

PATIENTS WITH ACUTE MENINGEAL FORMS DIAGNOSED TO HAVE LEPTOSPIROSIS

Ana Straton, C. Straton, N. Beldiman

Center of Public Health, Iași

Between 1989-1994, 390 cases put in Moldavian infectious diseases hospitals and departments, were diagnosed with leptospirosis by the

microscopic agglutination test (M.A.T.) as well as with other clinical diagnoses: leptospirosis, respiratory viral disease, viral hepatitis, viral meningitis, iridocyclitis, febrile syndrome, septicemia, hepato-renal failure, acute enterocolitis, typhoid fever etc. Based on the clinical data and on laboratory investigations (performed in dynamics), in 38 (9,7%) of them leptospiral meningitis was confirmed (9,5% from urban and 10,1% from rural areas), prevailing males (10,8%) in comparison with the females (6,4%). The age of the patients ranged between 10 and 60 years old, 10-20 years old age groups (19 cases) being more often affected; 21-30 (11 cases) and 31-60 (8 cases). The patients with leptospiral meningitis belonged to a wide range of occupations: pupils (44,7%), farmers and animal breeders (18,4%), industrial workers (18,4%), workers of the meat industry and food department (13,2%) as well as other occupational categories (5,3%). In the etiology of the leptomeningites the following serotypes were involved: *L.icterohaemorrhagiae* (50%), *pomona* (26,3%), *grippityphosa* (7,9%), *wolffi* and *iași* (5,3% each), *borincana* and *canicola* (2,6% each). The highest frequency of the illness was recorded during the warm season (13,2%-31,6%) and is related intimately to the performing of the bathing, swimming etc., especially by young persons. The acquired results require a constant clinical and laboratory supervision on all cases with meningeal forms of unspecified etiology.