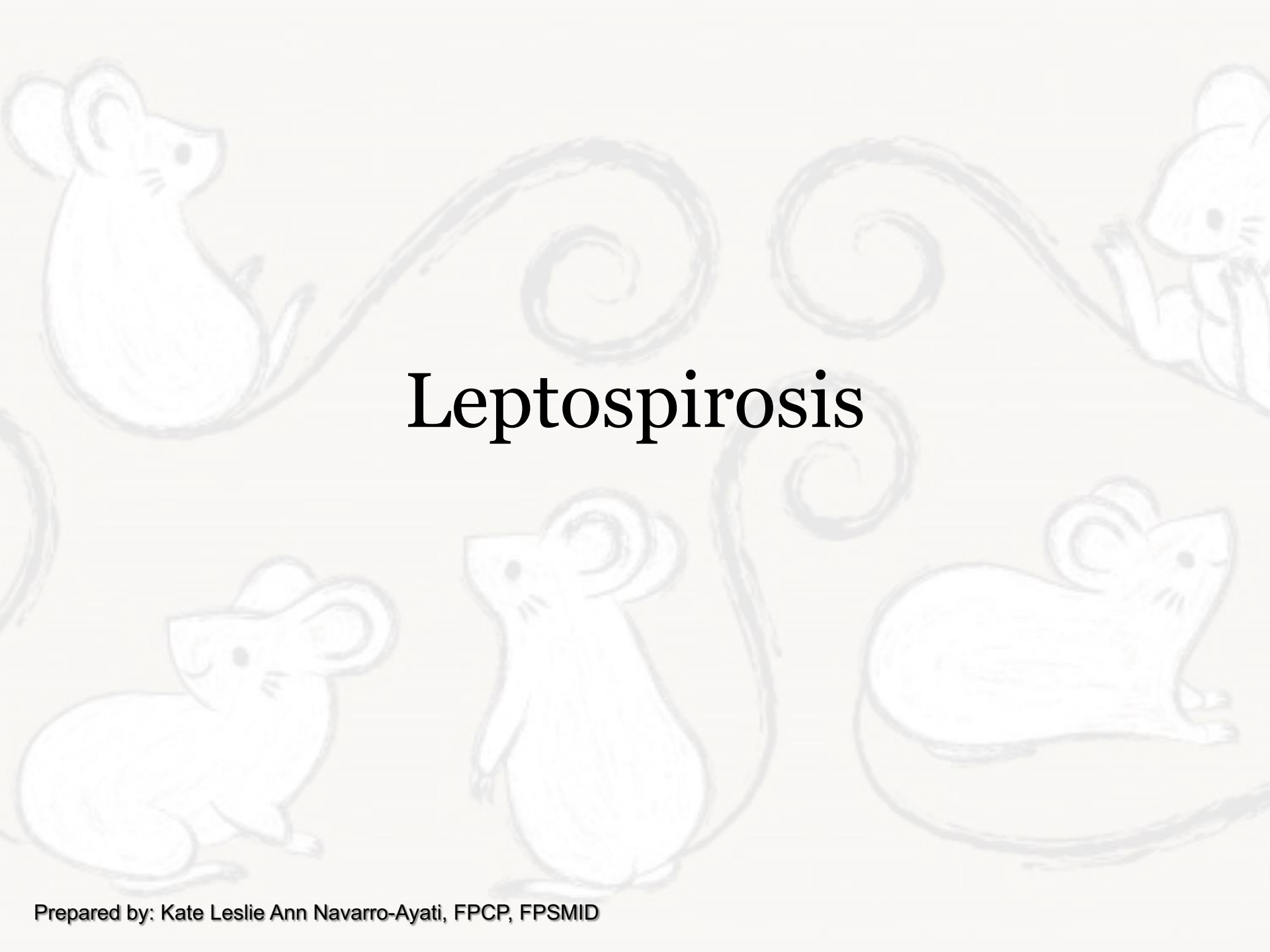
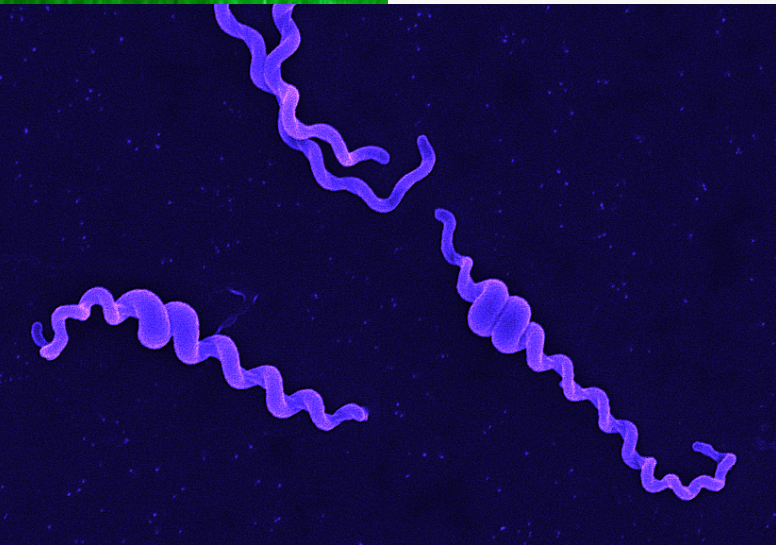


