



## ANIMALS SUBMITTED by region

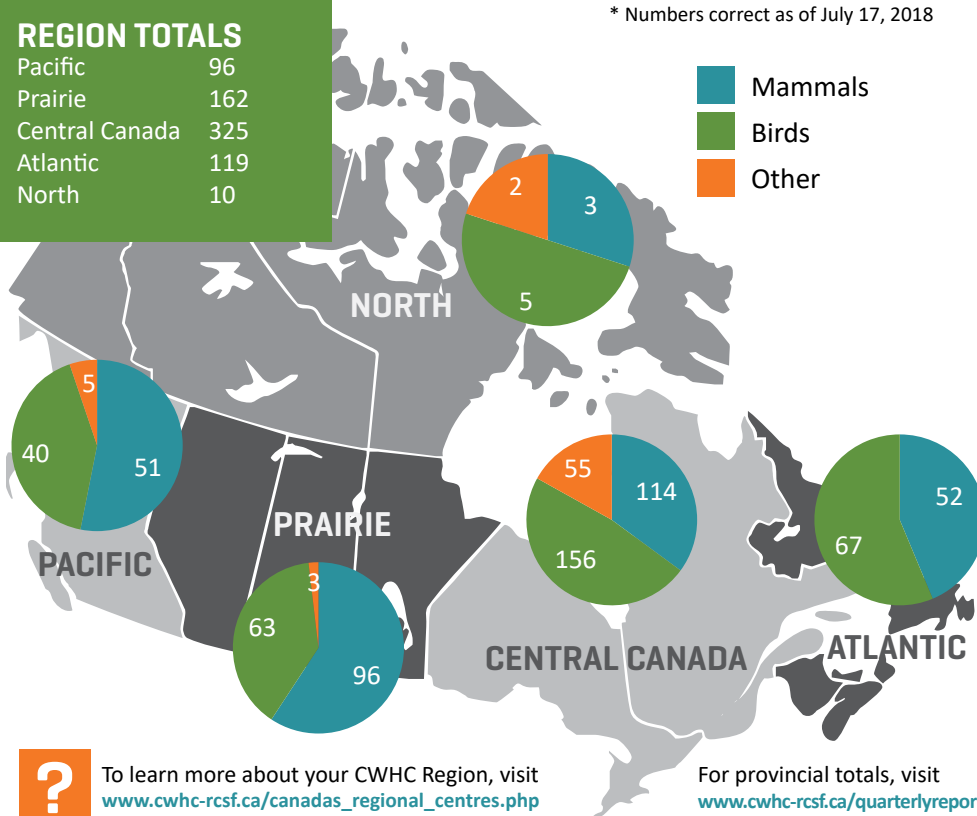
712 ANIMALS TOTAL

\* Numbers correct as of July 17, 2018

### REGION TOTALS

Pacific	96
Prairie	162
Central Canada	325
Atlantic	119
North	10

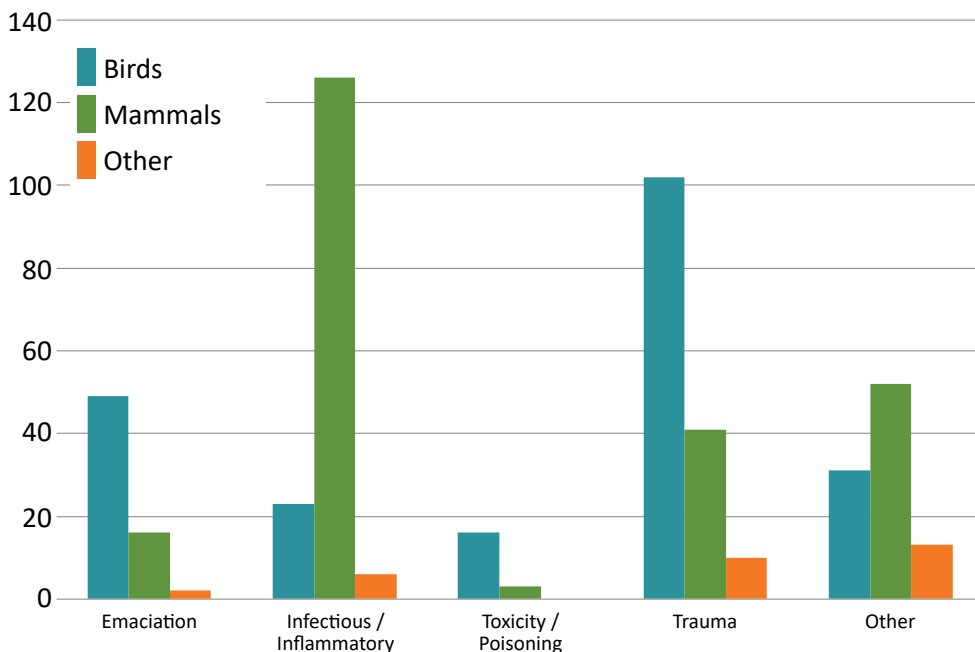
Mammals  
 Birds  
 Other



To learn more about your CWHC Region, visit [www.cwhc-rcsf.ca/canadas\\_regional\\_centres.php](http://www.cwhc-rcsf.ca/canadas_regional_centres.php)

