

ZOONOSES

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Zoonosis

- Infectious disease, that can be carried over to animals from humans and *vice versa*
- Guideline 2003/99/EG for monitoring zoonoses and their causative organisms:
 - especially refers to diseases caused by foodstuff

What do Zoonoses have to do with animal transport?

- Danger of infection of humans during transport (carriers, passengers)
- Danger of transmitting epizootics

„popular“ Zoonoses

- Rabies
- Tuberculosis
- Salmonellosis
- Trichinosis
- Psittacosis

Primates

- Tuberculosis
- Hepatitis A
- Herpes
- SIV/ HIV

Tuberculosis

- Distributed globally
- At the beginning of the 20th century the most common cause of death in zoo-living primates
- Pathogen: Mycobacterium tuberculosis, M. bovis, M. avium
- Symptoms: in primates often non-specific, weight-loss, loss of appetite, tiredness; Dyspnea and cough develop in a later stage
- Diagnosis: intrapalpebral test, PCR, Serology

SIV - HIV

- Primates: SIV – humans HIV
- Mutual infection possible but no outbreak of the disease
- Similar symptoms
- Infection through blood and sperm

Psittacose

- Pathogen: Chlamydia
- Infection: airborne, dust!!
- Pathogen expulsion during stress – activated through transport
- Often chronic progress
- Symptoms: cachexy, nasal discharge, conjunctivitis, pneumonia; humans: severe pneumonia
- Diagnosis: fecal samples
- Masks for staff members !!!

Protective measures

- Hygiene!
- No unnecessary contact with animals
- Follow instructions of veterinarians: masks, gloves, etc.
- No food, no smoking during work
- In case of disease: inform physicians, that contact with animals (species!) took place

Conclusio

- Do not panic!
- Be careful in handling animals with unknown infectious status – pharmaceutical industry!!
- Follow instructions of veterinarians