

<h1 id="firstHeading" style="color: Red; text-decoration: blink"

class="firstHeading">Leptospirosis</h1>

<p id="siteSub">From Wikipedia, the free

encyclopedia</p><strong>Leptospirosis</strong>

(also known as <strong>Weil's disease,

<strong>Weil's syndrome</strong>, <strong>canicola fever</strong>, <strong>canefield fever</strong>,

<strong>nanukayami fever</strong>, <strong>7-day fever</strong>, "Fort Bragg fever," and

"Pretibial fever is a bacterial <span class="mw-redirect">zoonotic</span> disease caused by

spirochaetes of the genus <em>Leptospira</em> that affects humans and a wide range of

animals, including mammals, birds, amphibians, and reptiles. It was first described by Adolf Weil

in 1886 when he reported an "acute infectious disease with enlargement of spleen, jaundice

and nephritis". <em>Leptospira</em> was first observed in 1907 from a <span

class="mw-redirect">post mortem</span> renal tissue slice<sup class="reference">.</sup>

<p>Though being recognised among the world's most common zoonoses, leptospirosis is a

relatively rare bacterial infection in humans. The infection is commonly transmitted to humans

by allowing water that has been contaminated by animal urine to come in contact with unhealed

breaks in the skin, eyes or with the mucous membranes. Outside of tropical areas, leptospirosis

cases have a relatively distinct seasonality with most of them occurring

August♦September/February♦March.</p>