



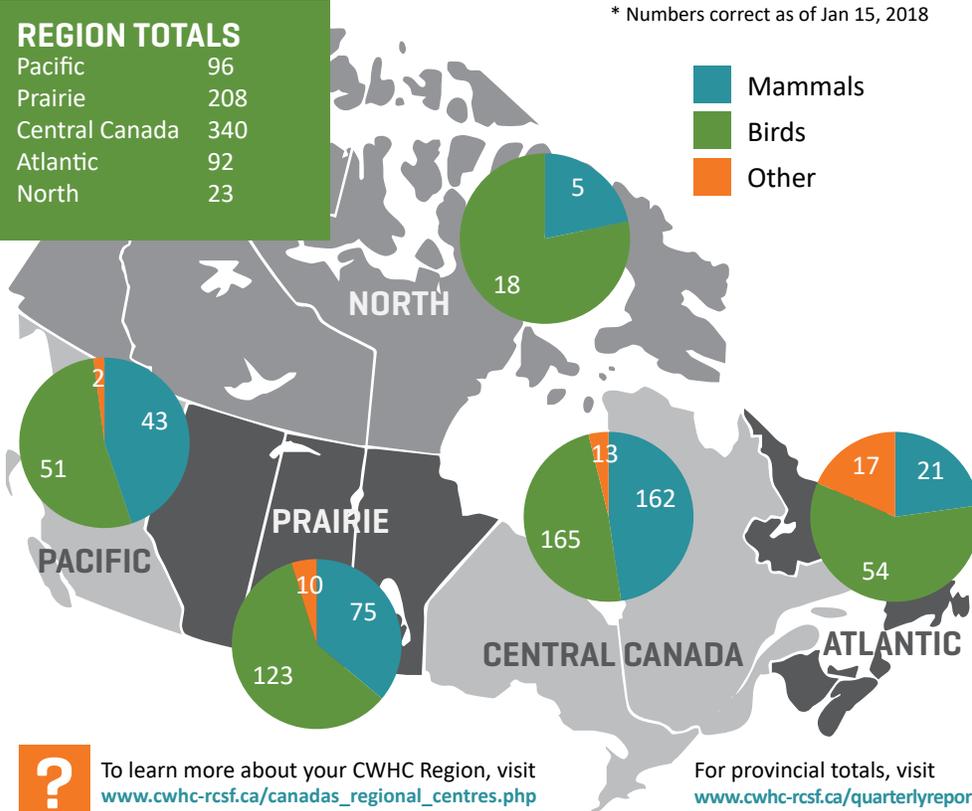
## ANIMALS SUBMITTED by region

759 ANIMALS TOTAL

\* Numbers correct as of Jan 15, 2018

### REGION TOTALS

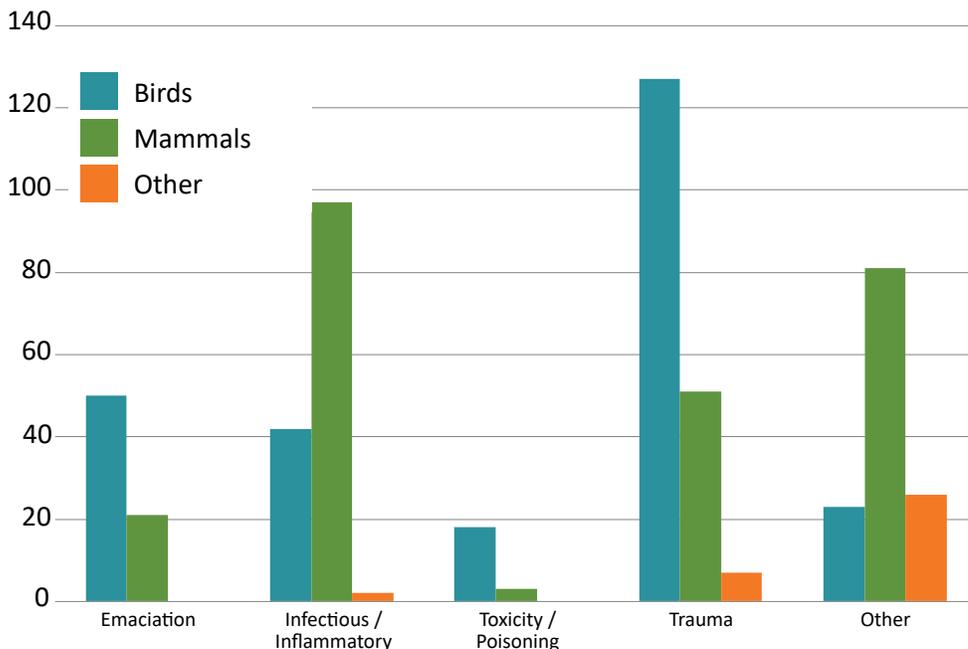
|                |     |
|----------------|-----|
| Pacific        | 96  |
| Prairie        | 208 |
| Central Canada | 340 |
| Atlantic       | 92  |
| North          | 23  |



