डॉ. सुनीता शर्मा
Dr. Sunita Sharma
MD (Pathology)
स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशक
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES

भारत सरकार
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय
Government of India
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Directorate General of Health Services

D.O: PPCL/56/86/05/2025/COH/NCDC **Date: 27th May 2025**

Dear

As you already aware, Leptospirosis disease is of significant public health concern in India responsible considerable mortality and morbidity caused by Leptospira bacteria.

2. It affects both humans and animals & is transmitted through the urine of infected animals, such as rats, mice, and other rodents.

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

4. 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 gaze the accurate burden of disease & appropriate response from public health authorities.

4. I would also like urge that the State officials prepare a contingent outbreak prevention plan for Leptospirosis depending upon eco-epidemiological analysis of Leptospirosis affected districts for previous years. In this regard's 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 guidelines highlighted above, State is further requested 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.
- 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

Room No. 446-A, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi-110011
Tel. No.: 011-23061063, 23061438, email: dghs@nic.in

1. Avoid contact with potentially contaminated water sources, such as stagnant water, flooded areas and areas frequented by rats and other rodents.
2. Wear protective clothing, such as gloves and boots, when working or participating in activities that may involve contact with contaminated water or soil.
3. Maintain proper sanitation and hygiene practices, such as washing hands thoroughly with soap and water after potential exposure to contaminated environments.
4. Keep living areas clean and free of rodent. Seal any gaps or holes in building to prevent rodent entry.
5. If someone has pets, ensure their living areas are clean and rodent-free. Consider vaccinating pets against leptospirosis.
6. When travelling to areas with higher risk of leptospirosis, precautions need to be taken such as avoiding swimming in freshwater bodies as they rnay be contaminated.

It is requested to disseminate the advisory 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 guideline, we can safeguard the health and well-being of individuals and reduce the impact of Leptospirosis outbreaks to a great extent in this monsoon season.
Enclosed as above

Yours Sincerely

Dr. Sunita Sharma
DGHS, MoH&FW, GoI

To,

1. **Dr. Suja Anthony,** Director of Health Services, Directorate of Health Services, Andaman and Nicobar Administration, Port Blair
2. **Office** of Municipal Cooperation of South Andaman, Nicobar Islands and North and Middle Andaman and Nicobar Administration, Port Blair

Copy to,

1. Concerned Sentinel Surveillance Sites for Zoonoses under National One Health Programme for Prevention & Control of Zoonoses in the State/UT
2. Concerned Regional Reference Laboratories under Programme for Prevention & Control of Leptospirosis in the State/UTs
3. Rakesh Das, DANICS, Joint Secretary, Port Blair Municipal Council, South Andaman
4. PS to DGHS, MoH&FW, GoI
5. PS to Director NCDC, MoH&FW, GoI
6. State Surveillance Officer, Integrated Disease Surveillance Program, Andaman and Nicobar

Annexure 1

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 tenderers
- 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 leptospires 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

डॉ. सुनीता शर्मा
Dr. Sunita Sharma
MD (Pathology)
स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशक
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES

भारत सरकार
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय
Government of India
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Directorate General of Health Services

D.O: PPCL/56/86/05/2025/COH/NCDC

Date: 27th May 2025

Dear

As you already aware, Leptospirosis disease is of significant public health concern in India responsible considerable mortality and morbidity caused by Leptospira bacteria.

2. It affects both humans and animals & is transmitted through the urine of infected animals, such as rats, mice, and other rodents.

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

4. 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 gaze the accurate burden of disease & appropriate response from public health authorities.

4. I would also like urge that the State officials prepare a contingent outbreak prevention plan for Leptospirosis depending upon eco-epidemiological analysis of Leptospirosis affected districts for previous years. In this regards 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 guidelines highlighted above, State is further requested 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.
- 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

Room No. 446-A, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi-110011
Tel. No.: 011-23061063, 23061438, email: dghs@nic.in

1. Avoid contact with potentially contaminated water sources, such as stagnant water, flooded areas and areas frequented by rats and other rodents.
2. Wear protective clothing, such as gloves and boots, when working or participating in activities that may involve contact with contaminated water or soil.
3. Maintain proper sanitation and hygiene practices, such as washing hands thoroughly with soap and water after potential exposure to contaminated environments.
4. Keep living areas clean and free of rodent. Seal any gaps or holes in building to prevent rodent entry.
5. If someone has pets, ensure their living areas are clean and rodent-free. Consider vaccinating pets against leptospirosis.
6. When travelling to areas with higher risk of leptospirosis, precautions need to be taken such as avoiding swimming in freshwater bodies as they rnay be contaminated.

