

International meeting of countries that are facing outbreaks of leptospirosis in the Americas



History of Animal Leptospirosis in the Dominican Republic

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Dr. Bidó began her presentation with a chronological history of animal leptospirosis in the Dominican Republic; she then discussed the achievements of identifying serovars, (Pemona being the most frequent the sevorar) the installation of the Unit for Leptospira with support of CEPANZO and the discovery of Icterohaemorrhagic in rats and mice.

She showed the statistical data of regions that present animal Leptospira, pointing out: Sto. Domingo, San Pedro de Macorís, the Seybo, Hato Mayor and Monte Plata, subsequently she presented the percentage of cases per year and by province, and explained the stratification of risk areas. She emphasized that monitoring is being conducted in silent areas to investigate what is happening in those provinces. She stated that after the implementation of the International Health Regulations it was decided to strengthen areas such as surveillance and laboratory diagnosis. She states that because a plan for zoonotic disease surveillance does not exist, neither an established national control program nor surveillance, but the responsible authorities are working on this and have a list of priority zoonotic diseases and surveillance protocols for these diseases. To conclude, she presented what the actions at the local level that includes sampling and treatment.