

Table 7: viral infections

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				
Herpes viruses (many species known)								
Herpes viruses unidentified		In a colony of captive <i>Nycticebus coucang</i> , <i>N. pygmaeus</i> ⁶¹			In <i>Nycticebus coucang</i> , <i>N. pygmaeus</i> : chronic health problems (periodontal disease, oculonasal discharge), viruses found both in animals appearing healthy or showing clinical signs. At the International Wildlife Conservation Park, Herpes viruses in lymphocytes were found in an animal with lymphosarcoma who had a history of chronic intermittent upper respiratory tract infections and periodontal disease. The significance of Herpes viruses is not yet known ^{61, 65} . In <i>Macaca radiata</i> (n=40; 20 fatal): respiratory disease; 12 post-mortem dissections showed consolidation of the lungs with mottling and hemorrhagic foci, enlargement of the spleen with prominent follicles; liver rather firm, with mottling (greyish foci); no lesions of oral mucosa or tongue ⁶	Herpes viruses in lymphocytes ⁶¹	Aciclovir	Each known herpes virus has a different pattern of transmission; in natural hosts the disease may be subclinical, in aberrant hosts it is serious or fatal ³
Herpes simplex	<i>Herpesvirus hominis</i> (HSV-1; HSV-2)		<i>L. catta</i> ¹	Natural hosts: humans; fatal for gibbons, owl monkeys and tree shrews ³	In humans: common "fever blisters" ³ ; in <i>L. catta</i> (n=6): delayed (duration of disease: 7 months) to acute (duration: 1 day), but fatal in all cases; always severe weakness, in some cases salivation, abortion, disturbance of equilibrium, emaciation, lying ¹	Microscopically by demonstration of intranuclear inclusion bodies in cells from lesions ³	Aciclovir	Infection through droplets or infectious smears. Humans may be carriers without symptoms ⁵
Hepatitis (many forms known)								
Hepatitis A	Hepatitis A virus (HAV) ¹ , ⁵ , <i>Hepatitis epidemica</i> ⁵		<i>Galago senegalensis</i> (infected for research) ⁹	Humans ⁵ , marmosets ³ , ⁹ ; "various primates" ²	In animals: jaundice, fever, diarrhoe, rejecting of food, seizures, itching, weakness, green-brown urine; often fatal (Günther, pers. Comm.). In <i>Galago</i> : partly no signs of illness; several test and control animals died of endotoxic shock, believed to be caused by inoculation and bleeding. Dissection of a killed infected animal showed spotty necroses of liver cells and focal early necroses of myocardial fibres ⁹	Detection of HAV in faeces; antibodies in serum ⁵		Oral infection by faeces, dirty hands or objects ² . Often transmitted by water ⁹ . Active and passive vaccination in humans ⁵

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Other viral diseases								
Influenza	Influenza virus of humans; Coryza-, Rhino viruses ²		Viruses found in <i>L. catta</i> and <i>E. fulvus fulvus</i> ¹	In humans (influenza virus); coryza-, rhinoviruses (in primates) ²	In lemurs: no symptoms or only slightly increased temperature ¹ . In simians: symptoms of influenza (sneezing, coughing, conjunctivitis, rhinitis, increased body temperature, headache, depression); secondary infections may affect the respiratory organs ²		In case of secondary infections (pneumonia): <i>Eusaprim</i> for children (6-8 mg/kg <i>Trimethoprim</i>) or <i>Bidocef</i> for children or <i>Tetracyclin</i> ²	Infection by humans (aerosol infection by sneezing) and in experiments ¹
	Mengovirus		In <i>Hapalemur griseus</i> , experimentally in <i>E. fulvus ssp.</i> ; both cases fatal. Lemurs probably far more susceptible to mengo virus infections than simians ¹		In <i>Hapalemur griseus</i> , <i>E. fulvus ssp.</i> : immobility, death. Poliomyelitis (inflammation of the spinal cord) ¹			
Rabies	Rabies virus	No cases in prosimians known; risk that imported animals have been infected on local markets? (in countries where urban dogs may be infected)		Occurred in humans, rhesus and some new world monkeys ^{2, 3} .	Overexcitability, self-mutilation, inability to drink water, paralyses ²	Viruses in saliva, tears ⁵		Infection by bites, saliva of infected animals (carnivores, domestic animals) or by vaccination with live attenuated rabies vaccine. Killed vaccines may be used ^{2, 3} .
Yellow fever	Arboviruses		No viruses, but antibodies found in lemurs at Madagascar ¹	Old world monkeys: slight disease; new world monkeys: usually severe ²	Fever, weakness, recovery within 14 days or jaundice by liver necroses and death ²	Detection of viruses and of antibodies in serum ²		Infection by certain mosquitos; not infectious in other areas. Vaccination of animals from areas with yellow fever at least 9 days before transport ²