The background features a light beige color with faint, stylized illustrations of mice and swirling lines. There are five mice depicted in various poses: one in the top left, one in the top right, one in the bottom left, one in the bottom center, and one in the bottom right. The swirls are large, elegant, and light gray, framing the central text.

Leptospirosis

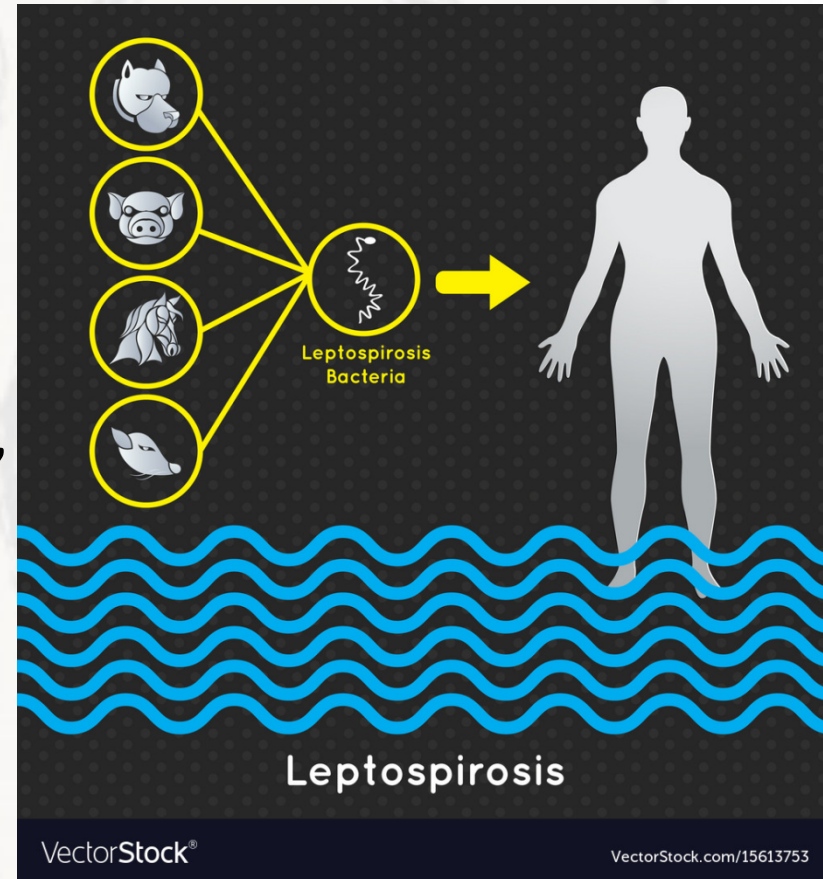
ANO ANG LEPTOSPIROSIS?

- Ito ay isang sakit dulot ng isang mikrobyo: *Leptospira*
- Naapektuhan nito ang mga tao at hayop



