

ADENOVIROSES

ANIMAL GROUP AFFECTED	TRANSMISSION	CLINICAL SIGNS	FATAL DISEASE ?	TREATMENT	PREVENTION & CONTROL
Cercopitheci- -dae, Pongidae, Scandentia	Probably contact (aerogenous)	Mostly asymptomatic, occasionally coughing, sneezing, nasal discharge. In newborns or immunosuppres- -sed animals fatal pneumonias; bloody diarrhea in necrotizing pancreatitis	Yes in newborns and immunodeficient animals	None	<i>In houses</i> <i>in zoos</i>

Fact sheet compiled by Manfred Brack, formerly German Primate Center, Göttingen / Germany.	Last update 22.11.2008
Susceptible animal groups Old World monkeys and apes, <i>Tupaia belangeri</i> . ; SIV-infected monkeys.	
Causative organism Adenoviruses : SV 1, 11, 15, 20, 23, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39 ; SA 7, V 340, Pan 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, CV 33, 68.	
Zoonotic potential None.	
Distribution In captive colonies World – wide.	
Transmission Probably contact (aerogenous).	
Incubation period	
Clinical symptoms Mostly none, occasionally coughing, sneezing, purulent nasal discharge, conjunctivitis. Fatal pneumonias particularly in newborn monkeys raised in incubators. In necrotizing pancreatitis : bloody diarrhea.	
Post mortem findings Inclusion body pneumonias, acute necrotizing pancreatitis, acute necrotizing hepatitis	
Diagnosis Virology : tissue culture, PCR, electron microscopy.	
Material required for laboratory analysis Tissues, serum.	
Relevant diagnostic laboratories 1. Virus Reference Laboratories, Inc. 7540 Louis Pasteur Road San Antonio. Tx , 78229, USA Tel.: (210) 614 – 7350 Fax: (210) 614 – 7355 2. Konsiliarlaboratorium für Adenoviren, Institut für Virologie der Medizinischen Hochschule Hannover Carl-Neuberg-Straße 1 D 30625 HANNOVER	



Tel.: 0511 532 4311
Fax: “ “ 8736
e-mail: ahei@virologie.mh-hannover.de

Treatment

None.

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****References**

1. Boyce, J. T., W. E. Giddens, jr, and M. Valerio. 1978. Simian adenoviral pneumonia. *Am. J. Pathol.* 91 : 259 – 276.
2. Chandler, F. W., C. S. Callaway, and S. R. Adams. 1974. Pancreatitis associated with an adenovirus in a rhesus monkey. *Vet. Pathol.* 11 : 165 – 171.
3. Chandler, F. W., and H. M. McClure. 1982. Adenoviral pancreatitis in rhesus monkeys : current knowledge. *Vet. Pathol.* 19 (Suppl. 7) : 171 – 180.
4. Martin, B. J., R. C. Dysko, and C. E. Chrisp. 1991. Pancreatitis associated with simian adenovirus – 23 in a rhesus monkey. *Lab. Anim. Sci.* 41 : 382 – 384.
5. McClure, H. M., F. W. Chandler, and J. C. Hierholzer. 1978. Necrotizing pancreatitis due to simian adenovirus type 31 in a rhesus monkey. *Arch. Pathol. Lab. Med.* 102 : 150 – 153.
6. Valerio, D. A. 1971. Colony management as applied to disease control with mention of some viral diseases. *Lab. Anim. Sci.* 21 : 1011 – 1014.
7. Zöller, M., K. Mätz-Rensing, and F.-J. Kaup. 2008. Adenoviral hepatitis in a SIV-infected rhesus monkey. *J. Med. Primatol.* 37 : 184 – 187.