

## ERYSIPELAS

<b>ANIMAL GROUP AFFECTED</b>	<b>TRANSMISSION</b>	<b>CLINICAL SIGNS</b>	<b>FATAL DISEASE ?</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>PREVENTION &amp; CONTROL</b>
Cebidae, Cercopithecidae, Prosimiaie	Direct or indirect contact	Depression, respiratory symptoms, peracute death	Yes	Ampicillin	<i>In houses</i> Vaccination  <i>in zoos</i> vaccination

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<b>Susceptible animal groups</b> Cebidae, Cercopithecidae, Prosimiaie.	
<b>Causative organism</b> <i>Erysipelothrix insidiosa (rhusiopathiae)</i> (Corynebacteriaceae) with 26 serotypes.	
<b>Zoonotic potential</b> Yes.	
<b>Distribution</b> World-wide.	
<b>Transmission</b> Direct or indirect contact. <i>E. insidiosa</i> infects naturally pigs, mice, birds, fish, etc. The agent can persist in the environment for long periods and survive in marine conditions. Transmission to nonhuman primates has been related to contact to avian species, especially raptors, or to contamination of climbing structures by bird droppings.	
<b>Incubation period</b> 5-6 days in experimentally infected mice.	
<b>Clinical symptoms</b> Depression, respiratory symptoms, peracute death. In man: erysipeloid, diffuse cutaneous forms, septicaemia and/or endocarditis.	
<b>Post mortem findings</b> Gastrointestinal haemorrhages, myocarditis, interstitial pneumonia, hepatomegaly, encephalitis.	
<b>Diagnosis</b> Cultivation, PCR, immunofluorescence. API Coryne system (bio Merieux).	
<b>Material required for laboratory analysis</b> Altered tissues or aspirates.	
<b>Relevant diagnostic laboratories</b> Local veterinary laboratories.	
<b>Treatment</b> Ampicillin (only temporary success!), penicillin, cephalosporins, clindamycin. Most strains are resistant to aminoglycosides, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, polymixins, streptomycin and sulfonamides.	
<b>Prevention and control in zoos</b> Vaccination with porcine <i>E. insidiosa</i> -vaccine.	
<b>Suggested disinfectant for housing facilities</b>	
<b>Notification</b>	
<b>Guarantees required under EU Legislation</b>	
<b>Guarantees required by EAZA Zoos</b>	



<b>Measures required under the Animal Disease Surveillance Plan</b>
<b>Measures required for introducing animals from non-approved sources</b>
<b>Measures to be taken in case of disease outbreak or positive laboratory findings</b>
<b>Conditions for restoring disease-free status after an outbreak</b>
<b>Contacts for further information</b>
<b>References</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Brack, M. 1987. Agents Transmissible from Simians to Man. Springer, Berlin, Germany.</li><li>2. Brack, M., S. Rensing, and T. J. Gatesman. 1999. <i>Erysipelothrix insidiosa</i> infection in callitrichids kept behind a barrier system. Infect. Dis. Rev. 1: 15-19.</li><li>3. Brooke, C. J., and T. V. Riley. 1999. <i>Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae</i>: Bacteriology, epidemiology and clinical manifestations of an occupational pathogen J. Med. Microbiol. 48: 789-799.</li><li>4. Schröder, H.-D. 1990. Zur Bedeutung von bakteriellen Zoonosen bei Wildtieren in Menschenhand. Verh. ber. Erkr. Zootiere 32: 165-179.</li></ol>