CONCLUSION
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Leptospirosis is an important problem of public health importance in India. Early and correct diagnosis of Leptospirosis is necessary to initiate early therapy and to implement control measures. So there is a need for the diagnostic laboratories to be equipped with tests that are rapid, dependable, accessible to the clinician and patient. In this study, the number of positives detected was highest by DFM and Fontana’s stain, followed by MSAT and MAT and PCR. PCR has detected 9 cases not detected by any other diagnostic test. Hence it is recommended to include a molecular diagnostic test which will facilitate the early and accurate diagnosis of Leptospirosis. IgM ELISA was the least sensitive of all the tests, but it is a procedure routinely performed in most diagnostic Microbiology Laboratories. More positives were detected when a combination of two diagnostic tests were used, such as DFM and MSAT/ MAT or DFM and PCR. The number of positives detected increased further on using a combination of three diagnostic tests such as DFM, MAT and PCR. Therefore it is recommended that a combination of diagnostic tests employing different principles be used to diagnose Leptospirosis as this will help to detect more cases and enable the early initiation of appropriate treatment.