It is requested to disseminate the advisory 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 guideline, we can safeguard the health and well-being of individuals and reduce the impact of Leptospirosis outbreaks to a great extent in this monsoon season.
Enclosed as above

Yours Sincerely

Dr. Sunita Sharma
DGHS, MoH&FW, GoI

To,

1. **Dr. K. Padmavathi,** Director, Health & Family Welfare, Directorate of Health Services, Government of Andhra Pradesh
2. **Dr. DSVL. Narasimham,** Director Medical Education, Government of Andhra Pradesh
3. **Office** of Municipal cooperation of Tirupati, Alluri Sitharama Raju, Anakapalli, Anantapur, Annamayya, Bapatla, Chittoor, East Godavari, Eluru, Guntu of Andhra Pradesh state
4. **Office** of municipal Cooperation of Kakinada, Konaseema, Krishna, Kurnool, Nandyal, Ntr, Palnadu, Parvathipuram Manyam, Prakasam, Spsr Nellore of Andhra Pradesh state
5. **Office** of Municipal Cooperation of Srikakulam, Sri Sathya Sai, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, West Godavari, Y.S.R. of Andhra Pradesh state

Copy to,

1. Concerned Sentinel Surveillance Sites for Zoonoses under National One Health Programme for Prevention & Control of Zoonoses in the State/UT
2. Concerned Regional Reference Laboratories under Programme for Prevention & Control of Leptospirosis in the State/UTs
3. Sri P.Murali Krishna Goud, Additional Director of Municipal Administration, Commissioner and Director of Municipal Administration, Government of Andhra Pradesh
4. PS to DGHS, MoH&FW, GoI
5. PS to Director NCDC, MoH&FW, GoI
6. State Surveillance Officer, IDSP, Andhra Pradesh

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 tenderers
- 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 leptospires 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

डॉ. सुनीता शर्मा
Dr. Sunita Sharma
MD (Pathology)
स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशक
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES

भारत सरकार
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय
Government of India
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Directorate General of Health Services

D.O: PPCL/56/86/05/2025/COH/NCDC **Date: 27th May 2025**

Dear

As you already aware, Leptospirosis disease is of significant public health concern in India responsible considerable mortality and morbidity caused by Leptospira bacteria.

2. It affects both humans and animals & is transmitted through the urine of infected animals, such as rats, mice, and other rodents.

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

4. 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 gaze the accurate burden of disease & appropriate response from public health authorities.

4. I would also like urge that the State officials prepare a contingent outbreak prevention plan for Leptospirosis depending upon eco-epidemiological analysis of Leptospirosis affected districts for previous years. In this regards 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 guidelines highlighted above, State is further requested 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.
- 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

Room No. 446-A, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi-110011
Tel. No.: 011-23061063, 23061438, email: dghs@nic.in

1. Avoid contact with potentially contaminated water sources, such as stagnant water, flooded areas and areas frequented by rats and other rodents.
2. Wear protective clothing, such as gloves and boots, when working or participating in activities that may involve contact with contaminated water or soil.
3. Maintain proper sanitation and hygiene practices, such as washing hands thoroughly with soap and water after potential exposure to contaminated environments.
4. Keep living areas clean and free of rodent. Seal any gaps or holes in building to prevent rodent entry.
5. If someone has pets, ensure their living areas are clean and rodent-free. Consider vaccinating pets against leptospirosis.
6. When travelling to areas with higher risk of leptospirosis, precautions need to be taken such as avoiding swimming in freshwater bodies as they rnay be contaminated.

It is requested to disseminate the advisory 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 guideline, we can safeguard the health and well-being of individuals and reduce the impact of Leptospirosis outbreaks to a great extent in this monsoon season.
Enclosed as above

Yours Sincerely

Dr. Sunita Sharma
DGHS, MoH&FW, GoI

To,

1. **Dr. (Mrs.) Kareng Rongpipi,** Director Health Services, Directorate of Health Services, Government of Assam
2. Office of Municipal cooperation of Dibrugarh, Kamrup Metro, Cachar

Copy to,

1. Concerned Sentinel Surveillance Sites for Zoonoses under National One Health Programme for Prevention & Control of Zoonoses in the State/UT
2. Concerned Regional Reference Laboratories under Programme for Prevention & Control of Leptospirosis in the State/UTs
3. **Smti Pranati Gogoi, ACS,** Joint Secretary to the Govt. of Assam, Department of Housing & Urban Affairs
4. PS to DGHS, MoH&FW, GoI
5. PS to Director NCDC, MoH&FW, GoI
6. State Surveillance Officer, Integrated Disease Surveillance Program, Assam

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 tenderers
- 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 leptospires 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

डॉ. सुनीता शर्मा
Dr. Sunita Sharma
MD (Pathology)
स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशक
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES

भारत सरकार
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय
Government of India
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Directorate General of Health Services

D.O: PPCL/56/86/05/2025/COH/NCDC **Date: 27th May 2025**

Dear

As you already aware, Leptospirosis disease is of significant public health concern in India responsible considerable mortality and morbidity caused by Leptospira bacteria.

2. It affects both humans and animals & is transmitted through the urine of infected animals, such as rats, mice, and other rodents.

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

4. 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 gaze the accurate burden of disease & appropriate response from public health authorities.

4. I would also like urge that the State officials prepare a contingent outbreak prevention plan for Leptospirosis depending upon eco-epidemiological analysis of Leptospirosis affected districts for previous years. In this regards 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 guidelines highlighted above, State is further requested 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.
- 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

Room No. 446-A, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi-110011
Tel. No.: 011-23061063, 23061438, email: dghs@nic.in

1. Avoid contact with potentially contaminated water sources, such as stagnant water, flooded areas and areas frequented by rats and other rodents.
2. Wear protective clothing, such as gloves and boots, when working or participating in activities that may involve contact with contaminated water or soil.
3. Maintain proper sanitation and hygiene practices, such as washing hands thoroughly with soap and water after potential exposure to contaminated environments.
4. Keep living areas clean and free of rodent. Seal any gaps or holes in building to prevent rodent entry.
5. If someone has pets, ensure their living areas are clean and rodent-free. Consider vaccinating pets against leptospirosis.
6. When travelling to areas with higher risk of leptospirosis, precautions need to be taken such as avoiding swimming in freshwater bodies as they rnay be contaminated.

