



## Ranid and Bufonid Herpesvirus Skin Disease

### Agent

In Europe, infection with ranid herpesvirus 3 (RHV3) is known to cause skin lesions in frogs in the family Ranidae. Bufonid herpesvirus (BfHV1) has been found as the cause of skin lesions in common toads (*Bufo bufo*).

### Species affected

In Great Britain, ranid herpesvirus skin disease has only been reported in the common frog (*Rana temporaria*). Whilst bufonid herpesvirus skin disease has not been detected in Great Britain, it is known to affect common toads in Switzerland.

### Clinical signs

Frogs with ranid herpesvirus skin disease develop skin abnormalities which look like grey or white-coloured warty lesions. Some people consider the disease to look as if candle wax has been dripped onto the skin of the frog. The disease appears in early spring, usually during the breeding season when frogs are spawning, and then regresses over the late spring and summer. Little is known about this disease but affected frogs do not appear to suffer any ill effects from having temporarily warty skin.

Common toads infected with BfHV1 also tend to develop skin abnormalities during the breeding season, which look like raised black or dark brown patches that can join together to form large lesions. However, unlike ranid herpesvirus skin disease, there is some evidence that common toads with bufonid herpesvirus skin disease may become ill with associated mortality. Further investigation is required to determine the clinical significance of this disease on common toad health.



Figure 1. Common frog (*Rana temporaria*) with ranid herpesvirus skin disease  
Photo credit: Sarah Reed.

### Disease transmission

It is not known how either of these viruses are transmitted between amphibians.

### Distribution

In Great Britain, ranid herpesvirus skin disease has been reported from multiple sites across England and Wales since the early 1990s.

The first report of bufonid herpesvirus skin disease occurred in 2014 in Switzerland, and the disease has now been recorded from multiple sites in this country. As yet, BfHV1 has not been detected in Great Britain and it is not yet known if this virus is present in this country.

### Risk to human health

Ranid and bufonid herpesviruses are only known to infect amphibians and pose no known threat to human health.

### Risk to domestic animal health

Ranid herpesviruses are only known to infect frogs in the family Ranidae. Pet ranid frogs might, therefore, be susceptible to ranid herpesvirus skin disease.

Although no other species of toad has been reported with bufonid herpesvirus skin disease, it is possible that they may also be susceptible to infection with BfHV1.

### Diagnosis

Ranid and bufonid herpesvirus skin disease often produce characteristic skin lesions at a specific time of the year. It is possible that the causative viruses can result in less-obvious skin lesions or other abnormalities which have not yet been discovered. Confirmation of disease and investigations for ranid and bufonid herpesvirus infection require specialist laboratory tests.

If you wish to report finding a dead amphibian, or signs of disease in amphibians, please visit [www.gardenwildlifehealth.org](http://www.gardenwildlifehealth.org). Alternatively, if you have further queries or have no internet access, please call the **Garden Wildlife Health** vets on **0207 449 6685**.

### Further information

More advice on amphibians in your garden can be found on the Garden Wildlife Health website [www.gardenwildlifehealth.org](http://www.gardenwildlifehealth.org).

### Scientific publications

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