**HERPESVIRUS HOMINIS (Types 1 and 2)**

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<th>ANIMAL GROUP AFFECTED</th>
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<td>Pongidae, Hylobatidae, Cebidae, Callitrichidae, Aotidae, Lemuridae, Scandentia.</td>
<td>Aerogenously, contact.</td>
<td>Mostly silent, occasional -ly recurrent labial herpes, coryza, conjunctivitis, salivation, ataxia, dermatitis, death</td>
<td>Rarely in Pongidae, more often in sakis, Callitrichidae and tree shrews.</td>
<td>Nucleoside analogues, Trisodium phosphonoformate</td>
<td>in houses Avoidance of contact to people suffering from clinically apparent recurrent herpes; in zoos the same</td>
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**Fact sheet compiled by**
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**Susceptible animal groups**
Pongidae, Hylobatidae, Cebidae, Callitrichidae, Aotidae, Lemuridae, Scandentia.

**Causative organism**
*Herpesvirus hominis* types 1 and 2. Indigenous *H. hominis* type 2-like alphaherpesvirus in wild living chimpanzees and gorillas

**Zoonotic potential**
So far, no retransmission to man has been reported.

**Distribution**
World – wide.

**Transmission**
Between human beings primarily aerogenously, transmission to nonhuman primates by direct contact to persons clinically affected by recurrent herpes simplex.

**Incubation period**
In children (gingivostomatitis) : 3 – 5 days.

**Clinical symptoms**
In man usually silent infections, occasionally recurrent herpes simplex, in perinatal infections fatal disease, in CNS-infections herpes-encephalitis;
In nonhuman primates species - specific differences were observed: in pongids and *Ateles* sp. the course is similar to human infections with occasional oral / pharyngeal ulcers, in *Hylobates* sp. CNS-symptoms (Ataxia, myoclonus, encephalitis) predominated, in *Aotus trivirgatus* a fatal disease characterized by coryza, ulcerative dermatitis, conjunctivitis, and incoordination resulted, which in *Pithecia pithecia* was accompanied by oral and perioral ulcerations. Infections of Callitrichids resulted in rapidly fatal perioral vesicles and ulcers, whereas in *Lemur catta* lethargy, salivation, incoordination, debilitation and abortus were observed. Finally in tree shrews the virus caused conjunctivitis, keratitis and death.

**Post mortem findings**
In pongids and *Ateles* sp. vesicular lesions at arms, chest, legs, soles, and face, in neonatal infections focal myocardial-, pulmonary-, hepatic-, splenic-, adrenal- or CNS-necroses with Cowdry type A intranuclear inclusion bodies. In *Hylobates* spp. excorations, vesicles or ulcers at labial commissures, nonsuppurative encephalitis. In *Aotus trivirgatus* focal necroses in all organs including the brain, in *Pithecia pithecia* and callitrichids oral and labial ulcerations and inclusion body encephalitis.

**Diagnosis**

**Material required for laboratory analysis**
Materials from vesicles or other lesions for virological tests, serum or whole blood for serology.
### Relevant diagnostic laboratories
1. Local medical laboratories.
2. Konsiliarlaboratorium für HSV, VZV
   - Klinikum der Friedrich Schiller Universität Jena
   - Institut für Antivirale Chemotherapie
   - Winzerlaer Straße 10
   - 07745 JENA
   - Tel.: 03641 6573 00
   - Fax: " " 01
   - e-mail: peter.wutzler@med.uni-jena.de

### Treatment
Nucleoside analogues or Trisodium phosphonoformate (see *H. simiae*), Acyclovir reported as non-effective in *Pithecia pithecia*.

### Prevention and control in zoos
Restriction of people suffering from recurrent herpes simplex from contact with nonhuman primates

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

### 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

### Experts who may be consulted
1. Prof. Dr. P. Wutzler, Konsiliarlaboratorium Jena,
2. Frau Prof. Dr. I. Färber, " " " ,
3. Dr-. A. Sauerbrei, " " "

### References

