



## **An Additional Case of Leptospirosis in a Harbor Seal**

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## LETTER TO THE EDITOR . . .

### An Additional Case of Leptospirosis in a Harbor Seal

Stamper et al. (1998) reported the first recognized cases of leptospirosis in phocids. In the two harbor seals (*Phoca vitulina*) that were the subjects of that report, infection was believed to have taken place in a rehabilitation center. We report an additional case of leptospirosis in a stranded harbor seal presented to a rehabilitation center; however, in this case, there is strong evidence that infection occurred in the natural environment.

An approximately 7-mo-old, 16 kg, 92 cm female harbor seal (AFIP # 26155116), was found stranded at Cowell's Beach (Santa Cruz County, California, USA; 37°8'N, 122°20'W) on 8 January 1998. The seal was in respiratory distress, had dried mucous membranes, and did not move when approached or touched on the beach. It was transported to a marine mammal rehabilitation center where it died within 5 hr after arrival.

Necropsy findings included a blubber layer thickness over the sternum of only 12 mm indicating poor nutritional status and multifocal congestion of the lungs with severe interstitial edema. Histologically, there was severe tubulointerstitial nephritis with multifocal tubular ectasia and necrosis. Numerous lymphocytes and plasma cells expanded the interstitium and neutrophils were present in tubular lumens. The Warthin-Starry method demonstrated myriad intratubular argyrophilic spirochetal bacteria, morphologically consistent with *Leptospira interrogans* (Luna, 1968). Leptospirosis was considered the cause of death.

Leptospirosis is typically acquired through contact of the organism with mucous membranes or abraded skin. Four to 10 days after entering the host, a bacteremia develops lasting from several hours to days during which the organisms are distributed to various organs including the kidneys. There, the leptospire migrate through the interstitium, localize in tu-

bules, multiply, and eventually are shed in the urine (Thiermann, 1984; Prescott, 1993).

The 4 to 10 day interval between exposure and bacteremia indicates that the seal, having died within 5 hr of arrival at the rehabilitation center, was infected prior to arrival. Furthermore, the lymphocytes and plasma cells in the renal interstitium are characteristic of an inflammatory reaction of at least several days duration (Slauson and Cooper, 1990).

These findings provide strong evidence that leptospirosis affects free-living harbor seals in addition to those in captivity.

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