### HERPESVIRUS HOMINIS TYPES 1 AND 2

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<th>Animal Group(s) Affected</th>
<th>Transmission</th>
<th>Clinical Signs</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Prevention and Control</th>
<th>Zoonotic</th>
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<td>Predominantly affects humans but can cause disease in NHP: Aotidae, Callitrichidae, Cebidae, Hylobatidae, Lemuridae, Pongidae, Scandentia.</td>
<td>Direct contact or airborne</td>
<td>Mostly asymptomatic, but can result in recurrent rhinitis, labial herpes, lingual plaques/ulcers, rhinitis, nasal discharge, conjunctivitis, salivation, ataxia, ulcerative dermatitis, death</td>
<td>Fatal disease in Cebidae, Callitrichidae, and tree shrews.</td>
<td>Acyclovir, valacyclovir</td>
<td>Avoid contact with humans with active herpes lesions</td>
<td>Zooanthropoontic disease</td>
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**Fact Sheet compiled by:** Sam Rivera; updated by Jan Ramer  
**Sheet completed on:** 1 June 2011; updated 23 July 2013  
**Fact Sheet Reviewed by:** Sam Rivera; Kevin Brunner  
**Susceptible animal groups:** Aotidae, Callitrichidae, Cebidae, Hylobatidae, Lemuridae, Pongidae, Scandentia.  
**Causative organism:** Herpesvirus hominis types 1 and 2.  
**Zoonotic potential:** Zooanthroponotic disease  
**Distribution:** Worldwide  
**Incubation period:** In NHP: 2-14 days after experimental infection.  
**Clinical signs:** In great apes, oral and pharyngeal vesicles and ulcers, vesicles on the lips and nose, conjunctival lesions, pustules, vesicles and/or ulcerated lesions of the genitalia, listlessness, anorexia. Infant great apes: diarrhea, vomiting, dyspnea, vesicles, death. Other NHP: conjunctival, oral and cutaneous lesions (vesicles to ulcers), rhinitis, keratitis, weakness, depression, anorexia, excessive salivation, nasal discharge, myoclonus, ataxia, seizures. Peracute death has been seen in callitrichids.  
**Post mortem, gross, or histologic findings:** Multifocal vesicular and necrotizing dermatitis (face, arms, chest, legs), gingivitis and stomatitis, hepatomegaly with mottling, congestion or necrotic foci, splenomegaly with congestion, pulmonary edema, lymphadenopathy, ocular lesions (conjunctivitis, blepharitis, ulcers), adrenal enlargement, necrosis or hemorrhage, CNS lesions (edema, hemorrhage, focal softening and necrosis, congested meninges), multifocal meningoencephalitis (in gibbons) with multifocal nonsuppurative perivascular cuffing, necrosis, and gliosis and Cowdry type A intranuclear inclusions in spleen and liver.  
**Diagnosis:** Serology, virus isolation, PCR, in-situ hybridization, histopathology.  
**Material required for laboratory analysis:** Material from vesicles or other lesion, serum or whole blood.  
**Relevant diagnostic laboratories:**  
Pathogen Detection Laboratory  
California National Primate Research Center, Road 98 & Hutchison  
University of California  
Davis, California 95616
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Contact Information</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
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<tr>
<td>American Association of Zoo Veterinarians Infectious Disease Committee Manual 2013</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>BioReliance</td>
<td>Serology/PCR Laboratories</td>
<td>14920 Broschart Rd.</td>
<td>Rockville, Maryland 20850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virus Reference Laboratories, Inc.</td>
<td>7540 Louis Pasteur Road</td>
<td>San Antonio, Texas 78229</td>
<td>(877) 615-7275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoologix Inc.</td>
<td>9811 Owensmouth Avenue, Suite 4</td>
<td>Chatsworth, California 91311-3800</td>
<td>818-717-8880</td>
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**Treatment:** Acyclovir, valacyclovir.

**Prevention and control:** Avoid contact with humans with active herpes lesions. In owl monkeys, a modified live vaccine has been shown to be protective.

**Suggested disinfectant for housing facilities:** Lipid solvents, soap, UV-light, heat.

**Notification:** None at this time.

**Measures required under the Animal Disease Surveillance Plan:** None at this time.

**Measures required for introducing animals to infected animal:** Keep susceptible species away from known positive NHP.

**Conditions for restoring disease-free status after an outbreak:** Many NHP antibody-positive, latent infections possible, so exposure and disease free status is difficult.

**Experts who may be consulted:**
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### References: