

Abstract

Leptospirosis is an emerging zoonotic infection occurs worldwide with a higher incidence in tropical region like Sri Lanka. It is reported with two peaks yearly in association with paddy cultivation. Heavy rainfall and higher humidity increases the number of cases following exposure to flood water. The epidemiology of the disease is modified following changes of human behavior, animal husbandry and the climate. Leptospirosis is associated with significant problem to public health of Sri Lanka due to the high morbidity and mortality. Advantages of simple and rapid assays available for early diagnosis and appropriate initiation of antibiotic and supportive therapy without delay is essential to prevent serious complications. We report a 26 year old previously healthy gentleman admitted with fever for 3 days which was associated with vomiting, severe myalgia, arthralgia, yellowish discolouration of body and reduced urine output. He had a slow recovery following 2 weeks course of intravenous Ceftriaxone, Methyl Prednisolone pulse therapy and repeated plasmapheresis.