# TRICHOSTRONGYLOSIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANIMAL GROUP AFFECTED</th>
<th>TRANSMISSION</th>
<th>CLINICAL SIGNS</th>
<th>FATAL DISEASE?</th>
<th>TREATMENT</th>
<th>PREVENTION &amp; CONTROL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Macaques, New World monkeys</td>
<td>Perorally</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>In houses, in zoos</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Susceptible animal groups
*Maca* spp. *(Nochtia nochti)*, New World monkeys *(Molineus spp)*.

### Causative organisms
*Nochtia nochti*, *Molineus torulosus*.

### Zoonotic potential
No.

### Distribution

### Transmission
Perorally.

### Incubation period

### Clinical symptoms

### Post mortem findings
*N. nochti*: cauliflower-like epithelial growths in the gastric mucosa (especially at the fundic/pyloric border).
*M. torulosus*: ulcerative enteritis, granulomatous thrombophlebitis and pancreatitis.

### Diagnosis
Ovodiagnosis, necropsy.

### Material required for laboratory analysis
Altered tissues.

### Relevant diagnostic laboratories

### Treatment

### 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


