



RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS / CHIMPANZEE CORYZA AGENT

ANIMAL GROUP AFFECTED	TRANSMISSION	CLINICAL SIGNS	FATAL DISEASE ?	TREATMENT	PREVENTION & CONTROL
Chimpanzee Gorilla, Orangutan, Mangabey.	Aerogenously	Cough, sneezing, nasal discharge	Rarely in infants	Symptomatic	<i>In houses and zoos:</i> Avoidance of contacts between children and chimpanzees

Fact sheet compiled by Manfred Brack, formerly German Primate Center, Göttingen / Germany.	Last update 22.11.2008
Susceptible animal groups <i>Pan troglodytes., Gorilla gorilla, Pongo pygmaeus, Cercocebus torquatus</i>	
Causative organism Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) (family : Paramyxoviridae, Genus Pneumovirus, occurring in two antigenetic subgroups (A and B).	
Zoonotic potential Theoretically yes, but more common in man than in chimpanzees.	
Distribution World – wide in moderate climates.	
Transmission Aerogenously.	
Incubation period	
Clinical symptoms Coughing, sneezing, mucopurulent nasal discharge. In neonates and infants fatal pneumonias.	
Post mortem findings Bronchopneumonia.	
Diagnosis Virology : tissue culture (Syncytial cell formation); Serology : haemadsorption.	
Material required for laboratory analysis	
Relevant diagnostic laboratories Konsiliarlaboratorium für respiratorische Syncytialviren (RSV), Parainfluenzaviren, Institut für Medizinische Virologie der Universität Frankfurt/Main Paul Ehrlich Str. 40 D 60596 FRANKFURT/Main Tel.: 069 6301 5219 Fax: “ “ 6477 e-mail: h.w.doerr@em.uni-frankfurt.de	
Treatment	
Prevention and control in zoos	
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.W. Doerr, Konsiliarlaboratorium Frankfurt
References <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Brack, M. 1987. Agents Transmissible from Simians to Man. Springer, Berlin.2. Clarke, C. J., N. J. Watt, A. Meredith, N. McIntyre, and S. M. Burns. 1994. Respiratory syncytial virus – associated bronchopneumonia in a young chimpanzee. <i>J Comp. Pathol.</i> 110: 207 – 212.3. Hall, C. B., and J. T. McBride. 1991. Respiratory syncytial virus – from chimps with cold to condrums and cures. <i>N. Engl. J. Med.</i> 325: 57 – 58.4. Richardson – Wyatt, L. S., R. B. Belshe, W. T. London, D. L. Sly, E. Camargo, and R. M. Chanock. 1981. Respiratory syncytial virus antibodies in nonhuman primates and domestic animals. <i>Lab. Anim. Sci.</i> 31: 413 – 415.5. Soave, O. A., R. W. Emmons, and J. Ghumann. 1979. Suspected adenovirus or respiratory syncytial virus illness in a colony of chimpanzees. <i>Lab. Primate Newsl.</i> 18 (4) : 3 – 9.6. Swenson, B. 1999. Great ape neonatology. <i>In</i> : Fowler, M. E., and R. E. Miller (eds.). 1999. <i>Zoo & Wild Animal Medicine.</i> W. B. Saunders, Philadelphia. Pp. 382 – 387.7. Szentiks, C. A., S. Silinski, S. Speck, S. Köndgen, F. H. Leendertz, and G. Wibbelt (2008). Pneumonia due to human respiratory syncytial virus (HRSV) in a captive juvenile chimpanzee (<i>Pan troglodytes</i>). <i>Eur. Assoc. Zoo Wildl. Vet. Sci. Meet. Proc.</i> 7 : 17 – 18.8. Taylor, C. E., S. Morrow, M. Scott, B. Young, and G. L. Toms. 1989. Comparative virulence of respiratory syncytial virus subgroups A and B. <i>Lancet</i> 339: 777 – 778.9. Wang, L. F., and B. T. Eaton. 2001. Emerging paramyxoviruses. <i>Infect. Dis. Rev.</i> 3: 52 – 69.