

# The condition of leptospirosis in the city of Shaft

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**Abstract** Leptospirosis is a common zoonotic bacterial disease in humans and livestock with a global spread, the main source of disease are wild rodents and animals that shed leptospiras in their urine. The disease occurs in humans and in all domestic and wild mammals. The most important complications in sheep are abortion and pyelonephritis. The aim of this study was to determine the seroprevalence of leptospirosis in some sheep and their owners in Shaft and to identify the dominant serotypes of *Leptospira* in the studied animals and their owners. **Materials and Methods:** 100 blood samples were collected randomly 10 herds of sheep ( 10 sheep of each herd) and owners of herds in Shaft city using sterile syringe. After serum isolation blood samples, a microscopic agglutination test (MAT) was performed using 5 live serotypes of leptospira interrogans including Pomona, Icterohaemorrhagiae, Canicola, Hardjo and Grippotyphosa on serum samples. The results were analyzed using SPSS 16 software. **Results:** The results of this study showed that 16(16%) serum samples had a positive reaction against one or more serotypes with titre  $\geq 1 / 100$ . The highest anti-leptospira antibody titre was 1.1600. The most prevalent *Leptospira* serovar was Pomona (93.7%), and none of the serum samples were seropositive for serotypes of *Icterohaemorrhagiae* and *Canicola*. None of the livestock owners showed seropositive reaction. **Conclusion:** The high titre of antibody in some serum samples in one sampling indicates a case of leptospirosis and urinary excretion of the bacteria is a serious risk of contamination of the other animals in the region.

**Keywords :** Keywords: Leptospirosis, MAT, sheep, shaft

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