

**LUNG MITES INFECTION**

<b>ANIMAL GROUP AFFECTED</b>	<b>TRANSMISSION</b>	<b>CLINICAL SIGNS</b>	<b>FATAL DISEASE ?</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>PREVENTION &amp; CONTROL</b>
Cercopithecidae, Pongidae	Oro-nasally	Cough, sneezing	No	Ivermectin	<i>In houses</i>  <i>in zoos</i> Hand rearing

<b>Fact sheet compiled by</b> Manfred Brack, formerly German Primate Center, Göttingen / Germany.	<b>Last update</b> March 2002
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<b>Susceptible animal groups</b> Cercopithecidae, Pongidae.	
<b>Causative organism</b> <i>Pneumonyssus simicola</i> .	
<b>Zoonotic potential</b> No.	
<b>Distribution</b> Africa, Asia, in captivity World- wide.	
<b>Transmission</b> Oro- nasal from mother to offspring.	
<b>Incubation period</b>	
<b>Clinical symptoms</b> Cough, bronchial spasms, sneezing.	
<b>Post mortem findings</b> 1 – 2 mm diameter yellowish- white nodules due to focal chronic endo- and peribronchiolitis. Histopathology: adult lung mites in bronchiectatic caverns, peribronchiolar and perivascular macrophages filled with yellow-brown pigment..	
<b>Diagnosis</b> Necropsy / Histopathology.	
<b>Material required for laboratory analysis</b> Lung tissues.	
<b>Relevant diagnostic laboratories</b> German Primate Center Kellnerweg 4 D 37077 Göttingen, Germany Phone: 49 (0)551 – 38510 Fax: 49 (0)551 – 3851227 e-mail: kaup@www.dpz.gwdg.de.	
<b>Treatment</b> Ivermectin ( 0.2 mg / kg).	
<b>Prevention and control in zoos</b> Early separation of infants from the mothers and hand-rearing.	
<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>Experts who may be consulted</b>
<b>References</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Brack, M., und W. Rietschel . 1986. Ivermectin zur Strongyloides fülleborni – Bekämpfung bei Rhesusaffen – Kurzmitteilung. Kleintierpraxis 31: 29.</li><li>2. Grzimek, B. 1951. Tod durch Lungenmilben bei einem Schimpansen. Zoolog. Gart. 18: 249.</li><li>3. Innes, J. R. M., and W. B. Hull. 1972. Endoparasites – lung mites. <i>In</i>: Fiennes, R. N. T. – W. (ed.) Pathology of Simian Primates. Part II. Karger, Basel. Pp 177 – 193.</li></ol>