



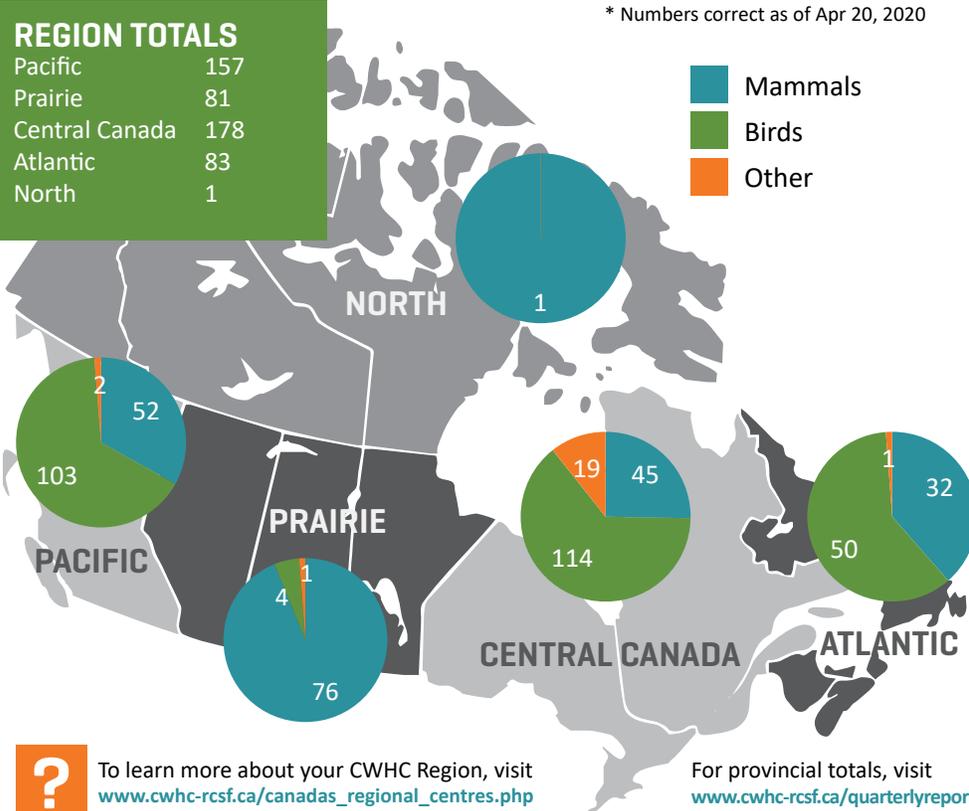
ANIMALS SUBMITTED by region

500 ANIMALS TOTAL

* Numbers correct as of Apr 20, 2020

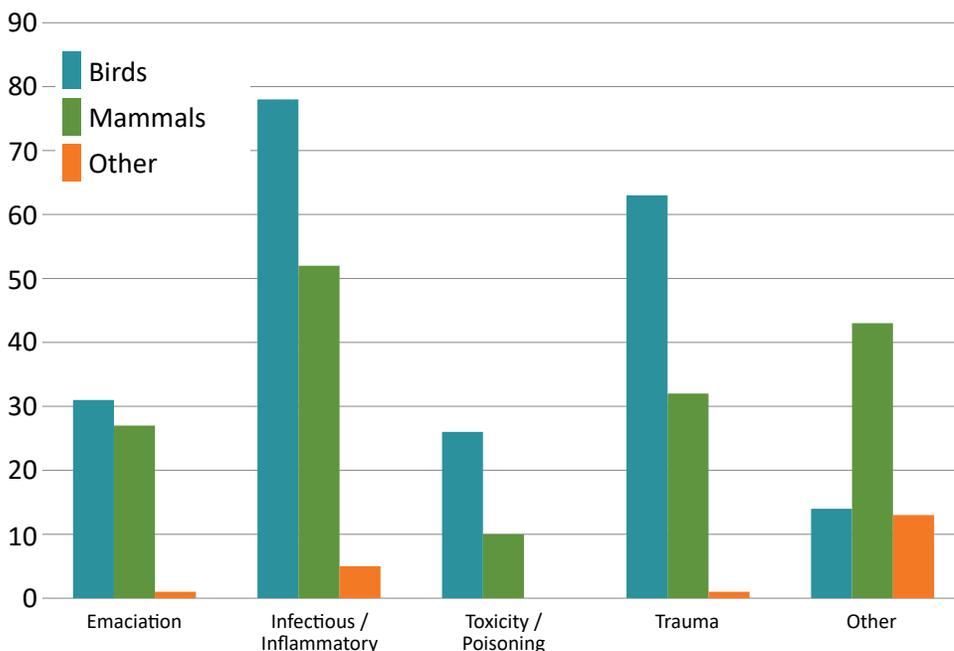
REGION TOTALS

Pacific	157
Prairie	81
Central Canada	178
Atlantic	83
North	1



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 121 cases submitted to CWHC in this quarter are still pending cause of death determination; 59 birds, 42 mammals, and 3 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	307
Positive	5

WHITE NOSE SYNDROME

Examined	50
Positive	0

AVIAN INFLUENZA

Examined	174
Positive	0

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	53
Positive	11

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

Examined	53
Positive	0

CANINE DISTEMPER

Examined	181
Positive	9

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 20, 2020.

