

CAMPYLOBACTERIASIS

ANIMAL GROUP AFFECTED	TRANSMISSION	CLINICAL SIGNS	FATAL DISEASE ?	TREATMENT	PREVENTION & CONTROL
All primate genera	Perorally	Secretory diarrhea, haemolytic anaemia	No	Volumen- and electrolyte substitution, Erythromycin, Tetracycline, Quinolones	<i>In houses</i> Good hygienic practices <i>in zoos</i> good hygienic practices

Fact sheet compiled by Manfred Brack, formerly German Primate Center, Göttingen / Germany.	Last update 22.11.2008
Susceptible animal groups All nonhuman primate genera.	
Causative organism <i>Campylobacter jejuni</i> , <i>C.coli</i> .	
Zoonotic potential Yes.	
Distribution World-wide.	
Transmission Perorally via contaminated food or water.	
Incubation period 2 – 10 days.	
Clinical symptoms Mostly asymptomatic, in mild disease secretory diarrhea, in severe infections mucohaemorrhagic diarrhea.	
Post mortem findings Thickened, turgid intestinal walls, serous exudation into the bowel lumen, in severe cases haemorrhagic-necrotic enteritis.	
Diagnosis Cultivation: <i>C.jejuni</i> and <i>C.coli</i> are microaerophilic and thermophilic, they require Skirrow's or Butzler's media and 40°C incubation temperature for <i>in vitro</i> cultivation. Storage at -70°C in thioglycolate medium. Confirmation by PCR or hybridization techniques. Serology: dot ELISA-tests.	
Material required for laboratory analysis Stool specimens, serum.	
OIE Reference Laboratories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Jaap Wagenaar Animal Sciences Group (ASG), Division of Infectious Diseases P.O. Box 65, 8200 AB Lelystad THE NETHERLANDS Tel: (31.320) 23.81.57 Fax: (31.320) 23.89.61 Email: j.wagenaar@uu.nl • Dr Jaap Wagenaar Faculty of Veterinary Medicine (FVM), Department of Infectious Diseases and Immunology P.O. Box 80.165, 3508 TD Utrecht THE NETHERLANDS Tel: (31.30) 253.12.42 Fax: (31.30) 253.31.99 Email: j.wagenaar@uu.nl 	



Relevant diagnostic laboratories <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Local medical laboratories.2. Konsiliarlaboratorium für Campylobacter/ Aeromonas Institut für Medizinische Mikrobiologie und Hygiene Klinikum der Universität Freiburg Hermann-Herder-Str. 11 D 79104 FREIBURG Tel.: 0761 203 6500 “ “ 6510 Fax: “ “ 6562 e-mail: Kistman@ukl.uni-Freiburg.de
Treatment <p>Usually self limiting, volumen and electrolyte substitution for support; Erythromycin, Tetracycline, Quinolone (Cave: increasing resistance to Quinolones (Nalidixic acid, norfloxacin, ciprofloxacin) in strains isolated from human patients!).Antibiotic resistance also to Kanamycin (mediated by a 14 kb plasmid obtained from phosphotransferase gene – apna – 7) and Aminoglycosides (Streptomycin, Spectinomycin (due to 6 – or 3”,9-aminoglycoside adenytransferases and phosphotransferases), Macrolides (Erythromycin, Azithromycin) (chromosomally mediated)</p>
Prevention and control in zoos <p>Good hygienic practices, proper heating of all meat-containing food.</p>
Suggested disinfectant for housing facilities
Notification <p>In Germany: Acute human infections by pathogenic Campylobacter have to be reported according ti § 7 Infektionsschutzgesetz.</p>
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 <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Prof. Dr. M. Kist, Konsiliarlaboratorium Freiburg.
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