It is requested to disseminate the advisory 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 guideline, we can safeguard the health and well-being of individuals and reduce the impact of Leptospirosis outbreaks to a great extent in this monsoon season.
Enclosed as above

Yours Sincerely

Dr. Sunita Sharma
DGHS, MoH&FW, GoI

To,

1. **Shri S. Asker Ali, IAS,** Director of Medical and Health Services, Directorate of Health Services, Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
2. **Office** of Municipal Cooperation of Daman and Dadar

Copy to,

1. Concerned Sentinel Surveillance Sites for Zoonoses under National One Health Programme for Prevention & Control of Zoonoses in the State/UT
2. Concerned Regional Reference Laboratories under Programme for Prevention & Control of Leptospirosis in the State/UTs
3. PS to DGHS, MoH&FW, GoI
4. PS to Director NCDC, MoH&FW, GoI
5. State Surveillance Officer, Integrated Disease Surveillance Program, Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu

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 tenderers
- 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 leptospires 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

डॉ. सुनीता शर्मा
Dr. Sunita Sharma
MD (Pathology)
स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशक
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES

भारत सरकार
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय
Government of India
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Directorate General of Health Services

D.O: PPCL/56/86/05/2025/COH/NCDC **Date: 27th May 2025**

Dear

As you already aware, Leptospirosis disease is of significant public health concern in India responsible considerable mortality and morbidity caused by Leptospira bacteria.

2. It affects both humans and animals & is transmitted through the urine of infected animals, such as rats, mice, and other rodents.

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

4. 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 gaze the accurate burden of disease & appropriate response from public health authorities.

4. I would also like urge that the State officials prepare a contingent outbreak prevention plan for Leptospirosis depending upon eco-epidemiological analysis of Leptospirosis affected districts for previous years. In this regards 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 guidelines highlighted above, State is further requested 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.
- 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

Room No. 446-A, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi-110011
Tel. No.: 011-23061063, 23061438, email: dghs@nic.in

1. Avoid contact with potentially contaminated water sources, such as stagnant water, flooded areas and areas frequented by rats and other rodents.
2. Wear protective clothing, such as gloves and boots, when working or participating in activities that may involve contact with contaminated water or soil.
3. Maintain proper sanitation and hygiene practices, such as washing hands thoroughly with soap and water after potential exposure to contaminated environments.
4. Keep living areas clean and free of rodent. Seal any gaps or holes in building to prevent rodent entry.
5. If someone has pets, ensure their living areas are clean and rodent-free. Consider vaccinating pets against leptospirosis.
6. When travelling to areas with higher risk of leptospirosis, precautions need to be taken such as avoiding swimming in freshwater bodies as they rnay be contaminated.

It is requested to disseminate the advisory 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 guideline, we can safeguard the health and well-being of individuals and reduce the impact of Leptospirosis outbreaks to a great extent in this monsoon season.
Enclosed as above

Yours Sincerely

Dr. Sunita Sharma
DGHS, MoH&FW, GoI

To,

1. **Dr. Harshad Patel IAS,** Commissionerate of Health Medical Services & Medical Education, Govt. of Gujarat
2. **Office** of Municipal Cooperation of Navsari, Surat, Tapi, Vadodara, Valsad, Gujarat

Copy to,

1. Concerned Sentinel Surveillance Sites for Zoonoses under National One Health Programme for Prevention & Control of Zoonoses in the State/UT
2. Concerned Regional Reference Laboratories under Programme for Prevention & Control of Leptospirosis in the State/UTs
3. **Shri Manish Shah,** Deputy Secretary (Municipalities), Department of Housing and Urban Affairs, Gujarat
4. PS to Director NCDC, MoHFW, GoI
5. State Surveillance Officer, Integrated Disease Surveillance Program Gujarat

Annexure I

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 tenderers
- 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 leptospires 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

डॉ. सुनीता शर्मा
Dr. Sunita Sharma
MD (Pathology)
स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशक
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES

भारत सरकार
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय
Government of India
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Directorate General of Health Services

D.O: PPCL/56/86/05/2025/COH/NCDC **Date: 27th May 2025**

Dear

As you already aware, Leptospirosis disease is of significant public health concern in India responsible considerable mortality and morbidity caused by Leptospira bacteria.

2. It affects both humans and animals & is transmitted through the urine of infected animals, such as rats, mice, and other rodents.

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

4. 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 gaze the accurate burden of disease & appropriate response from public health authorities.

4. I would also like urge that the State officials prepare a contingent outbreak prevention plan for Leptospirosis depending upon eco-epidemiological analysis of Leptospirosis affected districts for previous years. In this regards 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 guidelines highlighted above, State is further requested 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.
- 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

Room No. 446-A, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi-110011
Tel. No.: 011-23061063, 23061438, email: dghs@nic.in

1. Avoid contact with potentially contaminated water sources, such as stagnant water, flooded areas and areas frequented by rats and other rodents.
2. Wear protective clothing, such as gloves and boots, when working or participating in activities that may involve contact with contaminated water or soil.
3. Maintain proper sanitation and hygiene practices, such as washing hands thoroughly with soap and water after potential exposure to contaminated environments.
4. Keep living areas clean and free of rodent. Seal any gaps or holes in building to prevent rodent entry.
5. If someone has pets, ensure their living areas are clean and rodent-free. Consider vaccinating pets against leptospirosis.
6. When travelling to areas with higher risk of leptospirosis, precautions need to be taken such as avoiding swimming in freshwater bodies as they rnay be contaminated.

