

## TRYPANOSOMIASIS

ANIMAL GROUP AFFECTED	TRANSMISSION	CLINICAL SIGNS	FATAL DISEASE ?	TREATMENT	PREVENTION & CONTROL
Cebidae, Callitrichidae Reservoir hosts: opossums, Raccoons.	Via reduviid bugs	Cardiac diseases, In man also megacolon, megaesophagus (Chagas Disease)	Yes	Ketoconazole, Fexinidazole	<i>In houses</i> Insect control  <i>in zoos</i>

<b>Fact sheet compiled by</b> Manfred Brack, formerly German Primate Center, Göttingen/Germany.	<b>Last update</b> 22.11.2008
<b>Susceptible animal groups</b> Many mammalian species including man and nonhuman primates : <i>Saguinus</i> spp., <i>Leontopithecus rosalia</i> , <i>Callithrix</i> spp., <i>Saimiri</i> spp., <i>Cebus</i> spp., <i>Alouatta</i> spp., <i>Cacajao calvus</i> . In captivity spontaneous transmission to <i>Lemur catta</i> , and <i>Macaca silenus</i> . Reservoir hosts : <i>Didelphis albiventris</i> , <i>Procyon lotor</i> .	
<b>Causative organism</b> <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i> ( Zymodemes Z 1 – 12, genotypes I and II. Genotype II in <i>L. rosalia</i> . Genotype II/Z2 in domestic transmission cycles, genotype I/Z 1 and Z3 in sylvatic cycles.	
<b>Zoonotic potential</b> Yes	
<b>Distribution</b> South- and Central America, Southern USA	
<b>Transmission</b> Via reduviid bugs : <i>Triatoma</i> spp., <i>Rhodnius prolixus</i> , <i>Panstrongylus</i> spp., <i>Eratyrus</i> spp. In colonies possibly through trauma, blood – blood exposure, saliva, sexual transmission, contaminated juices.	
<b>Incubation period</b> In experimental infections 1-2 weeks (Prepatent period ( trypomastigotes) 60 days).	
<b>Clinical symptoms</b> In nonhuman primates often symptomless, in clinical cases electrocardiographic abnormalities: depressed T – wave amplitude, complete / incomplete atrioventricular block, increase in cardiac creatine kinase isoform. In man often megacolon or megaesophagus due to destruction of myenteric plexi.	
<b>Post mortem findings</b> Dilative cardiomyopathy.	
<b>Diagnosis</b> Blood smears (Giemsa staining) – caution: <i>T. rangeli</i> very similar morphology, differential diagnosis by complement lysis interaction using monoclonal antibodies. Xenodiagnosis using <i>Triatoma</i> spp., Cultivation on liver infusion tryptose medium. Indirect immunofluorescence, ELISA, enzyme electrophoresis, PCR, biochemistry	
<b>Material required for laboratory analysis</b> blood	
<b>OIE Reference Laboratory</b> • <b>Dr M. Desquesnes</b> CIRAD-EMVT Programme Santé animale, TA30/G Campus international de Baillarguet, 34398 Montpellier Cedex 5 FRANCE Tel: (33(0)4) 67.59.37.24 Fax: (33(0)4) 67.59.37.98 Email: <a href="mailto:marc.desquesnes@cirad.fr">marc.desquesnes@cirad.fr</a>	
<b>Treatment</b> Ketoconazole Fexinidazole	
<b>Prevention and control in zoos</b>	



<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>
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