

**DETECTION OF *Leptospira* spp. ANTIBODIES IN URBAN AND RURAL WORKERS OF
GARANHUNS, PERNAMBUCO**

*(DETECÇÃO DE ANTICORPOS ANTI-*Leptospira* spp. EM TRABALHADORES URBANOS E
RURALS DO MUNICÍPIO DE GARANHUNS, PERNAMBUCO)*

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Leptospirosis is an anthroponosis caused by bacteria of the genus *Leptospira* which can cause a febrile infectious disease with abrupt onset, which can present itself as light, or progress to a severe form, with 40% mortality rate. Considered an occupational risk disease, it can affect workers in cleaning and unclogging drains, street sweepers, garbage collectors, farmers, veterinarians, among other professionals (BRAZIL, 2009). The aim of this work was to determine the prevalence of *Leptospira* spp. antibodies in the workers of Garanhuns, Pernambuco due to the importance of this disease and the few studies that have been conducted in this state. Participants were urban and rural workers. In the urban area, samples were collected from 80 street sweepers and 8 recyclable waste pickers of a recycling association while in the rural area; samples were collected from 66 workers of the Sao Pedro district. The project was approved by the Research Ethics Committee (CEP) of Platform Brazil, under protocol CAAE 03798812.3.0000.5207. Serology was performed by microscopic agglutination test (MAT) using live antigens (BRAZIL, 2005), with a cutoff of 1:100. There was 5.19% (8/154) prevalence of *Leptospira* spp. antibodies, of which 62.5% in the urban area and 37.5% in rural areas. The most frequent serotypes were *Grippityphosa* (12.5%) and *Autumnalis* (12.5%) in rural and urban areas, respectively, while *Wolffi* (25%) and *Australis* (50%) were observed in both rural and urban areas. For titration of 1:100, the percentage was 62.5% (5/8), 1:200 was 25% (2/8) and 1:400 was 12.5% (1/8). This was the first study to report the presence of *Leptospira* spp. antibodies in human serum samples in Garanhuns. Therefore, prevention measures should be implemented by family health and health surveillance teams.

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