



SALMONELLOSIS

ANIMAL GROUP AFFECTED	TRANSMISSION	CLINICAL SIGNS	FATAL DISEASE ?	TREATMENT	PREVENTION & CONTROL
Most commonly in Prosimiae, Old World monkeys and apes, less frequently in New World monkeys	Perorally	Diarrhoea with or without fever, asymptomatic carrier stages	Rarely	Revision of diet, supportive volumen and electrolyte substitution, eventually antibiotics after antibiogram	<i>In houses</i> Strict hygiene, food correction <i>in zoos</i> strict hygiene, exclusion of raw chicken meat or eggs from the diet, no contact to infected animals, especially reptiles

Fact sheet compiled by Manfred Brack, formerly German Primate Center, Göttingen / Germany.	Last update November 2003
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Susceptible animal groups All nonhuman primates, especially those of Old World origin.	
Causative organism <i>Salmonella</i> spp. (> 1800 <i>Salmonella</i> spp!).	
Zoonotic potential Yes.	
Distribution World-wide.	
Transmission Perorally.	
Incubation period 8 – 48 hs.	
Clinical symptoms Diarrhoea with or without fever, occasionally vomiting, abortion or osteomyelitis. Subsequently asymptomatic carrier stages may develop.	
Post mortem findings In clinical disease: Necrotizing ileocolitis with fulminant acute, diffuse inflammatory infiltration of the propria and submucosa, crypt abscesses, multifocal endocarditis, hepatitis, subcutaneous abscesses. In carrier stages no lesions.	
Diagnosis Cultivation: Enrichment media: tetrathionate medium, selenite F-broth etc., Plating media: MacConkey agar, S –S agar, Drigalski agar etc., Slide- or tube agglutination, Enzyme- immunoassays, Immunofluorescence.	
Material required for laboratory analysis Fresh faeces.	
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Relevant diagnostic laboratories

1. Local veterinary or medical laboratories.
2. Nationales veterinärmedizinisches Referenzlabor für Salmonellen, Bundesinstitut für gesundheitlichen Verbraucherschutz, Postfach 330013, 14191 Berlin, Germany
Tel.: 030-84 12 0
Fax.: 030-84 12 33 74
3. Nationales Referenzzentrum für Salmonellen und andere bakterielle Enteritiserreger am Robert-Koch-Institut (Bereich Wernigerode),
FG 11 – Bakterielle Infektionen,
Burgstr. 3
D 38855 WERNIGERODE, Germany
Tel.: 039 – 679 – 206
Fax: “ “ 207
e-mail: tschaep@rki.de
4. Institut für Veterinär-Bakteriologie der Universität Bern, Länggass-Strasse 122, CH-3012 Bern, Switzerland

Treatment

Revision of the diet, elimination of accompanying parasites, supportive treatment (volumen- and electrolyte substitution). If necessary antibiotic treatment after preceding antibiograms. Antibiograms necessary because of increasing multiresistance of *Salmonella* spp.

Prevention and control in zoos

Rodent control, good hygienic practices, no feeding of raw chicken meat and eggs, separation of infected animals.

Suggested disinfectant for housing facilities**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**

Prof.Dr. H. Tschäpe, RKI, Wernigerode

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