HERPESVIRUS HOMINIS (Types 1 and 2)

ANIMAL GROUP AFFECTED	TRANS-MISSION	CLINICAL SIGNS	FATAL DISEASE ?	TREATMENT	PREVENTION & CONTROL
Pongidae, Hylobatidae, Cebidae, Callitrichidae Aotidae, Lemuridae, Scandentia.	Aerogenously, contact.	Mostly silent,occasional-ly recurrent labial herpes, coryza,conjuncti-vitis,salivation, ataxia,dermatitis ,death	Rarely in Pongidae, more often in sakis,Callitrichidae and tree shrews.	Nucleoside analogues, Trisodium phosphono-formate	*in houses* Avoidance of contact to people suffering from clinically apparent recurrent herpes; *in zoos* the same

Fact sheet compiled by	**Last update**
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Susceptible animal groups
PongIdae, Hylobatidae, Cebidae, Callitrichidae, Aotidae, Lemuridae, Scandentia.

Causative organism
Herpesvirus hominis types 1 and 2.. Indigenous *H.hominis* type 2-like alphaherpesvirus in wild living chimpanzees and gorillas

Zoonotic potential
So far, no retransmission to man has been reported.

Distribution
World – wide.

Transmission
Between human beings primarily aerogenously, transmission to nonhuman primates by direct contact to persons clinically affected by recurrent herpes simplex.

Incubation period
In children (gingivostomatitis) : 3 – 5 days.

Clinical symptoms
In man usually silent infections, occasionally recurrent herpes simplex, in perinatal infections fatal disease, in CNS-infections herpes-encephalitis;
In nonhuman primates species - specific differences were observed: in pongids and *Ateles* sp. the course is similar to human infections with occasional oral / pharyngeal ulcers, in *Hylobates* sp. CNS-symptoms (Ataxia, myoclonus, encephalitis) predominated, in *Aotus trivirgatus* a fatal disease characterized by coryza, ulcerative dermatitis, conjunctivitis, and incoordination resulted, which in *Pithecia pithecia* was accompanied by oral and perioral ulcerations. Infections of Callitrichids resulted in rapidly fatal perioral vesicles and ulcers, whereas in *Lemur catta* lethary, salivation, incoordination, debilitation and abortus were observed. Finally in tree shrews the virus caused conjunctivitis, keratitis and death.

Post mortem findings
In pongids and *Ateles* sp. vesicular lesions at arms, chest, legs, soles, and face, in neonatal infections focal myocardiac-, pulmonary-, hepatic-, splenic-, adrenal- or CNS-necroses with Cowdry type A intranuclear inclusion bodies. In *Hylobates* spp. excorations, vesicles or ulcers at labial commissures, nonsuppurative encephalitis. In *Aotus trivirgatus* focal necroses in all organs including the brain, in *Pithecia pithecia* and callitrichids oral and labial ulcerations and inclusion body encephalitis.

Diagnosis
Virology: immunoperoxidase, in situ hybridization,
Serology: neutralization, immunofluorescence.

Material required for laboratory analysis
Materials from vesicles or other lesions for virological tests, serum or whole blood for serology.

Relevant diagnostic laboratories

1. Local medical laboratories.
2. Konsiliarlaboratorium für HSV,VZV
   Klinikum der Friedrich Schiller Universität Jena
   Institut für Antivirale Chemotherapie
   Winzerlaer Straße 10
   07745 JENA
   Tel.: 03641 6573 00
   Fax: " " 01
   e-mail: peter.wutzler@med.uni-jena.de

Treatment

Nucleoside analogues or Trisodium phosphonoformate (see *H.simiae*), Acyclovir reported as non- effective in *Pithecia pithecia.*

Prevention and control in zoos

Restriction of people suffering from recurrent herpes simplex from contact with nonhuman primates

Suggested disinfectant for housing facilities

Lipid solvents, soap, UV-light, heat.

Notification

Guarantees required under EU Legislation

Guarantees required by EAZA Zoos

Measures required under the Animal Disease Surveillance Plan

Measures required for introducing animals from non-approved sources

Measures to be taken in case of disease outbreak or positive laboratory findings

Conditions for restoring disease-free status after an outbreak

Experts who may be consulted

1. Prof. Dr. P. Wutzler, Konsiliarlaboratorium Jena,
2. Frau Prof. Dr. I. Färber, " " ,
3. Dr-. A. Sauerbrei, " "

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