

LEPTOSPIROSIS IN AMERICAN SAMOA

**Knowledge is the Key to
Prevention and Good Health**



Information in the brochure was provided by the Center for Disease Control website at :

http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dbmd/diseaseinfo/leptospirosis_g.htm

Information provided in this brochure is not intended as a substitute for consultation with a health-care provider. If you have questions about leptospirosis, please contact the LBJ Tropical Medical Center at 633-2662, or the American Samoa Department of Health at 633-4606. This brochure was created by the Interagency Piggery Management Council, and published by the American Samoa Community College, with funding from the USDA-CSREES Farm Safety Program.



Swine Husbandry in American Samoa



In American Samoa, pigs are raised in small pens commonly located along stream banks or wetlands. Pig waste is discharged directly to these bodies of water.

Not only can this degrade water quality, but it also poses serious public health risks. One of the most dangerous infectious diseases that can be contracted from contaminated water, and from the piggery itself, is **leptospirosis**.

What is leptospirosis?

Leptospirosis is a bacterial disease transmitted to humans from animals (pigs, cattle, horses, dogs, and rodents).

People become infected through contact with contaminated urine, water, or soil. The bacteria enter the body through skin or mucous membranes (eyes, nose, or mouth), especially if the skin is broken from a cut or scratch. Drinking contaminated water can also cause infection.

Symptoms can occur as early as 2 days or up to 4 weeks after exposure. They include:

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| Severe headache | Fever |
| Vomiting | Red Eyes |
| Chills | Muscle aches |
| Abdominal pain | Diarrhea |
| Rash | |

More severe symptoms include:

- Kidney damage**
- Liver failure**
- Jaundice (yellow skin and eyes)**
- Respiratory distress**

In rare cases death can occur.

Protect Your Family Prevent Leptospirosis

If you own a piggery, make sure you properly dispose of the pig waste. Contact NRCS at 633-1031 or Land Grant at 699-1394 for more information.

Wear protective clothing (gloves and boots), and thoroughly clean yourself after working with pigs or in your piggery.

Do not swim or bathe in water that might be contaminated with animal waste.

Vaccinate your pets against leptospirosis.

For more information, contact the Veterinary Clinic at the Department of Agriculture at 699-9445.

Seek medical attention should you feel any of these symptoms. Leptospirosis can be treated with antibiotics.



LEPTOSPIROSIS

i Totonu o Amerika Samoa

O le "Malamalama Lelei" o le auala lea I puipuiga ma le soifua maloloina



O nei faamaumauga uma sa mafaia ona aumaia i totonu o le Vaega o lo'o Galulue i le Puipuia o Faama'i (CDC): http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dbmd/diseaseinfo/leptospirosis_g.htm

O nei fa'amaumauga uma e le'o suia pe taofia ai se talanoaga po'o se fesoasoani mai se foma'i. Faafesoota'i le LBJ Tropical Medical Center i le 633-2662, po'o le Vaega Soifua Maloloina i le 633-4606. O lenei fa'amaumauga sa tu'u faatasia i le Interagency Piggery Management Council, ma lolomia e le Kolisi Tuufaatasi o Amerika Samoa—Vaega o Laufanua ma Atina'e i le polokolama o le Saogalemu o Faifa'atoga.



O le Tausiga Sa'o o Mea Tuaolo i Amerika Samoa



O le leptospirosis.

le tausi mea tuaolo i a tu i autafa o vaitafe i o mea tuaolo ua tafe O lea tulaga, e le gata suavai ae fa'apea fo'i maloloina. O se tasi o a maua mai i saipua'a

O le a le leptospirosis?

O le leptospirosis o se fa'ama'i siana lea e pepesi mai meaola e pei o (pua'a, povi, solofanua, maile ma isumu) i tagata.

E a'afia tagata pe a paia feau-vai o pua'a, suavai po'o palapala ua pisia. E ulu le siana i le totonu o le tino e ala lea i le pa'u po'o mata, isu ma le gutu ae maise lava pe a iai se maosia po'o se lavaea i so'o se mea o lou pa'u. O le taumafaina fo'i o le vai pisia e mafai ona e afaina ai i le faama'i.

O auga o le faama'i e mafai ona iloa pe a ma le 2 aso i le 4 vaiaso mai le timi na fa'atoa pisia ai se tasi. E aofia ai:

- Niniva o le Ulu Fiva
- Pua'i Mumu mata
- Ma'alili Musele gagase
- Tiga puimanava (manava)
- Manava tata Mafuga le pa'u

O isi auga mata'utia e aofai ai:

- Leaga fatuma'a
- Ate vaivai
- Sasama mata ma le pa'u
- Faigata ona manava

E seasea ona tupu ae mafai ona maliu ai se tasi i lea fa'ama'i.

Ala e puipui ai lou aiga

Afai e iai sau sai pua'a, ia sa'o le auala e lafao'ai ai otaota. Fa'afeso'ota'i le NRCS i le 633-1031 po'o Land Grant i le 699-1394 mo nisi fa'amatalaga.

Aua le ta'e'ele i vai e lata i le mea o lo'o iai sai pua'a.

Ia fa'aaoga ofu puipuia (totigi lima ma se'evae) ma ia ta'ele mama pe a uma ona e galue i totonu o lau sai pua'a.

Ia fai tui puipuia o au fagafao. Faafesoota'i le Foma'i Manu i le Ofisa Faatoaga i le 699-9445.

Saili ni togafiti pe a e maua i auga o le leptospirosis. E mafai e foma'i ona avatu fualaau e fofo ai lea fa'ama'i.

