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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE
KARTAVYA BHAWAN-1, NEW DELHI-110001

DO No. PPCL/56/6006/2022/DZDP/NCDC/PH
Dated 23rd June, 2026

Subject: Request to disseminate the advisory widely among health care workers to promote awareness and help prevent the spread of Leptospirosis.

Dear Colleague,

As you may be aware that Leptospirosis disease is of significant public health concern in India responsible for considerable mortality and morbidity caused by Leptospira bacteria. It affects both humans and animals, and it is transmitted through the urine of infected animals, such as rats, mice, and other rodents.

2. Epidemiological analysis over the years shows that cases of leptospirosis start increasing during monsoon season in endemic states. Therefore, in pre-monsoon season, all concerned authorities need to undertake the initiatives to minimize the spread of leptospirosis and ensure prompt and effective management of cases.

3. Leptospirosis like other monsoon related illness, e.g. Malaria, Dengue presents with symptoms like fever, headache, myalgia and weakness. In view of this, a high index of suspicion should be always kept in mind by health professionals in endemic areas for timely & appropriate diagnosis and treatment. Further all cases and deaths need to be reported through IDSP (Refer to IDSP case definitions at Annexure I) in IHIP portal to gauge the accurate burden of disease & appropriate response from public health authorities.

4. I would also like to urge that you may get a contingent outbreak prevention plan prepared for Leptospirosis for your state/ UT, depending upon eco-epidemiological analysis of Leptospirosis affected districts for previous years. In this regard, preparatory checklist and National Guidelines for Prevention and Control of Leptospirosis prepared by NCDC are hereby shared for your reference (Copy Attached).

5. In addition to the above guidelines, I request you to undertake the following measures for strengthening preparedness:

- To instruct the State & district surveillance units and RRTs of IDSP of the affected districts to prepare a contingent outbreak prevention & management plan and closely monitor the situation.
- To organize the sensitization workshops and training programs (webinars) for the health professionals and health workers about diagnosis, case management and prevention and control of Leptospirosis as per the national guidelines.
- To strengthen laboratory diagnostic capacities, include in ensuring availability of kits and reagents in laboratories.
- To ensure regular supply of the drugs for prevention and treatment of Leptospirosis.

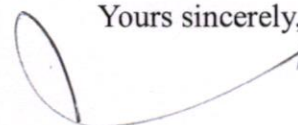
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- Ensure inter-sectoral coordination of concerned stakeholder such as a municipal corporation, PRIs, State public health engineering department for prevention of water clogging, effective drainage facilities for the water bodies with cattle and rat urine.
6. Key points on awareness and management to be highlighted through mass awareness campaigns/trainings through frontline health workers are as under:
- i. Avoid contact with potentially contaminated water sources, such as stagnant water, flooded areas and areas frequented by rats and other rodents.
 - ii. Wear protective clothing, such as gloves and boots, when working or participating in activities that may involve contact with contaminated water or soil.
 - iii. Maintain proper sanitation and hygiene practices, such as washing hands thoroughly with soap and water after potential exposure to contaminated environments.
 - iv. Keep living areas clean and free of rodent. Seal any gaps or holes in building to prevent rodent entry.
 - v. If someone has pets, ensure their living areas are clean and rodent-free. Consider vaccinating pets against leptospirosis.
 - vi. When travelling to areas with higher risk of leptospirosis, precautions need to be taken such as avoiding swimming in freshwater bodies as they may be contaminated.
7. I, therefore, request you to get the advisory disseminated widely among health care workers to promote awareness and help prevent the spread of Leptospirosis. By implementing these prevention measures and following the recommended management guidelines, the health and well-being of individuals may be safeguarded and reduce the impact of Leptospirosis outbreaks to a great extent in this monsoon season.

With warm regards.

Encl: As above.

Yours sincerely,



(Dr. Rakesh Gupta)

Additional Chief Secretary / Principal Secretary / Secretary (Health)-All States & UTs.

DO No. PPCL/56/6006/2022/DZDP/NCDC/PH

Dated 23rd June, 2026

Copy to: -

- MD-NHM (All states And UTs)
- Director Health Services (All states and UTs)



(Dr. Rakesh Gupta)
Additional Secretary

IDSP case definition

P form (2019)

A person having acute febrile illness with headache, myalgia and prostration associated with a history of exposure to infected animals or an environment contaminated with animal urine with one or more of the following:

- Calf muscle tenderness
- Conjunctival suffusion
- Anuria or oliguria and/or proteinuria
- Jaundice
- Haemorrhagic manifestations
- Meningeal irritation
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Abdominal pain
- Diarrhoea

L form (2019)

A presumptive case with:

- IgM ELISA positive OR
- Isolation of *Leptospira* from clinical specimen OR
- Four-fold or greater rise in the MAT titre between acute and convalescent phase serum specimens run in parallel OR
- PCR test