



January						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	
January 11 - Poya Day / January 15 - Thai Pongal Day						

Harvesting season begins.
Farmers as well as family
members engage in paddy field work

2020



Risk of *Leptospirosis* is more, if there is rain during the harvesting period.

Leptospirosis in Monaragala district (Source : Epidemiology Unit)												
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2018	56	16	22	35	37	31	14	13	11	16	101	70
2017	13	10	16	10	04	29	10	09	14	05	16	71
2016	63	16	28	23	05	05	13	02	04	02	02	12
2015	53	09	21	27	10	05	09	01	02	03	15	50

February

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

February 4 - National Independence Day / February 9 - Poya Day / February 21 - Maha Shivarathri Day

After the harvesting period,
the paddy field left abandoned
for some time. Children will play
in deserted paddy fields

2020



Typically Leptospirosis presents in four broad clinical categories:

- (i) A viral fever-like illness characterized by fever, headache and myalgia (Most common);
- (ii) Weil's syndrome characterized by jaundice, renal failure, haemorrhage and myocarditis with arrhythmias;
- (iii) Meningitis/meningo-encephalitis;
- (iv) Pulmonary haemorrhage with respiratory failure.

March

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

March 9 - Poya Day

Before the beginning of the New Year season, farmers prepare the land for the oncoming Yala cultivation season

2020



Risk of Leptospirosis is high when farmers clear the paddy field area and prepare the land for cultivation as it may be rodent infested and having stagnant water. Therefore pre-exposure chemoprophylaxis with Doxycycline 200mg once a week is recommended for well recognized high risk groups such as farmers.

April						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		
April 8 - Poya Day / April 10 - Good Friday / April 12 - Easter Sunday / April 13 & 14 - Sinhala & Tamil New Year						

members and villagers

members and villagers



May						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	May 1 - May Day/ May 7 & 8 - Vesak Poya Day / May 24 Ramazan Day					

Farmers are busy with
controlling weeds, insects and
other plant diseases



A wide variety of animal species, primarily mammals, may serve as sources of human infection such as,

- (1) Small mammal species, notably feral and peridomestic rodents (rats, mice, voles, etc.) and insectivores (shrews and hedgehogs);
- (2) Domestic animals (cattle, pigs, dogs, more rarely sheep, goats, horses and buffaloes).

June						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				
June 6 - Poya Day						

On and off water management
will be done by farmers
throughout this period

2020



Leptospire can gain entry into humans through cuts and abrasions in the skin, through intact mucous membranes (nose, mouth, eyes) and through waterlogged skin. They may occasionally enter the human body via the inhalation of droplets of urine or via drinking-water.

July						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
			1	2	3	4
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12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	
July 5 - Poya Day / July 31 Hajj Festival Day						

Harvesting for "Yala" season
will begin. During this period

2020

people other than farmers also
will engage in harvesting



High risk occupations for Leptospirosis - paddy farming, construction work, gem mining, sand mining, working in

Contact with potentially contaminated water such as cleaning drains/wells, bathing and washing in small water streams, rivers and lakes, flood water and recreational activities

Contact with animals or animal tissues - animal handlers, veterinarians, butchers, abattoir workers

August

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August 3 - Poya Day



September						
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13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			
September 2 - Poya Day						

will involve including family

2020



Routine notification process should be continued as being practiced. Early notification of Leptospirosis and investigations are essential particularly to forecast outbreaks and take early interventions.

October						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
October 2 Poya Day / October 29 - Holy Prophets Birth Day						

As the paddy grows, control of weeds and insects will be done mostly by the farmers themselves

2020



Leptospirosis can have a markedly varied clinical course. The incubation period is usually 5 – 14 days following exposure. Clinical features include fever, headache and myalgia.

November

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

November 14 - Deepavali Day / November 30 - Poya Day

North-East Monsoon begins.
On and off water management will
be done by the farmers



Surveillance is a key strategy in Leptospirosis control by generating essential epidemiological information, determining the incidence and distribution of the disease and their implications for effective public health strategies.

December						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		
December 25 - Christmas Day / December 30 - Poya Day						