# Diseases of

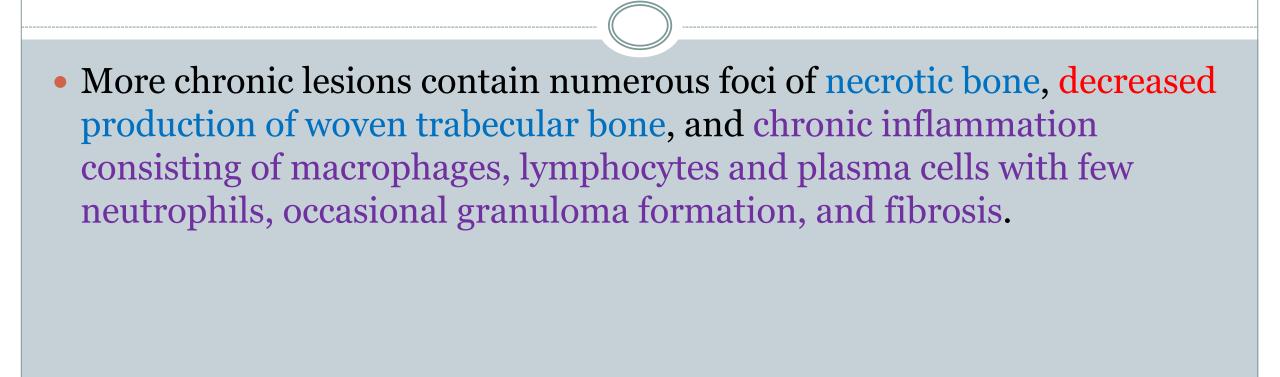
PROSIMIANS (BEFORE APES),
NEW AND OLD WORLD
MONKEYS,
APES II

#### Multifocal pyogranulomatous osteomyelitis

- It is described in captive red-ruffed lemurs
- It is associated with lameness and skeletal muscle atrophy.
- The disease is characterized radiographically as multifocal lytic lesions with cortical thickening and sclerosis in the diaphysis of the long bones of the fore and hind legs.

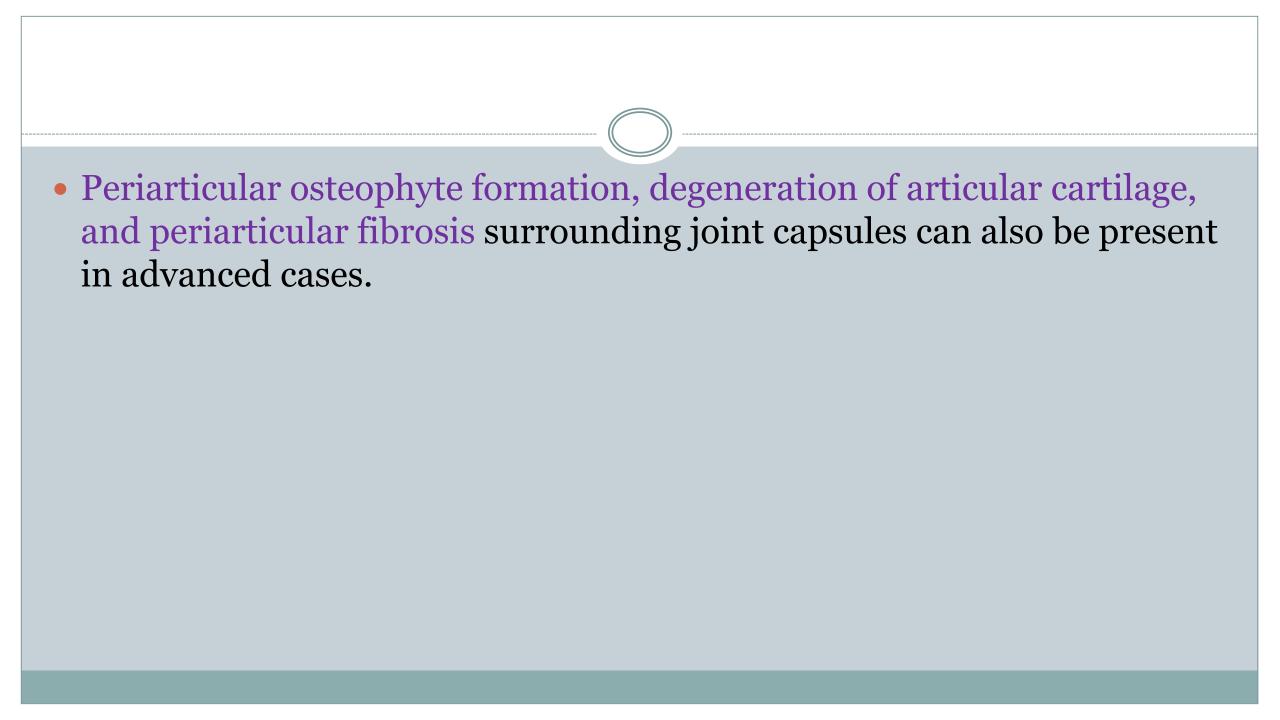
### Multifocal pyogranulomatous osteomyelitis

