Systemic Infection of Feline Calicivirus in Tigers and Lions

Parvinee Charoenyongyoo1  Tipawan Parnluk1  Jarin Chatsiriwech1  Sarin Suwanpakdee1  Parut Suksai1  Roschong Boonyaritchaikj1  Nareerat Sangkachai1  Nam-aoi Toawan1  Rassameepen Phonaknguen1  Ladawan Sariya1  Ruangrat Bhuddirongawatr1  Kridsada Chaichoun1*  Parntep Ratanakorn1

1The Monitoring and Surveillance Center for Zoonotic Disease in Wildlife and Exotic Animal, Faculty of Veterinary Science, Mahidol University, Nakorn Pathom, Thailand.
2Bueng Cha-Wag Chalerm Prakeit Zoo, Supanburi, Thailand.
*Corresponding author, E-mail: vskcc@mahidol.ac.th

Abstract

The 22 from 38 (59.5%) of captive felids in Bueng Cha-Wag Chalerm Prakeit Zoo, Supanburi, had upper and lower respiratory signs such as dyspnea, glossitis, abdominal breathing, and salivation. Clinical signs were severe in newborn and young felids. Four death-felids had the pathogenic change in lung, such as lung congestion and edema. The Feline Calicivirus (FCV) was detected in blood samples collected from 4 of 7 felids using reverse-transcriptase polymerase reaction. However, we did not found the feline herpesvirus subtype 1 (FHV-1).

Keywords: Feline Calicivirus, cat flu, tigers, lions, RT-PCR