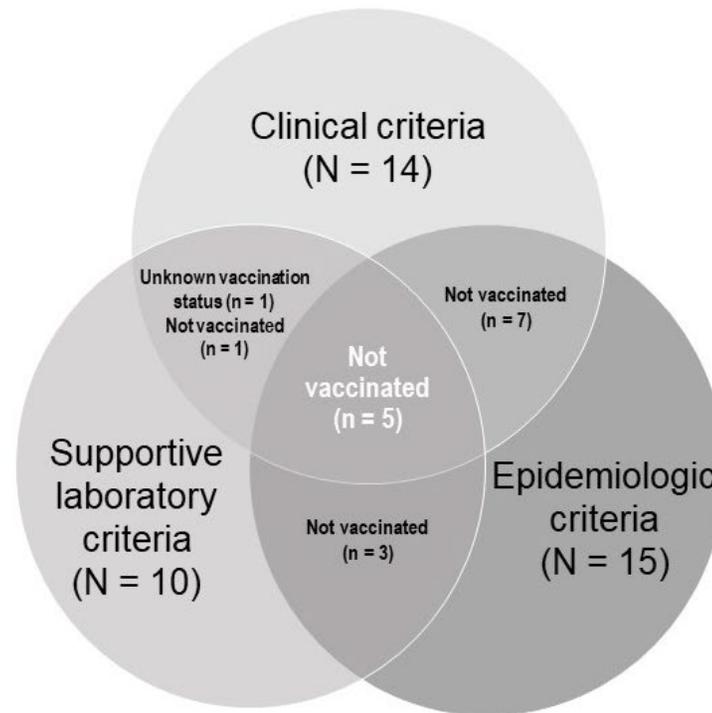


Supplementary Figure S1—Dogs classified as probable cases* of canine leptospirosis enumerated by supportive laboratory, clinical, and epidemiologic criteria of the outbreak case definition that were met†, and by leptospirosis vaccination status (n = 17) — Maricopa County, Arizona, 2016–2017.



* Probable case = met at least two of the following three criteria: clinical, supportive laboratory, or epidemiologic. Dogs that did not meet the clinical criteria were classified as probable cases only if they had never been vaccinated for leptospirosis.

† Supportive laboratory criteria were met if a dog had a supportive MAT titer ($\geq 1:200$ but $< 1:400$ in an unvaccinated dog; $\geq 1:400$ but $< 1:800$ in a dog with unknown vaccination status) or detection of combined IgM/IgG anti-*Leptospira* antibodies via RDT or ELISA in an unvaccinated dog or dog with unknown vaccination status. Clinical criteria were met if a dog had two or more non-specific clinical signs (fever [rectal temperature $\geq 103.0^{\circ}\text{F}$]; lethargy; inappetence or anorexia; vomiting, diarrhea, or abdominal pain; muscle or joint tenderness; chemosis or conjunctivitis; dyspnea, tachypnea, or cough) or one or more of the following clinical signs: acute renal failure or insufficiency (elevated creatinine with or without polyuria, polydipsia, oliguria, or anuria); icterus or elevated bilirubin; acutely elevated liver enzymes; uveitis; abortion; pulmonary hemorrhage or other unexplained bleeding). Epidemiologic criteria were met for housemates of a confirmed case (a positive PCR result from any clinical specimen or a confirmatory MAT titer [$\geq 1:400$ in unvaccinated dogs; $\geq 1:800$ in dogs with unknown vaccination status]), dogs who boarded or attended daycare at a location where a confirmed case had attended, or dogs whose owner reported that their dog had direct contact with a confirmed case.