It is requested to disseminate the advisory 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 guideline, we can safeguard the health and well-being of individuals and reduce the impact of Leptospirosis outbreaks to a great extent in this monsoon season.
Enclosed as above

Yours Sincerely

Dr. Sunita Sharma
DGHS, MoH&FW, GoI

To,

1. **Dr. Geeta Kakodkar,** Director of Health Services, Directorate of Health Services, Govt of Goa
2. **Shri Shailesh Zingade,** Director Medical Education, Govt of Goa
3. **Office** of Municipal Cooperation of North and South Goa

Copy to,

1. Concerned Sentinel Surveillance Sites for Zoonoses under National One Health Programme for Prevention & Control of Zoonoses in the State/UT
2. Concerned Regional Reference Laboratories under Programme for Prevention & Control of Leptospirosis in the State/UTs
3. PS to DGHS, MoH&FW, GoI
4. PS to Director NCDC, MoH&FW, GoI
5. State Surveillance Officer, Integrated Disease Surveillance Program, Goa

Annexure 1

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 tenderers
- 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 leptospires 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

डॉ. सुनीता शर्मा
Dr. Sunita Sharma
MD (Pathology)
स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशक
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES

भारत सरकार
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय
Government of India
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Directorate General of Health Services

D.O: PPCL/56/86/05/2025/COH/NCDC

Date: 27th May 2025

Dear

As you already aware, Leptospirosis disease is of significant public health concern in India responsible considerable mortality and morbidity caused by Leptospira bacteria.

2. It affects both humans and animals & is transmitted through the urine of infected animals, such as rats, mice, and other rodents.

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

4. 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 gaze the accurate burden of disease & appropriate response from public health authorities.

4. I would also like urge that the State officials prepare a contingent outbreak prevention plan for Leptospirosis depending upon eco-epidemiological analysis of Leptospirosis affected districts for previous years. In this regards 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 guidelines highlighted above, State is further requested 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.
- 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

Room No. 446-A, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi-110011
Tel. No.: 011-23061063, 23061438, email: dghs@nic.in

1. Avoid contact with potentially contaminated water sources, such as stagnant water, flooded areas and areas frequented by rats and other rodents.
2. Wear protective clothing, such as gloves and boots, when working or participating in activities that may involve contact with contaminated water or soil.
3. Maintain proper sanitation and hygiene practices, such as washing hands thoroughly with soap and water after potential exposure to contaminated environments.
4. Keep living areas clean and free of rodent. Seal any gaps or holes in building to prevent rodent entry.
5. If someone has pets, ensure their living areas are clean and rodent-free. Consider vaccinating pets against leptospirosis.
6. When travelling to areas with higher risk of leptospirosis, precautions need to be taken such as avoiding swimming in freshwater bodies as they rnay be contaminated.

It is requested to disseminate the advisory 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 guideline, we can safeguard the health and well-being of individuals and reduce the impact of Leptospirosis outbreaks to a great extent in this monsoon season.
Enclosed as above

Yours Sincerely

Dr. Sunita Sharma
DGHS, MoH&FW, GoI

To,

1. **Dr. Satish Pawar,** Director of Health Services, Directorate of Health Services, Maharashtra
2. **Dr. Dileep Mhaisekar,** Director Medical Education & Research, Govt. of Maharashtra
3. **Office** of Municipal Cooperation of Ratnagiri, Raigad, Thane, Sindhudurg, Nagpur, Pune, Nashik, Palghar, Kolhapur, Govt. of Maharashtra

Copy to,

1. Concerned Sentinel Surveillance Sites for Zoonoses under National One Health Programme for Prevention & Control of Zoonoses in the State/UT
2. Concerned Regional Reference Laboratories under Programme for Prevention & Control of Leptospirosis in the State/UTs
3. **Mr. Sudhanil Baburao Tumbare**, Deputy Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of Maharashtra
4. PS to Director NCDC, MoHFW, GoI
5. State Surveillance Officer, Integrated Disease Surveillance Program, Maharashtra.

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 tenderers
- 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 leptospires 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

डॉ. सुनीता शर्मा
Dr. Sunita Sharma
MD (Pathology)
स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशक
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES

भारत सरकार
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय
Government of India
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Directorate General of Health Services

D.O: PPCL/56/86/05/2025/COH/NCDC **Date: 27th May 2025**

Dear

As you already aware, Leptospirosis disease is of significant public health concern in India responsible considerable mortality and morbidity caused by Leptospira bacteria.

2. It affects both humans and animals & is transmitted through the urine of infected animals, such as rats, mice, and other rodents.

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

4. 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 gaze the accurate burden of disease & appropriate response from public health authorities.

