

An allergen called leptospirin was originally used on pigs in an intradermal test to diagnose leptospirosis. Comparative studies on human populations, pigs and cattle, equines and canines have shown a correlation between positive serologic reaction to leptospirosis and a positive intradermal test. In addition, the intradermal test may be positive even in the presence of strains of saprophyte leptospire such as *L. biflexa*. The test positive intradermal is objectified by erythema at the point of inoculation [59]. However, antibodies can be found in the blood following the injection of the allergen by up to 6 to 8 weeks after the intradermal test. For these reasons, the intradermal test is not used to diagnose leptospirosis infection