- Histologic lesions:
- Earlier lesions contain woven trabecular bone, neutrophilic inflammation, and small foci of necrotic trabecular bone.



# Periarticular hyperostosis

- It has been described in black lemurs.
- Lesions are characterized by proliferative, periosteal, new bone formation that is primarily associated with metaphyses.



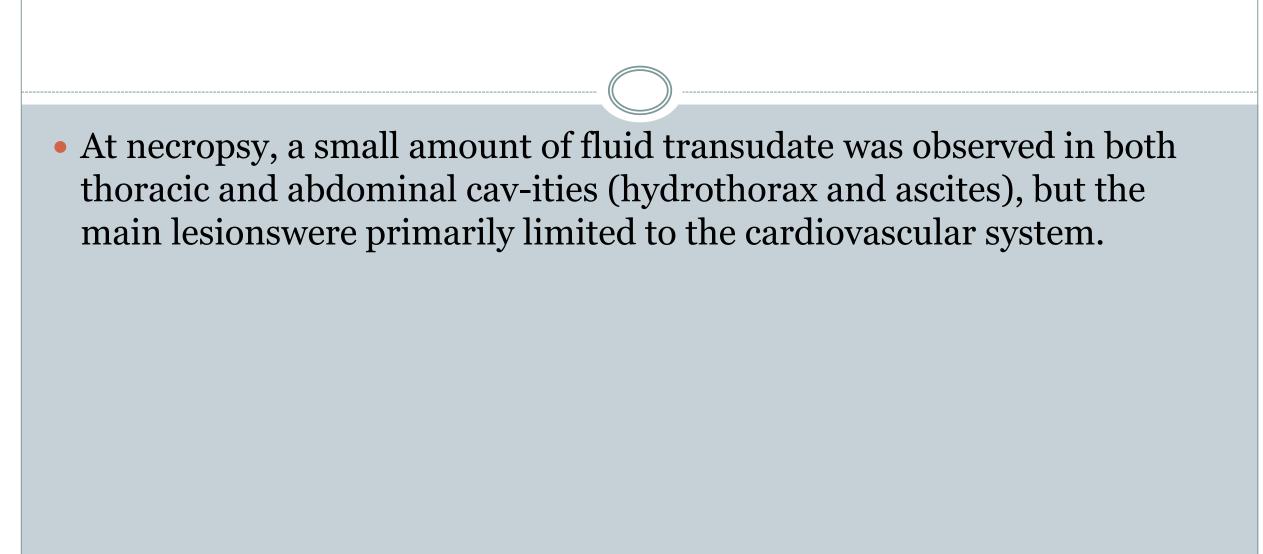
# Periarticular hyperostosis

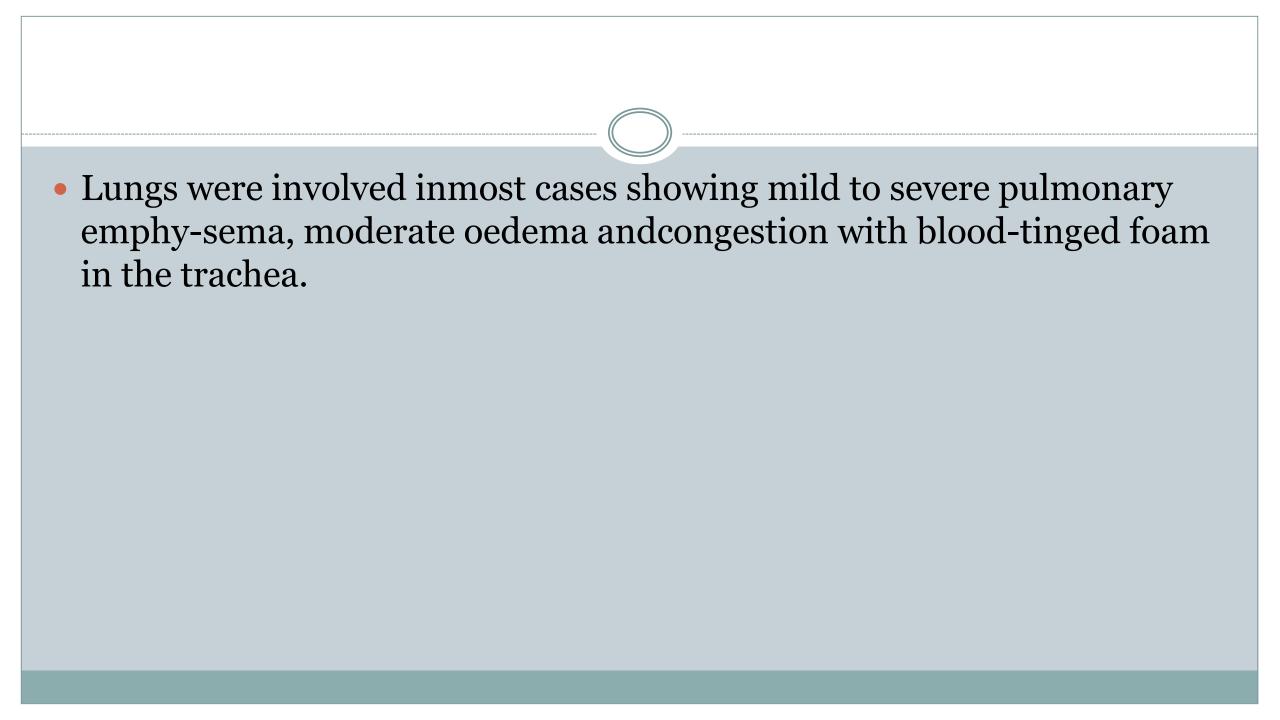
- The condition in black lemurs is associated with chronic renal disease.
- The condition is histologically similar to hypertrophic osteoarthropathy; however the latter typically affects diaphyseal while PH affects metaphyseal regions.

### **Encephalomyocarditis viruses**

• The Encephalomyocarditis virus (EMCV) is a small, non enveloped, positive sense single-stranded RNA virus in the genus *Cardiovirus*, family *Picornaviridae*, with two known serotypes.

- It is spread worldwide and infects a huge range of vertebrate hosts <u>with</u> <u>zoonotic potential for humans</u>.
- The pig is the mammal most likely to be impacted on with the disease, but
- EMCV occurrence has also been reported in <u>non-human primates and</u> in a variety of domestic, captive and wild animals.





• <u>Because the pale necrotic heart muscle lesions</u> that may be seen in fatal EMC infections are also seen in septic infarction or vitamin E/selenium deficiency, a <u>definitive diagnosis requires virus recovery and identification.</u>