4. I would also like urge that the State officials prepare a contingent outbreak prevention plan for Leptospirosis depending upon eco-epidemiological analysis of Leptospirosis affected districts for previous years. In this regards 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 guidelines highlighted above, State is further requested 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.
- 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

Room No. 446-A, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi-110011
Tel. No.: 011-23061063, 23061438, email: dghs@nic.in

1. Avoid contact with potentially contaminated water sources, such as stagnant water, flooded areas and areas frequented by rats and other rodents.
2. Wear protective clothing, such as gloves and boots, when working or participating in activities that may involve contact with contaminated water or soil.
3. Maintain proper sanitation and hygiene practices, such as washing hands thoroughly with soap and water after potential exposure to contaminated environments.
4. Keep living areas clean and free of rodent. Seal any gaps or holes in building to prevent rodent entry.
5. If someone has pets, ensure their living areas are clean and rodent-free. Consider vaccinating pets against leptospirosis.
6. When travelling to areas with higher risk of leptospirosis, precautions need to be taken such as avoiding swimming in freshwater bodies as they rnay be contaminated.

It is requested to disseminate the advisory 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 guideline, we can safeguard the health and well-being of individuals and reduce the impact of Leptospirosis outbreaks to a great extent in this monsoon season.
Enclosed as above

Yours Sincerely

Dr. Sunita Sharma
DGHS, MoH&FW, GoI

To,

1. **Dr. Niranjan Mishra,** Director of Health Services, Government of Odisha
2. **Prof. (Dr.) S.K Mishra, MD,** Director Medical Education and Training, Government of Odisha
3. **Office** of Municipal Cooperation of Khordha, Rayagada, Jagatsinghapur, Kandhamal, Baleshwar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur, Kalahandi, Puri of Odisha State
4. **Office** of Municipal Cooperation of Anugul, Nayagarh, Bargarh, Jharsuguda, Cuttack. Mayurbhanj, Sonepur, Kendujhar, Ganjam, Sundargarh, Balangir of Odisha State
5. **Office** of Municipal Cooperation of Nuapada, Bhadrak, Jajapur ,Sambalpur, Kendrapara, Boudh, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati of Odisha State

Copy to,

1. Concerned Sentinel Surveillance Sites for Zoonoses under National One Health Programme for Prevention & Control of Zoonoses in the State/UT
2. Concerned Regional Reference Laboratories under Programme for Prevention & Control of Leptospirosis in the State/UTs
3. Mr. Ashok Kumar Sahoo, Deputy Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban development, Government of Odisha
4. PS to DGHS, MoH&FW, GoI
5. PS to Director NCDC, MoH&FW, GoI
6. State Surveillance Officer, Integrated Disease Surveillance Program, Odisha

Annexure 1

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 tenderers
- 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 leptospires 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

डॉ. सुनीता शर्मा
Dr. Sunita Sharma
MD (Pathology)
स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशक
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES

भारत सरकार
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय
Government of India
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Directorate General of Health Services

D.O: PPCL/56/86/05/2025/COH/NCDC **Date: 27th May 2025**

Dear

As you already aware, Leptospirosis disease is of significant public health concern in India responsible considerable mortality and morbidity caused by Leptospira bacteria.

2. It affects both humans and animals & is transmitted through the urine of infected animals, such as rats, mice, and other rodents.

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

4. 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 gaze the accurate burden of disease & appropriate response from public health authorities.

4. I would also like urge that the State officials prepare a contingent outbreak prevention plan for Leptospirosis depending upon eco-epidemiological analysis of Leptospirosis affected districts for previous years. In this regards 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 guidelines highlighted above, State is further requested 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.
- 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

Room No. 446-A, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi-110011
Tel. No.: 011-23061063, 23061438, email: dghs@nic.in

1. Avoid contact with potentially contaminated water sources, such as stagnant water, flooded areas and areas frequented by rats and other rodents.
2. Wear protective clothing, such as gloves and boots, when working or participating in activities that may involve contact with contaminated water or soil.
3. Maintain proper sanitation and hygiene practices, such as washing hands thoroughly with soap and water after potential exposure to contaminated environments.
4. Keep living areas clean and free of rodent. Seal any gaps or holes in building to prevent rodent entry.
5. If someone has pets, ensure their living areas are clean and rodent-free. Consider vaccinating pets against leptospirosis.
6. When travelling to areas with higher risk of leptospirosis, precautions need to be taken such as avoiding swimming in freshwater bodies as they rnay be contaminated.

It is requested to disseminate the advisory 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 guideline, we can safeguard the health and well-being of individuals and reduce the impact of Leptospirosis outbreaks to a great extent in this monsoon season.
Enclosed as above

Yours Sincerely

Dr. Sunita Sharma
DGHS, MoH&FW, GoI

To,

1. **Dr. Adarshpal Kaur,** Department of Health and Family Welfare, Directorate of Health Services, Government of Punjab
2. **Dr. Avinash Kumar,** Director Medical Education, Government of Punjab
3. **Office** of Municipal Cooperation's of S.A.S Nagar, Sri Muktsar Sahib, Faridkot, Kapurthala, Rupnagar of Punjab

Copy to,

1. Concerned Sentinel Surveillance Sites for Zoonoses under National One Health Programme for Prevention & Control of Zoonoses in the State/UT
2. Concerned Regional Reference Laboratories under Programme for Prevention & Control of Leptospirosis in the State/UTs
3. Smt. Neeru Katyal, IAS, Chief Administrator, Punjab Urban Planning and Development Authority, Government of Punjab
4. PS to DGHS, MoH&FW, GoI
5. PS to Director NCDC, MoH&FW, GoI
6. State Surveillance Officer, Integrated Disease Surveillance Program, Punjab

Annexure 1

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 tenderers
- 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 leptospires 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

डॉ. सुनीता शर्मा
Dr. Sunita Sharma
MD (Pathology)
स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशक
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES

भारत सरकार
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय
Government of India
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Directorate General of Health Services

D.O: PPCL/56/86/05/2025/COH/NCDC **Date: 27th May 2025**

Dear

As you already aware, Leptospirosis disease is of significant public health concern in India responsible considerable mortality and morbidity caused by Leptospira bacteria.