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



HIGHLIGHTS

Is it tuberculosis?! Differential diagnoses for caseous lung lesions in deer.

As a wildlife pathologist, probably the last thing you want to see when you open the chest cavity of a white-tailed deer are white, firm lung nodules. In the past six months, the Ontario-Nunavut node of the CWHC has had two white-tailed deer cases that were suggestive of bTB on gross examination. The first case was an adult male submitted in November by two hunters who found multiple lung abscesses while dressing the carcass. Microscopically, these were typical abscesses that contained no acid-fast bacteria, making *Mycobacterium bovis* a less likely cause. At this point we were able to submit lung tissue for culture which isolated pure *Mycoplasma bovis*. Like *Mycobacterium bovis*, *Mycoplasma bovis* is typically a disease of cattle causing pneumonia. However, *Mycoplasma bovis* is not a zoonotic agent.

The second case was a yearling male submitted in January by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry with a history of emaciation, weakness and hypersalivation. Microscopically, we again found no acid-fast bacteria, so we submitted lung tissue for bacterial culture. This time, a variety of bacteria were isolated. This combination of bacteria is suggestive of aspiration pneumonia, or perhaps an underlying viral infection with secondary opportunistic bacterial colonization.

Overall, the moral of this story is that if you find pulmonary or lymph node abscesses in a white-tailed deer, you should stop what you are doing and submit the carcass to the CWHC or put on a respirator if you are a wildlife pathologist. Although the risk of the deer having bTB in Ontario is rare, it's better to be safe than sorry.

FEATURED project

THE MOOSE RESEARCH PROJECT IN JAMÉSIE CONTINUES!

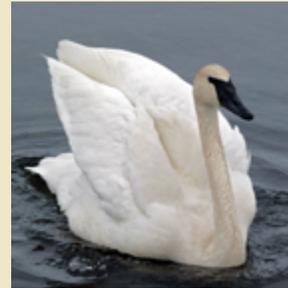
For the third consecutive year, a team from the Quebec Ministry of Forests, Wildlife and Parks (MFFP) - Chibougamau office is continuing the project in Jamésie aimed at better understanding the behavior of moose in the forest. The field team included the veterinarian Dr. Marion Jalenques, the MFFP technicians Alexandre Paiement, Stéphane Rivard and Karen Savard, and the helicopter pilot Michaël Vaugeois.

Flying over the managed forest in the helicopter, the team searches for female moose suited to have a radio collar on. The animals are then anesthetized using a hypodermic dart fired from the helicopter. Each anesthetized moose is equipped with a transmitter collar or a camera collar with an automated release mechanism that will fall off after 21 months. The animal's coat is then inspected to assess the level of infestation by the winter tick (*Dermacentor albipictus*) and some feces is also collected for hormonal analysis (pregnancy diagnosis). Throughout the procedure, anesthesia monitoring is performed by the veterinarian and oxygen supplementation is provided via a nasal canula.

As in the previous years, the female moose examined appeared to be in good physical condition and were often followed by a calf. The animals had little or were not infested with the winter tick and the alopecic lesions that could be caused by this parasite were minimal.

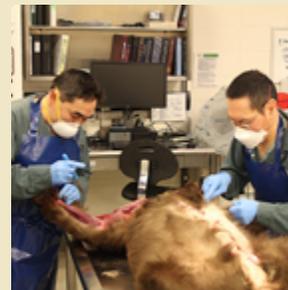


WILDLIFE HEALTH tracker



Lead poisoning in Trumpeter Swans

As part of an ongoing collaboration with the Canadian Wildlife Service and the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife, the BC Ministry of Agriculture examines swan carcasses that are suspected to have lead toxicity.



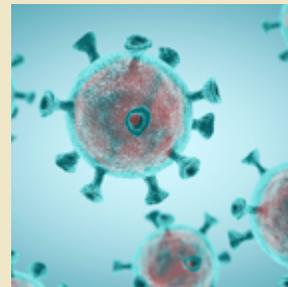
Field investigation and sampling workshop

After the success of the 2018 edition, CWHC Associates in the Susan Kutz lab organized a new Wildlife Field Investigation and Health Sampling workshop for hunters at the University of Calgary.



Bats in buildings workshops

In early 2020, the CWHC's bat health team delivered free bats in buildings workshops in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia targeted for pest control operators and nuisance wildlife control officers.



Bats and SARS-CoV-2

The CWHC has developed recommendations on bat handling while managing risks of infecting bats with SARS-CoV-2 in conjunction with our partners at Environment and Climate Change Canada.

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

CREATING A WORLD
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FOR WILDLIFE AND SOCIETY

