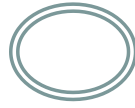


New World and Old World Monkeys

Disease I



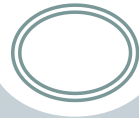
New World and Old World Monkeys



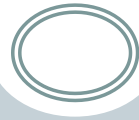
- [New World](#) monkeys are small to mid-sized primates, ranging from the [pygmy marmoset](#) (the world's smallest monkey), at 14 to 16 cm (5.5 to 6.5 in) and a weight of 120 to 190 g (4.2 to 6.7 oz), to the [southern muriqui](#), at 55 to 70 cm (22 to 28 in) and a weight of 12 to 15 kg (26 to 33 lb).



- New World monkeys differ slightly from Old World monkeys in several aspects.
- The most prominent phenotypic distinction is the nose, which is the feature used most commonly to distinguish between the two groups.



- The clade for the New World monkeys, Platyrrhini, means "flat nosed".
- The noses of New World monkeys are flatter than the narrow noses of the Old World monkeys, and have side-facing nostrils.



- New World monkeys are the only monkeys with prehensile tails—in comparison with the shorter, non-grasping tails of the anthropoids of the Old World.
- Many are small, arboreal and nocturnal, so our knowledge of them is less comprehensive than that of the more easily observed Old World monkeys.



- Unlike most Old World monkeys, many New World monkeys form monogamous pair bonds and show substantial paternal care of young.
- NWM were historically divided into two main families, the small, squirrel-like arboreal Callitrichidae (marmosets and tamarins) and the larger bodied Cebidae. Newer evidence has split Cebidae into Cebidae and Atelidae.



- Old World monkeys (OWM) are found in tropical, subtropical and temperate regions of Asia and Africa.
- Many are threatened, endangered or critically endangered, though some species are still abundant and have become “peridomestic”, dwelling in close proximity to humans (e.g., rhesus macaques, Hanuman langurs). Normal habitats are forests, grasslands and wooded savannas.

“Wasting Marmoset Syndrome” (WMS)



- The WMS is characterized by **progressive weight loss** despite of normal food intake and a deteriorating general condition.
- Chronic diarrhea, alopecia, muscle atrophy, chronic colitis as well as alterations of liver and kidneys are regarded as associated features of the disease.

“Wasting Marmoset Syndrome” (WMS)



- Describes several disease entities with undetermined etiology.
- The syndrome is prevalent in captive marmosets and tamarins and describes conditions involving some or all of the following symptoms:
 - **severe weight loss,**
 - **generalized weakness,**
 - **muscle atrophy,**
 - **intermittent to chronic diarrhea and anemia.**

“Wasting Marmoset Syndrome” (WMS)



- The syndrome is primarily associated with chronic lymphocytic enteritis (CLE), inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) or chronic renal disease.

“Wasting Marmoset Syndrome” (WMS)



- Clinical signs of WMS include chronic diarrhea, which results in a severe maldigestion and malabsorption syndrome leading to chronic protein or vitamin deficiencies, which are believed to be an underlying pathogenic mechanism.

“Wasting Marmoset Syndrome” (WMS)



- The most prominent lesions are found in the small intestine and consist of
 - segmental lymphocytic enteritis with villous atrophy and
 - hyperplasia of the glandular epithelium.