CLINICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS ON LEPTOSPIROSIS

Carmen *Chiriac*, Rodica *Pascu*, Brânduşa *Ţilea*, Rodica *Urcan*, Anca *Georgescu*, Domnica *Ţetcu*

Clinic of Infectious Diseases,
University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Târgu-Mureş

An epidemiological, clinical and laboratory study of leptospirosis was conducted in the Clinic of Infectious Diseases from Târgu-Mureş on the cases admitted between January 1988 - December 1994. Out of the 40 cases, the majority (85%) were males of active age (20-40 years old) and in 75% cases the disease occurred in professional context: farmers (animal breeders) and zoo-veterinaryworkers. Leptospirosis was seen to correlate with season, 75% of cases appearing in warm seasons (June, September). The start was acute, with fever, myalgia, headache, anorexia, in all patients. During its evolution, the infections syndrome was associated with icterus (40%) hepatomegaly (95%) with hepatalgia (35%); splenomegaly (80%), meningeal syndrome (60%) with CSF - pleocytosis (cerebrospinal fluid) exceeding 1000 elements/mmc (12,5%), hemorrhagiparous syndrome (15%) oliguria (40%). The agglutination - lysis reaction revealed the most frequent etiological implication of L.Wolffi (45%) followed by L.Hebdomadis (30%), L.Icterohemoragiae, L.Pomona (25%) and 10% L.Canicola. Severe evolution in 10 patients was characterized by acute renal failure associated with meningoencephalitis (1 case), hepatic failure (4 cases), hepatic insufficiency (4 cases), hepatic insufficiency with hemorrhagiparous syndrome (5 cases). Severe forms of leptospirosis were determined by association of L.Icterohemoragiae with L.Wolffi. Etiologic treatment was done with G Penicillin in 4-10 mil units/day, the average treatment duration being of 10 days. There were also administered succinate hydrocortisone, diuretics (Furosemid Manitol - 20%), hematotropics, vitamins. All the patients under study had favourable evolution, being cured with no sequelae.