2. It affects both humans and animals & is transmitted through the urine of infected animals, such as rats, mice, and other rodents.

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

4. 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 gaze the accurate burden of disease & appropriate response from public health authorities.

4. I would also like urge that the State officials prepare a contingent outbreak prevention plan for Leptospirosis depending upon eco-epidemiological analysis of Leptospirosis affected districts for previous years. In this regards 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 guidelines highlighted above, State is further requested 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.
- 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

Room No. 446-A, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi-110011
Tel. No.: 011-23061063, 23061438, email: dghs@nic.in

1. Avoid contact with potentially contaminated water sources, such as stagnant water, flooded areas and areas frequented by rats and other rodents.
2. Wear protective clothing, such as gloves and boots, when working or participating in activities that may involve contact with contaminated water or soil.
3. Maintain proper sanitation and hygiene practices, such as washing hands thoroughly with soap and water after potential exposure to contaminated environments.
4. Keep living areas clean and free of rodent. Seal any gaps or holes in building to prevent rodent entry.
5. If someone has pets, ensure their living areas are clean and rodent-free. Consider vaccinating pets against leptospirosis.
6. When travelling to areas with higher risk of leptospirosis, precautions need to be taken such as avoiding swimming in freshwater bodies as they rnay be contaminated.

It is requested to disseminate the advisory 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 guideline, we can safeguard the health and well-being of individuals and reduce the impact of Leptospirosis outbreaks to a great extent in this monsoon season.
Enclosed as above

Yours Sincerely

Dr. Sunita Sharma
DGHS, MoH&FW, GoI

To,

1. **Dr. Pushpalatha B S, Commissioner,** Director of Health Services, Directorate of Health Services, Karnataka
2. **Dr. B L Sujatha Rathod,** Director Medical Education, Govt of Karnataka
3. **Office** of Municipal Cooperation of Bagalkot, Ballari, Belagavi, Bengaluru Rural, Bengaluru Urban, Bidar, Chamarajanagar, Chikballapur, Chikkamagaluru, Govt of Karnataka
4. **Office** of Municipal Cooperation of Chitradurga, Dakshin Kannad, Davangere, Dharwad, Gadag, Hassan, Haveri, Kalaburagi, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysuru, Raichur, Govt of Karnataka
5. **Office** of Municipal Cooperation of Ramanagara, Shivamogga, Tumakuru, Udupi, Uttar Kannad, Vijayanagar, Vijayapura, Yadgir Govt of Karnataka

Copy to,

1. Concerned Sentinel Surveillance Sites for Zoonoses under National One Health Programme for Prevention & Control of Zoonoses in the State/UT
2. Concerned Regional Reference Laboratories under Programme for Prevention & Control of Leptospirosis in the State/UTs
3. **Sri. C Shivanna**, Deputy Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt of Karnataka
4. PS to DGHS, MoH&FW, GoI
5. PS to Director NCDC, MoH&FW, GoI
6. State Surveillance Officer, Integrated Disease Surveillance Program, Karnataka

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 tenderers
- 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 leptospires 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

डॉ. सुनीता शर्मा
Dr. Sunita Sharma
MD (Pathology)
स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशक
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES

भारत सरकार
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय
Government of India
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Directorate General of Health Services

D.O: PPCL/56/86/05/2025/COH/NCDC **Date: 27th May 2025**

Dear

As you already aware, Leptospirosis disease is of significant public health concern in India responsible considerable mortality and morbidity caused by Leptospira bacteria.

2. It affects both humans and animals & is transmitted through the urine of infected animals, such as rats, mice, and other rodents.

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

4. 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 gaze the accurate burden of disease & appropriate response from public health authorities.

4. I would also like urge that the State officials prepare a contingent outbreak prevention plan for Leptospirosis depending upon eco-epidemiological analysis of Leptospirosis affected districts for previous years. In this regards 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 guidelines highlighted above, State is further requested 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.
- 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

Room No. 446-A, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi-110011
Tel. No.: 011-23061063, 23061438, email: dghs@nic.in

1. Avoid contact with potentially contaminated water sources, such as stagnant water, flooded areas and areas frequented by rats and other rodents.
2. Wear protective clothing, such as gloves and boots, when working or participating in activities that may involve contact with contaminated water or soil.
3. Maintain proper sanitation and hygiene practices, such as washing hands thoroughly with soap and water after potential exposure to contaminated environments.
4. Keep living areas clean and free of rodent. Seal any gaps or holes in building to prevent rodent entry.
5. If someone has pets, ensure their living areas are clean and rodent-free. Consider vaccinating pets against leptospirosis.
6. When travelling to areas with higher risk of leptospirosis, precautions need to be taken such as avoiding swimming in freshwater bodies as they rnay be contaminated.

