Jana Publication & Research

Concurrent Hepatitis A and Leptospirosis Co-Infection: A Case Report



E VRC27

Document Details

Submission ID

trn:oid:::2945:314188726

Submission Date

Sep 24, 2025, 10:08 AM GMT+5:30

Download Date

Sep 24, 2025, 10:10 AM GMT+5:30

File Name

IJAR-53987.pdf

File Size

643.4 KB

1 Page

375 Words

1,963 Characters



82% Overall Similarity

The combined total of all matches, including overlapping sources, for each database.

Filtered from the Report

- Bibliography
- Quoted Text

Match Groups

4 Not Cited or Quoted 82%

Matches with neither in-text citation nor quotation marks

0 Missing Quotations 0%

Matches that are still very similar to source material

0 Missing Citation 0%

Matches that have quotation marks, but no in-text citation

• 0 Cited and Quoted 0%

Matches with in-text citation present, but no quotation marks

Top Sources

0% 📕 Publications

0% __ Submitted works (Student Papers)





Match Groups

4 Not Cited or Quoted 82%

Matches with neither in-text citation nor quotation marks

91 0 Missing Quotations 0%

Matches that are still very similar to source material

0 Missing Citation 0%

Matches that have quotation marks, but no in-text citation

• 0 Cited and Quoted 0%

Matches with in-text citation present, but no quotation marks

Top Sources

0% 🔳 Publications

0% Submitted works (Student Papers)

Top Sources

The sources with the highest number of matches within the submission. Overlapping sources will not be displayed.



Internet

journals.lww.com

82%





A CASE REPORT ON HEPATITIS - A WITH LEPTOSPIROSIS CO INFECTION.

2 3

INTRODUCTION:Leptospirosis is a potentially fatal infection that requires a high index of suspicion for timely diagnosis and treatment, common insadan states. Diagnosis of leptospirosis can be particularly difficult in context of coexistent viral hepatitis. Assessment of epidemiologicrisk factors and serial serology testing were key in making this diagnosis. The immunologic consequence of the coexistence of these superinfections is discussed. It is likely that hepatitis A infection predisposed our patient's leptospirosis infection to progress. We present a case in which a concurrent resolving Hepatitis A virus infection was concomitantly diagnosed.

CASE DISCUSSION: A 21yr male presented with high gradefever and yellowish discolouration of eyes for 2 days associated with abdominal pain, which was more in epigastric and right hypochondrium. He also had non bilious vomiting 4-5 episode with H/O passing high coloured urine. There was no history of diarrhoea, hematuria, arthralgia. No H/O native medication, no comorbidities. He consumes alcoholocassionally past 2 years. On clinical examination patient had icterus with abnormal CBC and renal parameter, however his LFT showed a total bilirubin- 4.8 (D.B – 4.1, I.B – 0.7) with elevated enzyme of SGOT2755 and SGPT3584. ALP-169 & GGT-291. All culture reports were negative and HAV IgM(ELISA) positive (5.05 S/Co). His tropical fever work up showed Leptospira IgM(ELISA) positive. Patient was treated with Inj. Ceftriaxone 1gm IV twice daily and he was explained about personal hygiene measures which has to be followed as he was HAV positive. After a week oftreatment, his Liver enzymes dropped to SGOT-149 and SGPT-826. Test for Leptospira repeated after 2 weeks Leptospira IgG (ELISA) positive and IgM (ELISA) positive.

CONCLUSION: The association between infection with hepatitis A and leptospirosis has not been reported frequently in medical literature, despite the high prevalence of

infection rare presentation we should considering testing and workup for Hepatitis

these diseases in tropical regions with poor sanitary conditions. Even after co-

turnitin turnitin

co infection with leptospirosis.