

**Table 7: mycoses**

Disease	Pathogenic agent	Infectious for / observed in:		Symptoms	Detection / identification	Treatment	Source of infection / Prevention	
		lorisinae	other prosimians					Simians, humans; primates in general; other species
<i>Candida</i> -mycosis	<i>Candida albicans</i> , <i>Candida sp.</i>	In <i>Loris</i> : oral thrush (during handrearing); some <i>Candida albicans</i> detected in faeces of adult animals, but not considered as pathogenous <sup>15</sup>	In <i>E. mayottensis</i> (during handrearing) <sup>1</sup>	Most common endogenous mycosis in nonhuman primates <sup>2</sup> ; in humans <sup>5</sup>	Infection of the mucosa of the mouth (typical whitish-grey coating of tongue and oral mucosa: oral thrush), of the outer genitalia (discharge) and the digestive system <sup>5</sup> (weakness, bad breath, diarrhoea, exsiccosis <sup>2</sup> ). Infection of the skin (irregular red patches, itching). Infection of inner organs may occur <sup>5</sup> . Chronic infections with untypical symptoms (changes of body-weight, disturbed sleep) ?. Oral thrush: especially in babies; in primates during handrearing	In faeces, smears from the mucosa. In humans, <i>Candida</i> may occur in the intestine without being patho-genous; detection of antibodies may show an infection. Detection of <i>Candida</i> in blood samples makes immediate treatment necessary <sup>5</sup>	<i>Amphotericin B</i> ( <i>Ampho-Moronal</i> suspension). Taken orally: not toxic, but only against infections of the digestive system. 0,06 ml for an adult <i>Loris</i> , mixed into the milk pap, were readily eaten. <i>Nystatin</i> suspension, dripped into the oral cavity several times per day; in cases of unsuccessful treatment gamma globulin's <sup>2</sup> New: <i>Itraconazol</i> against organ mycoses, Duration of treatment one day? Diet without sugar and with little carbohydrates during treatment.	Spores abundant; in humans, <i>Candida</i> may occur in the intestine without being pathogenous. Infection usually due to immune deficiency, diabetes, after longer treatment with antibiotics which destroyed the intestinal flora. Combined treatment with antibiotics and <i>Amphotericin B</i> may prevent the latter infection.
<i>Dysbacteriosis</i> (lack of intestinal bacteria, too many fungi in the intestine)	Increased amounts of <i>Candida albicans</i> , <i>Candida sp.</i> <sup>15, 64</sup>	See table 4, organ problems, lesions, under "dysbacteriosis"						
Coccidioidomycosis (valley fever) <sup>2</sup>	<i>Coccidioides immitis</i> <sup>1,2</sup>		<i>C. immitis</i> in a <i>L. catta</i> <sup>1</sup>	In many primate species <sup>2</sup> , humans <sup>5</sup>	Systemic mycoses (infection of inner organs, mostly of the lungs) causing pneumonia, influenza- or tuberculosis-like symptoms, meningitis, ulcers, granulomas of the skin, other symptoms <sup>5</sup>	Detection of infectious agents <sup>2</sup>	<i>Amphotericin B</i> <sup>2</sup>	Usually infection of the lungs by inhaled spores, then spreading into other organs is possible <sup>5</sup>
Cryptococcosis, <i>Cryptococcus mycosis</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	<i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i> <sup>2</sup>		In <i>L. catta</i> , <i>E. macaco</i> , <i>Varecia</i> <sup>1</sup>	Cow, horse, dog, cat and humans	Cryptococcosis: infection of the lungs, later of other organs; meningitis, meningoencephalitis <sup>5</sup>	Detection of the infectious agent		
Dermatomycoses	<i>Microsporium canis</i> , <i>Trichophyton mentagrophytes</i> <sup>2</sup> , unspecified <sup>15, 34</sup> , unspecified <sup>32</sup>	3 cases in <i>Loris</i> (unspecified), in one case infection through a bite wound, one case possibly secondary to kidney disease <sup>15, 32, 34</sup>	In lemurs (n=2, unspecified) <sup>37</sup>	Frequent in monkeys kept as pets <sup>2</sup> ; in humans <sup>5</sup>	Alopecia (loss of hair in certain parts of the skin), clearly delimited, often circular <sup>2, 15</sup> ; one case in <i>Loris</i> in connection with secondary bacterial pyoderma and rhinitis <sup>32</sup>	Identification of infectious agent by culture <sup>2</sup>	<i>Ketoconazol</i> ( <i>Nizora</i> <sup>®</sup> ), 10 mg/kg per day for 14 days, then washing of the skin with Imaverol <sup>®</sup> , 5 times (intervals: 3-5 days) <sup>2</sup> . In lemurs: infections readily controlled by application of quarternary ammonia <sup>37</sup>	Prevention: in animals without symptoms in the same cage: 300 mg/kg Griseofulvin, given once; cage furnishing must be disinfected or removed <sup>2</sup>