■ 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 211 cases submitted to CWHC in this quarter are still pending cause of death determination; 151 birds, 53 mammals, and 7 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 | 319 |
| Positive | 2   |

### WHITE NOSE SYNDROME

|          |    |
|----------|----|
| Examined | 19 |
| Positive | 0  |

### AVIAN INFLUENZA

|          |     |
|----------|-----|
| Examined | 710 |
| Positive | 164 |

**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 | 134 |
| Positive | 18  |

### BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

|          |     |
|----------|-----|
| Examined | 129 |
| Positive | 0   |

### AVIAN CHOLERA

|          |     |
|----------|-----|
| Examined | 181 |
| Positive | 0   |

**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 January 15, 2018.

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



## HIGHLIGHTS

### First Case of Lymphoproliferative Viral Disease in Wild Turkey in Québec

This past May a female turkey exhibiting multiple skin masses on its head and having spent two days in a tree, seemingly unable to fly, was euthanized by staff with the Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs in Shawville, Québec.

The head of the turkey was submitted to CWHC-Québec at the Université de Montréal for analysis. The histological features of the masses were characteristic of infection with the lymphoproliferative viral disease of turkey. The presence of the virus that causes the disease was confirmed by PCR at the Ontario Veterinary College at the University of Guelph.

This disease was first documented in European turkey farms in 1978 and the first case of the disease being diagnosed in a wild turkey was in the USA in 2009. Although the source of the virus is unknown, surveys of USA populations suggest that approximately 50% of wild turkeys carry the virus.

## FEATURED project

### WEST NILE VIRUS SURVEILLANCE

It has been a prominent year for incidents of West Nile virus (WNV) in wildlife across much of Canada. Wild birds are the primary host of the virus, which is transmitted through mosquito bites, with raptors and corvids being the most sensitive to the disease and represent the species with the highest mortality. The virus can infect mammals and can cause illness in humans and horses.

Through 2017 a total of 1921 animals were examined for symptoms of WNV. Of these 232 animals were tested for the virus and 142 tested positive. It was a record year for incidents of WNV in Québec with 85 positive cases identified from 114 wild birds that were tested, an eastern grey squirrel also tested positive for the virus. For comparison, a total of 57 positives were identified from wild birds from the rest of Canada. This includes 44 of 77 birds tested in Ontario testing positive, 11 out of 20 birds tested in Saskatchewan were found to be positive, and the only two birds from Manitoba that were tested were both found to be positive for the virus.

You can read more about CWHC-Québec's record year in WNV surveillance and the results of CWHC-Ontario's WNV surveillance in our recent blog articles, and you can read about our surveillance efforts on our WNV surveillance web page: [www.cwhc-rcsf.ca/wnv.php](http://www.cwhc-rcsf.ca/wnv.php)



## WILDLIFE HEALTH tracker



### Wandering otters

Accidental bycatches of river otters in beaver traps suggests a possible return of the species to Prince Edward Island, where they have been extirpated since the beginning of the 20th century.



### Raccoon roundworms in Ontario

Research underway at the University of Guelph aims to improve our understanding of the transmission of raccoon roundworms between raccoons and intermediate host species.



### Welcoming a visiting collaborator

James Simonee, an Inuk hunter from Pond Inlet NU, visited his collaborator Pierre-Yves Daoust at the Atlantic Veterinary College in PEI to experience some of Dr. Daoust's day-to-day work.



### A challenging winter for QC Barred owls

During the winter of 2016-17 numerous barred owls were submitted to CWHC-Québec, most having died from primary inanition, however, the factors that led to these birds starving is unclear.

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

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