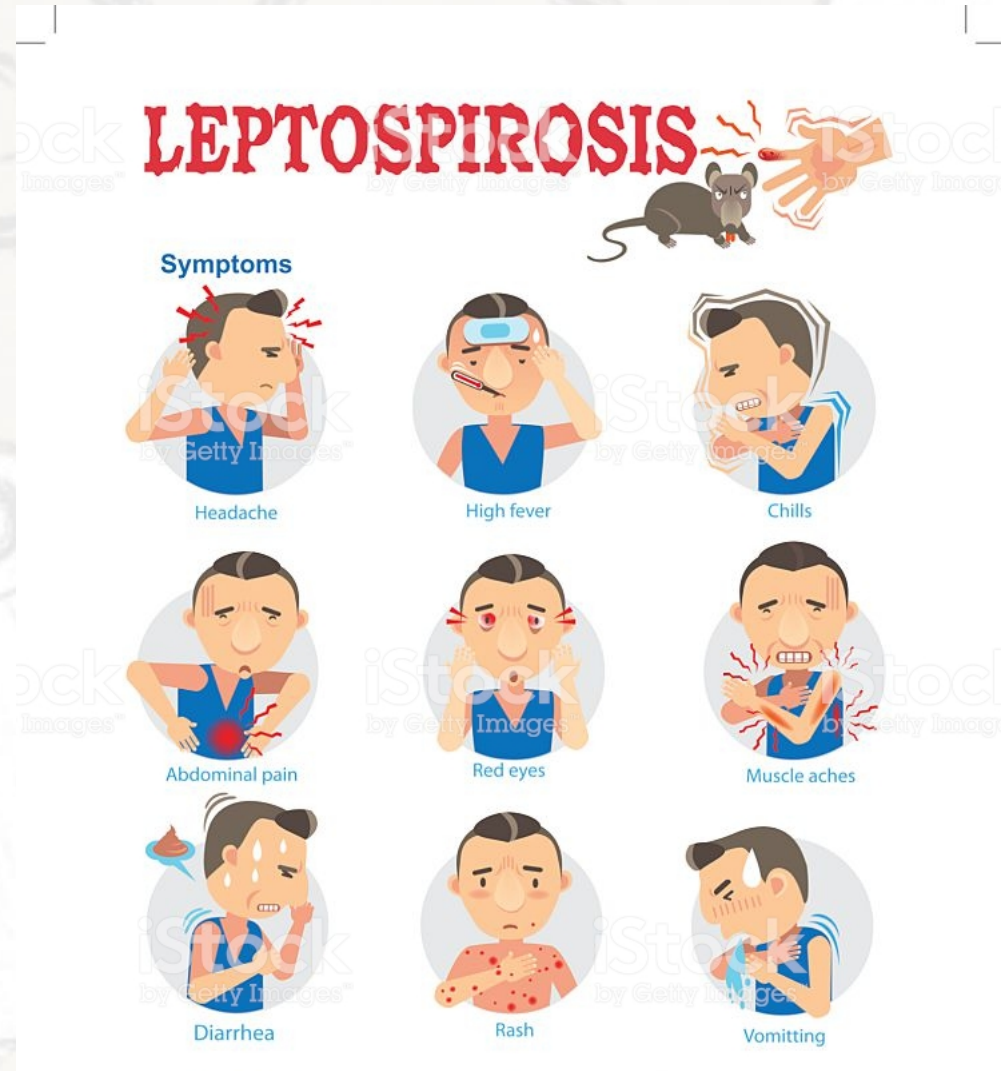
ANO ANG LEPTOSPIROSIS?

- Nakukuha natin ito kapag tayo ay na-expose sa kontaminadong tubig galing sa ihi ng apektadong hayop gaya ng baka, baboy, kabayo, aso, daga at iba pang mga hayop
- Pagkatapos ma-expose, puedeng magkaroon ng sakit ang pagkatapos ng 2-4 linggo.



Ano ang Leptospirosis?

- Leptospirosis ay may 2 phases:
 - Unang Phase
 - Lagnat, chills, sakit sa ulo, masakit ng katawan, pagsusuka or pagtatae
 - Puedeng gumaling ang pasyente



