

**PNEUMOCYSTOSIS**

| ANIMAL GROUP AFFECTED | TRANSMISSION | CLINICAL SIGNS | FATAL DISEASE ? | TREATMENT | PREVENTION & CONTROL |
|------------------------------|---------------------|--|--|------------------|--|
| All nonhuman primate genera | Aerogenously | Asymptomatic or dyspnea, anorexia, weight loss | Yes (in association with SIV-infections) | Trimethoprim | <i>In houses</i> <i>in zoos</i> |

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| Fact sheet compiled by Manfred Brack, formerly German Primate Center, Göttingen / Germany. | Last update September 2002 |
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| Susceptible animal groups All nonhuman primate genera. | |
| Causative organism <i>Pneumocystis carinii</i> . (Unculturable fungus between ascomycetes and basidiomycetes). | |
| Zoonotic potential Yes. | |
| Distribution World-wide. | |
| Transmission Aerogenously. | |
| Incubation period In experimentally infected nude rats > 8 weeks. | |
| Clinical symptoms Often asymptomatic, in severely infected monkeys dyspnea, anorexia, weight loss. | |
| Post mortem findings Petechial and ecchymotic pulmonary haemorrhages, extensive mononuclear or plasma cellular interstitial pneumonia. | |
| Diagnosis Histopathology (Methenamine-silver-staining (Grocott), Immunohistochemistry, PCR. | |
| Material required for laboratory analysis Pulmonary tissues. | |
| Relevant diagnostic laboratories | |
| Treatment Co-trimoxazole (trimethoprim): 15 mg / kg / day; dapsone. | |
| 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**

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