



## TANAPOX (Yaba – like-, OrTeCa)- VIRUS

ANIMAL GROUP AFFECTED	TRANSMISSION	CLINICAL SIGNS	FATAL DISEASE ?	TREATMENT	PREVENTION & CONTROL
Macaques Man Red colobusses	Unknown	Cutaneous pseudotumors	No	None	<i>In houses</i> None  <i>in zoos</i>  none

<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> <i>Macaca mulatta, M.nemestrina, M.fuscata, Cynopithecus niger, Procolobus rufomitratu s tephrosceles.</i> 264 lab confirmed cases in man in northern Zaire between 1979 and 1985.	
<b>Causative organism</b> Unclassified poxvirus , related to, but different from Yaba – virus.	
<b>Zoonotic potential</b> Yes.	
<b>Distribution</b> Zaire.	
<b>Transmission</b> Unknown.	
<b>Incubation period</b> 4 – 5 days.	
<b>Clinical symptoms</b> In macaques : reddened papules (face, chest, perineum, anus), developing into flat, firm elevations, becoming umbilicated and crusted. Man: two-stage illness: 1. pre – eruptive stage: fever for 2 – 4 days; 2. eruptive stage: itching, macule formation, developing into dark papules, preferentially at the lower parts of the body.	
<b>Post mortem findings</b> Acanthosis and ballooning degeneration of prickly cells, eosinophilic cytoplasmic inclusion bodies.	
<b>Diagnosis</b> Virology: tissue culture; Serology: CF-, CFI tests, ELISA;neutralization (Cross reacting with Yaba – virus), real – time PCR	
<b>Material required for laboratory analysis</b> Skin lesions.	
<b>Relevant diagnostic laboratories</b>	
<b>Treatment</b> None.	
<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>
<b>References</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Brack, M. 1987. Agents Transmissible from Simians to Man. Springer, Berlin.</li><li>2. Goldberg, T. L., C. A. Chapman, K. Cameron, T. Saj, W. B. Karesh, N. D. Wolfe, S. W. Wong, M. E. Dubois, and M. K. Slifka (2008). Serologic evidence for novel poxvirus in endangered red colobus monkeys, western Uganda. <i>Emerg. Infect. Dis.</i> 14 : 801 – 803.</li><li>3. Jezek, Z., I. Arita, M. Szczeniowski, K. M. Paluku, K. Ruti, and J. H. Nakano. 1985. Human tanapox in Zaire : Clinical and epidemiological observations on cases confirmed by laboratory studies. <i>Bull. World Health Org.</i> 63: 1027 – 1035.</li><li>4. Knight, J. C., F. J. Novembre, D. R. Brown, C. S. Goldsmith, and J. J. Esposito : Studies on tanapox virus. <i>Virology</i> 172: 116 – 124.</li><li>5. Zimmermann, P., I. Thorsdsen, D. Frangoulidis, and H. Meyer. 2005. Real – time PCR assay for the detection of tanapox virus and yaba – like disease virus. <i>J. Virol. Meth.</i> 130 : 149 – 153.</li></ol>