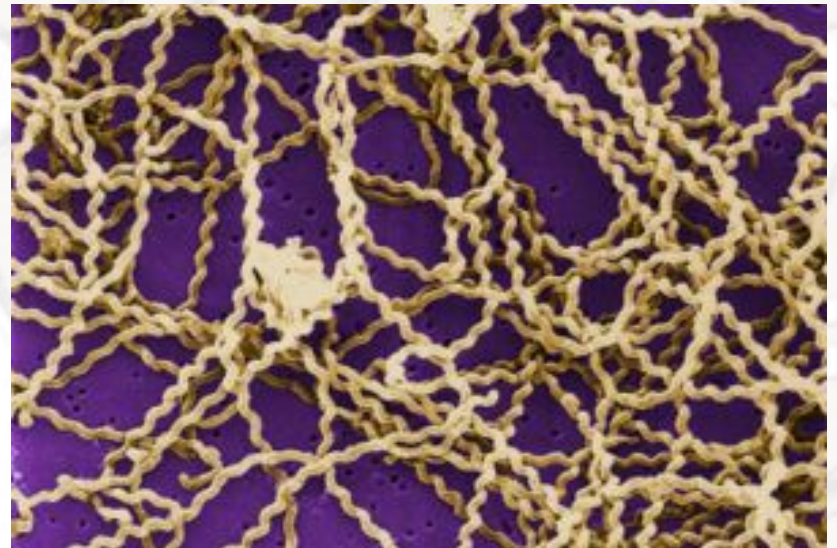
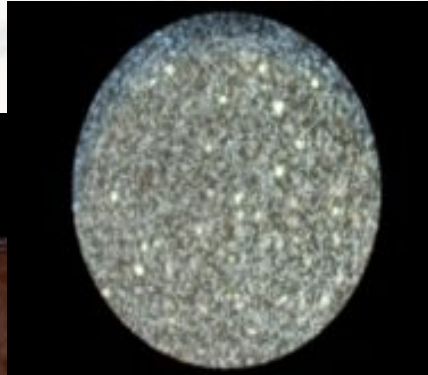
Ano ang Leptospirosis?

- Leptospirosis ay may 2 phases:
 - Second Phase
 - Mas malalang phase
 - Ang pasyente puedeng magkaroon ng meningitis, kidney failure or liver failure
 - Weil's disease
 - Malalang komplikasyon: kailanganin ang dialysis or mahirapan sa paghinga (ARDS)

What is Leptospirosis?

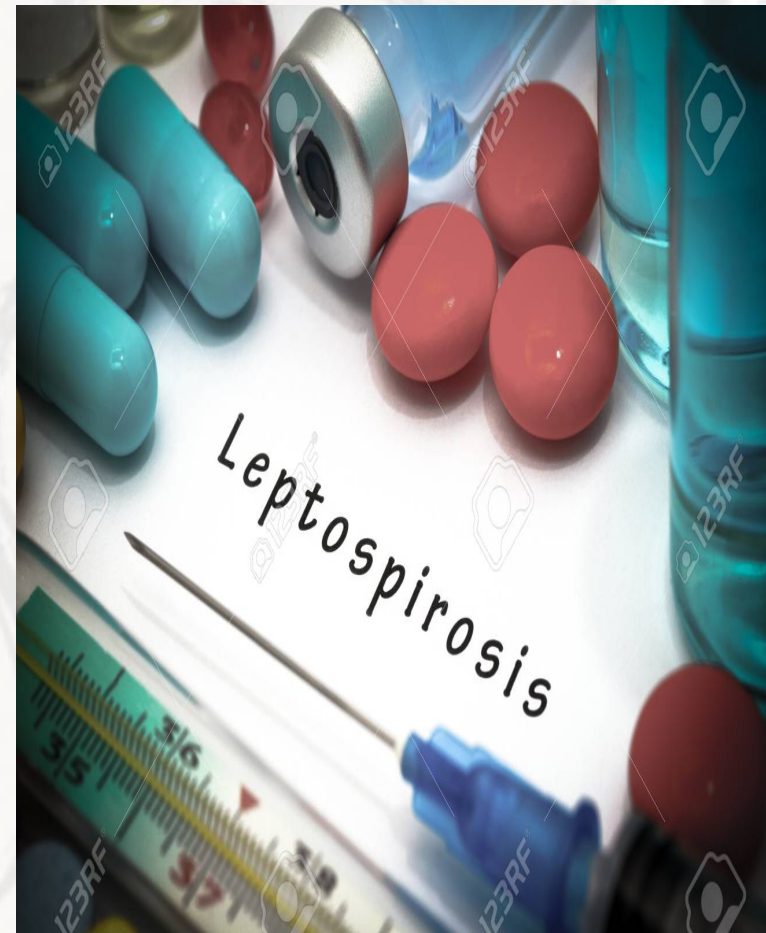


Leptospirosis in Philippine floods



Paano gamutin?

- Piedadeng magamot:
 - Penicillin
 - Doxycycline
 - Ceftriaxone
- Pag malala: piedadeng dagdagan ng steroids





Paano maiwasan?

- Iwasan ang mga lugar na puedeng pamuhayan ng mikrobyo: baha or mga stagnant na tubig
- Gumamit ng proteksyon gaya ng bota or gloves