It is requested to disseminate the advisory 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 guideline, we can safeguard the health and well-being of individuals and reduce the impact of Leptospirosis outbreaks to a great extent in this monsoon season.
Enclosed as above

Yours Sincerely

Dr. Sunita Sharma
DGHS, MoH&FW, GoI

To,

1. **Dr. Reena K.J.,** Director of Health Services, Directorate of Health Services, Government of Kerala
2. **Dr. Thomas Mathew,** Director Medical Education, Govt of Kerala
3. **Office of Municipal Cooperation** of Wayanad, Alappuzha, Kannur, Kottayam, Kollam, Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam, Palakkad, Idukki, Kasaragod, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Pathanamthitta, Thrissur, Govt of Kerala

Copy to

1. Concerned Sentinel Surveillance Sites for Zoonoses under National One Health Programme for Prevention & Control of Zoonoses in the State/UT
2. Concerned Regional Reference Laboratories under Programme for Prevention & Control of Leptospirosis in the State/UTs
3. **M.G Rajamanickam** IAS, Director, Department of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt of Kerala
4. PS to Director NCDC, MoHFW, GoI
5. State Surveillance Officer, IDSP, Kerala

Annexure 1

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 tenderers
- 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 leptospires 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

डॉ. सुनीता शर्मा
Dr. Sunita Sharma
MD (Pathology)
स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशक
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES

भारत सरकार
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय
Government of India
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Directorate General of Health Services

D.O: PPCL/56/86/05/2025/COH/NCDC

Date: 27th May 2025

Dear

As you already aware, Leptospirosis disease is of significant public health concern in India responsible considerable mortality and morbidity caused by Leptospira bacteria.

2. It affects both humans and animals & is transmitted through the urine of infected animals, such as rats, mice, and other rodents.

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

4. 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 gaze the accurate burden of disease & appropriate response from public health authorities.

4. I would also like urge that the State officials prepare a contingent outbreak prevention plan for Leptospirosis depending upon eco-epidemiological analysis of Leptospirosis affected districts for previous years. In this regards 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 guidelines highlighted above, State is further requested 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.
- 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

Room No. 446-A, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi-110011
Tel. No.: 011-23061063, 23061438, email: dghs@nic.in

1. Avoid contact with potentially contaminated water sources, such as stagnant water, flooded areas and areas frequented by rats and other rodents.
2. Wear protective clothing, such as gloves and boots, when working or participating in activities that may involve contact with contaminated water or soil.
3. Maintain proper sanitation and hygiene practices, such as washing hands thoroughly with soap and water after potential exposure to contaminated environments.
4. Keep living areas clean and free of rodent. Seal any gaps or holes in building to prevent rodent entry.
5. If someone has pets, ensure their living areas are clean and rodent-free. Consider vaccinating pets against leptospirosis.
6. When travelling to areas with higher risk of leptospirosis, precautions need to be taken such as avoiding swimming in freshwater bodies as they rnay be contaminated.

It is requested to disseminate the advisory 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 guideline, we can safeguard the health and well-being of individuals and reduce the impact of Leptospirosis outbreaks to a great extent in this monsoon season.
Enclosed as above

Yours Sincerely

Dr. Sunita Sharma
DGHS, MoH&FW, GoI

To,

1. **Dr. T.S. Selvavinayagam,** Director Health Services, Directorate of Pub. Health and Preventive Medicine, Govt of Tamil Nadu.
2. **Dr. R. Shanthimalar, M.D., DA.,** Director Medical Education, Govt of Tamil Nadu
3. **Office** of Municipal Cooperation of Ariyalur, Chengalpattu, Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Kallakurichi, Kancheepuram Govt of Tamil Nadu
4. **Office** of Municipal Cooperation of Karur, Krishnagiri, Madurai, Mayiladuthurai, Nagapattinam, Kanniyakumari, Namakkal, Perambalur, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram Govt of Tamil Nadu
5. **Office** of Municipal Cooperation of Ranipet, Salem, Sivagangai, Tenkasi, Thanjavur, Theni, Thiruvallur, Thiruvarur, Thoothukudi, Trichirappalli, Govt of Tamil Nadu
6. **Office** of Municipal Cooperation of Thirunelveli, Tirupathur, Tiruppur, Tiruvannamalai, The Nilgiris, Vellore, Viluppuram, Virudhunagar, Govt of Tamil Nadu

Copy to,

1. Concerned Sentinel Surveillance Sites for Zoonoses under National One Health Programme for Prevention & Control of Zoonoses in the State/UT
2. Concerned Regional Reference Laboratories under Programme for Prevention & Control of Leptospirosis in the State/UTs
3. PS to Additional Secretary, Tmt M. Vijayalakshmi IAS. Department of Housing and Urban development, Tamil Nadu
4. PS to DGHS, MoH&FW, GoI
5. PS to Director NCDC, MoH&FW, GoI
6. State Surveillance Officer, Integrated Disease Surveillance Program, Tamil Nadu

Annexure 1

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 tenderers
- 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 leptospires 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

डॉ. सुनीता शर्मा
Dr. Sunita Sharma
MD (Pathology)
स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशक
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES

भारत सरकार
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय
Government of India
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Directorate General of Health Services

D.O: PPCL/56/86/05/2025/COH/NCDC **Date: 27th May 2025**

Dear

As you already aware, Leptospirosis disease is of significant public health concern in India responsible considerable mortality and morbidity caused by Leptospira bacteria.

2. It affects both humans and animals & is transmitted through the urine of infected animals, such as rats, mice, and other rodents.

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

4. 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 gaze the accurate burden of disease & appropriate response from public health authorities.