For provincial totals, visit [www.cwhc-rcsf.ca/quarterlyreport](http://www.cwhc-rcsf.ca/quarterlyreport)

## CAUSE OF DEATH category



**PLEASE NOTE:** An additional 222 cases submitted to CWHC in this quarter are still pending cause of death determination; 110 birds, 78 mammals, and 34 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	456
Positive	4

### WHITE NOSE SYNDROME

Examined	77
Positive	8

### AVIAN INFLUENZA

Examined	225
Positive	3

**PLEASE NOTE:**

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

### SNAKE FUNGAL DISEASE

Examined	28
Positive	1

### NEWCASTLE DISEASE

Examined	187
Positive	0

### WEST NILE VIRUS

Examined	80
Positive	3

**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 July 17, 2018.

For more information visit [www.cwhc-rcsf.ca/quarterlyreport](http://www.cwhc-rcsf.ca/quarterlyreport)



## HIGHLIGHTS

### Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease in British Columbia

In mid-February 2018 feral rabbits were found dead in small numbers on a university campus in Nanaimo and all the rabbits in a small feral colony on Annacis Island in Delta were found dead. Necropsy examination of these rabbits revealed lesions typical of Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease (RHD). This diagnosis was confirmed through additional testing by the CWHC and CFIA.

Rabbit hemorrhagic disease is an extremely contagious viral disease of domesticated and wild European rabbits with a mortality rate that often reaches 100% in unvaccinated European rabbits. It can be readily transmitted by direct contact with live or dead animals, and on fomites. Since the initial diagnosis there have been reports of large numbers of dead feral rabbits around Nanaimo and a few in the lower mainland.

This is the third confirmed diagnosis of Rabbit Hemorrhagic disease in Canada, the first in BC, and by far the largest reported outbreak of RHD in North America. It is the first outbreak to involve this particular strain (RHDV2) in North America.

[blog.healthywildlife.ca/rabbit-hemorrhagic-disease-in-british-columbia/](http://blog.healthywildlife.ca/rabbit-hemorrhagic-disease-in-british-columbia/)

## FEATURED project

### CWHC-QUEBEC COLLABORATES ON MOOSE RESEARCH PROJECT

A team from the Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs (MFFP) undertook a project to understand the effects of commercial logging on moose. Benjamin Lamglait and Stéphane Lair of the CWHC – Quebec were invited to participate to the project as veterinarians to assist with the anesthesia and the health assessment of the captured animals.

Captured adult females were equipped with radio-collars and morphometrics were measured. Tracking of animals with collars will allow the scientists to better understand the ecology and the behavior of these large mammals in the North of Quebec and assess the effects of forestry practices. The moose examined appeared to be in good physical condition and were often accompanied by a fawn. One of the observations of interest was the presence of infestations in the majority of moose by winter ticks.

The winter tick primarily attacks moose and feed repeatedly on the same moose through the winter. When heavily parasitized (tens of thousands of ticks), moose are can be weakened through significant blood loss caused by repeated tick feeding. The most noticeable clinical sign is hair loss, resulting from rubbing and scratching by moose to alleviate the itching caused by tick bites. The additional energy expenditure associated with excessive scratching and damaged fur coat, which leads to heat loss, is also responsible to the loss of moose condition. All of these signs can potentially weaken the animal until death, especially in calves.

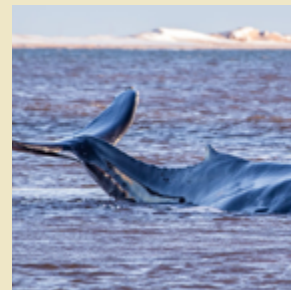


## WILDLIFE HEALTH tracker



### Ranavirus Discovered in Ontario Turtles

Mortality from Ranavirus has now been confirmed for the first time in two species of turtles in Ontario, in a Snapping Turtle and a Wood Turtle that were examined at the CWHC regional lab.



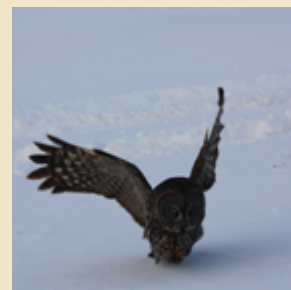
### Humpback Whale Stranding in the Magdalen Islands

On March 25th, 2018, a live juvenile humpback whale became stranded on a beach of the Magdalen Islands was reported to the RQUMM.



### Red Fox Mange in PEI

This winter an outbreak of mange has affected Charlottetown's (PEI) foxes. Their beautiful red pelage replaced by a sparse and patchy coat, interspersed by expanses of crusty grey, hairless skin.



### The Impact of Trauma on Wildlife Health

Trauma is responsible for an enormous number of wildlife injuries and mortalities annually, and a search of the CWHC database reveals over 7300 incidents over wildlife trauma reported over a five year period.

For more information, click the image, or visit [www.cwhc-rcsf.ca/quarterlyreport](http://www.cwhc-rcsf.ca/quarterlyreport)

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

