



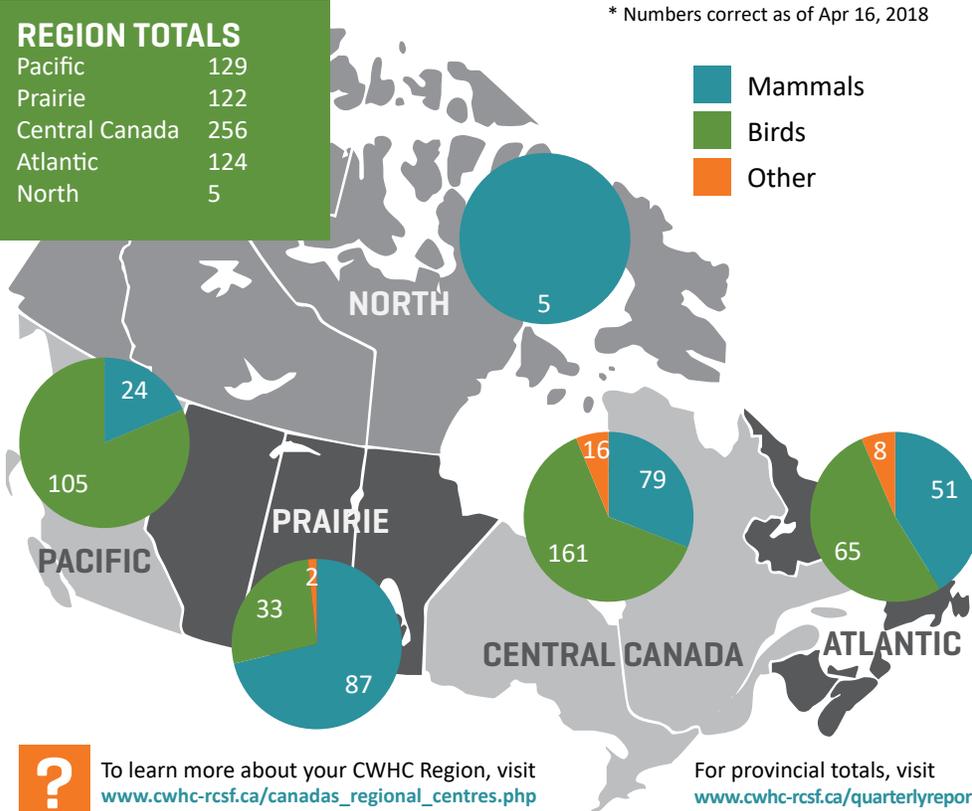
ANIMALS SUBMITTED by region

636 ANIMALS TOTAL

* Numbers correct as of Apr 16, 2018

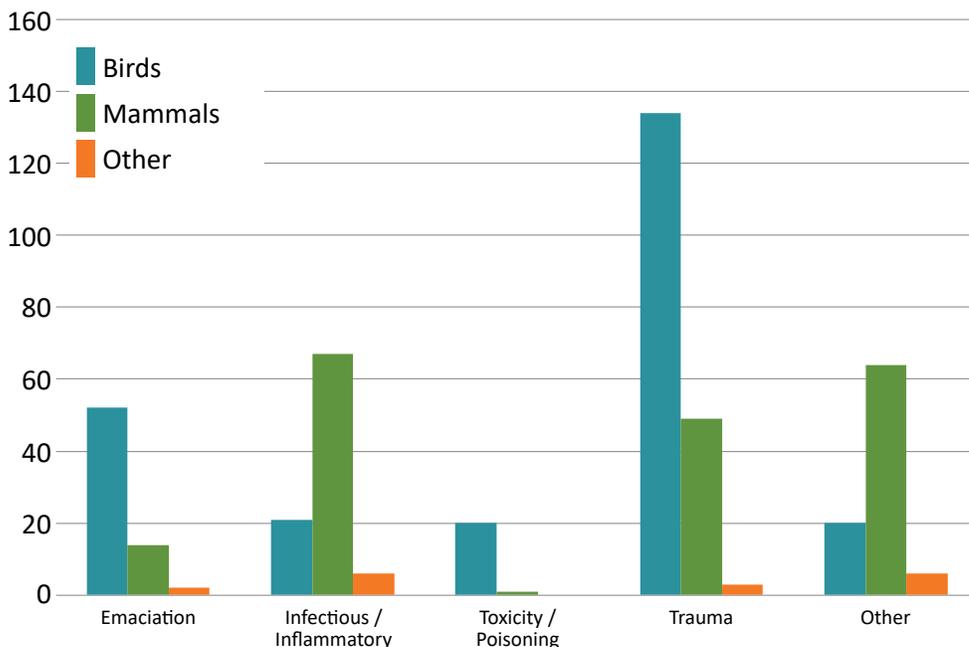
REGION TOTALS

Pacific	129
Prairie	122
Central Canada	256
Atlantic	124
North	5



To learn more about your CWHC Region, visit www.cwhc-rcsf.ca/canadas_regional_centres.php
For provincial totals, visit www.cwhc-rcsf.ca/quarterlyreport

CAUSE OF DEATH category



PLEASE NOTE: An additional 177 cases submitted to CWHC in this quarter are still pending cause of death determination; 117 birds, 51 mammals, and 9 other species. 'Other' diagnoses include neoplastic, metabolic, and degenerative diseases as well as those cases where no cause of death could be determined.

