Dear Editor

Leptospirosis is an important zoonotic leptospiral infection. This infection is common and endemic in several tropical countries. The patients with leptospirosis usually have high fever and other systematic clinical problems such as renal failure and jaundice. The colorectal manifestation of leptospirosis is possible but has sparsely been mentioned. Sometimes, the colorectal presentation of leptospirosis might be missed or incorrectly diagnosed. The good example is the misdiagnosis of leptospirosis as colon cancer (1). Colon ulcers might be detected via colonoscopy (1). The pathogenesis is according to the colonic spirochetosis pathological process. Direct colonic involvement might be shown by histological studies. Indeed, gastrointestinal symptoms including diarrhea are observable in cases with leptospirosis (2). The patient might also have severe abdominal pain (2). In severe cases, an abdominal CT scan might reveal pancolitis (3). In fact, the colon might be an affected organ in leptospirosis. In rare cases, ischemia of the colon is observed (4, 5). In any case presenting with an atypical clinical problem, the colorectal manifestation of leptospirosis may present as a clinical problem. The practitioner should hence recognize and consider this disease in all patients presenting with gastrointestinal symptoms along with a history of visiting a tropical endemic area.

Conflict of Interests: None declared.

References