4. I would also like urge that the State officials prepare a contingent outbreak prevention plan for Leptospirosis depending upon eco-epidemiological analysis of Leptospirosis affected districts for previous years. In this regards 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 guidelines highlighted above, State is further requested 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.
- 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

Room No. 446-A, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi-110011
Tel. No.: 011-23061063, 23061438, email: dghs@nic.in

1. Avoid contact with potentially contaminated water sources, such as stagnant water, flooded areas and areas frequented by rats and other rodents.
2. Wear protective clothing, such as gloves and boots, when working or participating in activities that may involve contact with contaminated water or soil.
3. Maintain proper sanitation and hygiene practices, such as washing hands thoroughly with soap and water after potential exposure to contaminated environments.
4. Keep living areas clean and free of rodent. Seal any gaps or holes in building to prevent rodent entry.
5. If someone has pets, ensure their living areas are clean and rodent-free. Consider vaccinating pets against leptospirosis.
6. When travelling to areas with higher risk of leptospirosis, precautions need to be taken such as avoiding swimming in freshwater bodies as they rnay be contaminated.

It is requested to disseminate the advisory 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 guideline, we can safeguard the health and well-being of individuals and reduce the impact of Leptospirosis outbreaks to a great extent in this monsoon season.
Enclosed as above

Yours Sincerely

Dr. Sunita Sharma
DGHS, MoH&FW, GoI

To,

1. **Dr. Deepa Tyagi,** Director General Medical & Health, Department of Medical, Health & Family Welfare, Government of Uttar Pradesh
2. **Shruti Singh,** Director General, Medical Education, Directorate General Medical Education and Training, Government of Uttar Pradesh
3. **Office** of Municipal Cooperation of Allahabad, Gautam Budha Nagar, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh

Copy to,

1. Concerned Sentinel Surveillance Sites for Zoonoses under National One Health Programme for Prevention & Control of Zoonoses in the State/UT
2. Concerned Regional Reference Laboratories under Programme for Prevention & Control of Leptospirosis in the State/UTs
3. Sri Raghuvir, Deputy Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Planning, Government of Uttar Pradesh
4. PS to DGHS, MoH&FW, GoI
5. PS to Director NCDC, MoH&FW, GoI
6. State Surveillance Officer, Integrated Disease Surveillance Program, Uttar Pradesh

Annexure 1

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 tenderers
- 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 leptospires 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

डॉ. सुनीता शर्मा
Dr. Sunita Sharma
MD (Pathology)
स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशक
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES

भारत सरकार
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय
Government of India
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Directorate General of Health Services

D.O: PPCL/56/86/05/2025/COH/NCDC **Date: 27th May 202**

Dear

As you already aware, Leptospirosis disease is of significant public health concern in India responsible considerable mortality and morbidity caused by Leptospira bacteria.

2. It affects both humans and animals & is transmitted through the urine of infected animals, such as rats, mice, and other rodents.

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

4. 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 gaze the accurate burden of disease & appropriate response from public health authorities.

4. I would also like urge that the State officials prepare a contingent outbreak prevention plan for Leptospirosis depending upon eco-epidemiological analysis of Leptospirosis affected districts for previous years. In this regards 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 guidelines highlighted above, State is further requested 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.
- 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

Room No. 446-A, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi-110011
Tel. No.: 011-23061063, 23061438, email: dghs@nic.in

1. Avoid contact with potentially contaminated water sources, such as stagnant water, flooded areas and areas frequented by rats and other rodents.
2. Wear protective clothing, such as gloves and boots, when working or participating in activities that may involve contact with contaminated water or soil.
3. Maintain proper sanitation and hygiene practices, such as washing hands thoroughly with soap and water after potential exposure to contaminated environments.
4. Keep living areas clean and free of rodent. Seal any gaps or holes in building to prevent rodent entry.
5. If someone has pets, ensure their living areas are clean and rodent-free. Consider vaccinating pets against leptospirosis.
6. When travelling to areas with higher risk of leptospirosis, precautions need to be taken such as avoiding swimming in freshwater bodies as they rnay be contaminated.

It is requested to disseminate the advisory 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 guideline, we can safeguard the health and well-being of individuals and reduce the impact of Leptospirosis outbreaks to a great extent in this monsoon season.
Enclosed as above

Yours Sincerely

Dr. Sunita Sharma
DGHS, MoH&FW, GoI

To,

1. **Dr. Ajay Chakraborty,** Director of Health Services, Directorate of Health Services, Govt. of West Bengal
2. **Dr. Kaustav Nayek,** Director Medical Education, Govt. of West Bengal
3. **Office** of Municipal Corporation of Birbhum, Medinipur West, Alipurduar, Coochbehar, Maldah, Medinipur East, Nadia, Purba Bardhaman, Govt. of West Bengal

Copy to,

1. Concerned Sentinel Surveillance Sites for Zoonoses under National One Health Programme for Prevention & Control of Zoonoses in the State/UT
2. Concerned Regional Reference Laboratories under Programme for Prevention & Control of Leptospirosis in the State/UTs
3. Sri Hirakjyoti Majumder, WBCS(Exe.), Deputy Secretary, Department of Urban Development & Municipal Affairs, Govt. of West Bengal
4. PS to DGHS, MoH&FW, GoI
5. PS to Director NCDC, MoH&FW, GoI
6. State Surveillance Officer, Integrated Disease Surveillance Program, West Bengal

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 tenderers
- 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 leptospires 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