SELECTED disease counts

RABIES

Examined	235
Positive	1

WHITE NOSE SYNDROME

Examined	65
Positive	0*

* Embargoed data

AVIAN INFLUENZA

Examined	287
Positive	28

PLEASE NOTE:

The AI viruses detected were of low-pathogenicity and North-American lineage. Both live bird samples and dead animal submissions are included.

CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE

Examined	79
Positive	11

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

Examined	70
Positive	0

CANINE DISTEMPER

Examined	156
Positive	38

PLEASE NOTE: The cases reported above represent the data that are currently available in the CWHC database and should be considered preliminary. These data do not include all diagnostic testing for the selected pathogens carried out in Canada; additional testing is performed by other agencies and organisations. Examined refers to any candidate species for this disease. Testing is not always performed, unless the disease is suspected during necropsy or histological examination. Numbers are correct as of April 16, 2018.

For more information visit www.cwhc-rcsf.ca/quarterlyreport



HIGHLIGHTS

Epidemic of Mycoplasmosis in Wild Passerines in Quebec

In February CWHC-Quebec received numerous reports and photographs of sick birds from birdwatchers in southern Quebec. These documents suggested that these birds were infected with *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, which is the pathogen responsible for causing mycoplasmosis, also known as finch eye disease. House finches represent the most commonly affected species.

The diagnosis of mycoplasmosis was quickly confirmed through necropsies and PCR testing conducted by CWHC-Quebec. This confirmed the presence of an epidemic of mycoplasmosis in the birds frequenting feeders in southern Quebec. As of late February over a dozen incidents of birds exhibiting signs of the disease had been reported in the region.

You can read more about this case in our recent blog article and you can follow reported incidents of the disease in our new mycoplasmosis surveillance map: www.cwhc-rcsf.ca/mycoplasmosis_map.php

FEATURED project

TRANSMISSION OF DISEASE BETWEEN WILDLIFE AND LIVESTOCK

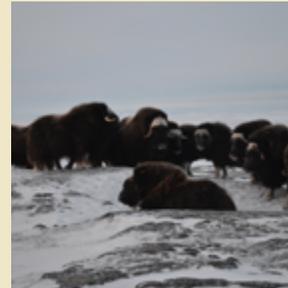
Transmission of disease between wildlife and livestock can significantly impact efforts to protect wildlife populations and maintain food safety. This interaction may circumvent population health programs by transmitting and reintroducing pathogens among naïve or previously uninfected populations.

Sheep producers have largely relied upon drugs to protect their livestock from the harmful parasite *Haemonchus contortus*, which is now exhibiting resistance to these treatments. This introduces the potential for these drug resistant parasites to be transmitted to wild deer populations and subsequently to disjunct sheep farms. Such transmission pathways of a drug resistant parasite would undermine efforts to maintain flock health and food safety.

CWHC-Alberta's Dr. Susan Kutz and Collin Letain have recently been collecting and testing wild deer feces as part of a major research project into the role that wild deer play in spreading the parasite among sheep farms in Alberta. Currently, parasite species present in fecal samples are being identified, parasite loads are being assessed, and any *H. contortus* identified will be tested for drug resistance.



WILDLIFE HEALTH tracker



Muskoxen Research in Nunavik

Staff of CWHC-Québec traveled to Northern Québec to help out a team from the Université Laval and MFFP in a study on muskoxen.



Rodenticide Toxicity in BC Owls

A significant number of owls poisoned with anticoagulant rodenticides have been submitted to the BC node of the CWHC.



Frozen Leatherback Turtle in Cape Breton

The necropsy of a 293kg endangered leatherback sea turtle found frozen in the ice along the shoreline of the Bras d'Or Lake was conducted by CWHC-Atlantic in February.



Echinococcus multilocularis Website

University of Guelph's PhD candidate Jonathon Kotwa has created a new website to inform and educate the Ontario public about *Echinococcus multilocularis*, an emerging wildlife associated parasite.

For more information, click the image, or visit www.cwhc-rcsf.ca/quarterlyreport

CREATING A WORLD
THAT IS SAFE AND SUSTAINABLE
FOR WILDLIFE AND SOCIETY

