obtained a risk stratification for the SILAIS is done, also during his presentation he showed risk factors for acquiring the disease and reservoirs of leptospire in the affected communities. To finish he presented the actions taken to deal with outbreaks, including: organization of services, pest control, training of health personnel, intersectoral meetings, support of community agents, among others. As well as the difficulties for intervention actions, due to, for example, the dispersion of the cases.