



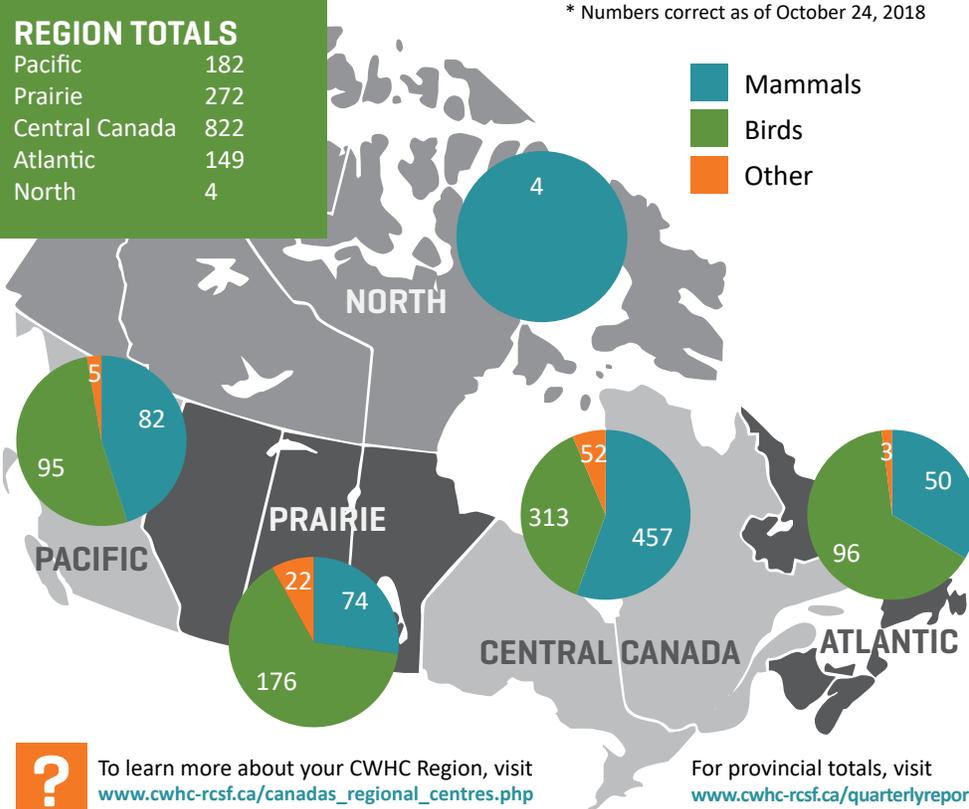
ANIMALS SUBMITTED by region

1429 ANIMALS TOTAL

* Numbers correct as of October 24, 2018

REGION TOTALS

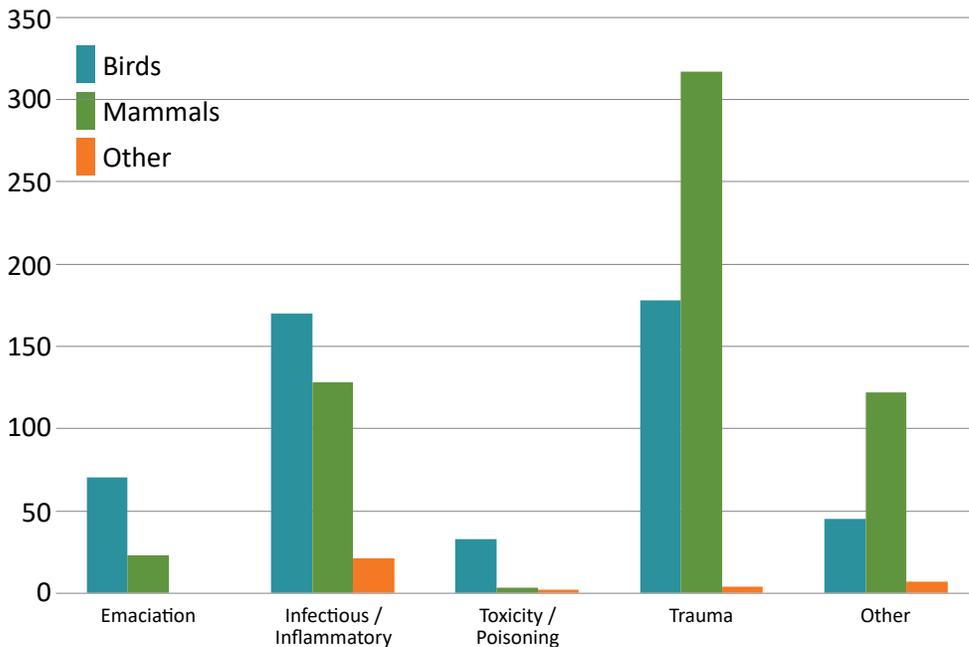
Pacific	182
Prairie	272
Central Canada	822
Atlantic	149
North	4



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 306 cases submitted to CWHC in this quarter are still pending cause of death determination; 184 birds, 74 mammals, and 48 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	522
Positive	9

AVIAN CHOLERA

Examined	395
Positive	0

AVIAN INFLUENZA

Examined	836
Positive	9

PLEASE NOTE:

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

AVIAN BOTULISM

Examined	372
Positive	3

NEWCASTLE DISEASE

Examined	395
Positive	15

WEST NILE VIRUS

Examined	656
Positive	115

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 October 24, 2018.

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



HIGHLIGHTS

Ranaviruses infect cold-blooded vertebrates, including amphibians and reptiles

Ranavirus infection was recently confirmed as the cause of death in a Snapping Turtle, a Wood Turtle and 2 Painted Turtles that were examined at the CWHC Ontario/Nunavut Regional Centre. Ranavirus infection has been implicated in die-offs of amphibians in many locations, including Ontario, but this was the first time the virus has been confirmed as the cause of death in Ontario turtles. Tissues from both turtles were tested at the British Columbia Animal Health Centre in Abbotsford using real-time polymerase chain reaction (rtPCR).

A mass mortality event involving wood frogs and spotted salamanders in a pond near Quebec City was reported in early July. An adult frog and some salamander larvae were submitted to the CWHC – Quebec Regional Centre for examination and Ranavirus was confirmed by PCR at the British Columbia Animal Health Centre. Although Ranavirus has been documented in Quebec before, this is the first report of the virus causing disease in amphibians in the province.

Reports of outbreaks caused by Ranavirus appear to be increasing in frequency but its occurrence and range in the wild are not well understood. It has been suggested that these viruses may be contributing to the decline of several amphibian populations. The recent detection of Ranavirus in Ontario turtles further raises the concern about the effect of these viruses on amphibian and reptilian populations. Many turtle species in Ontario are classified as Species at Risk.

FEATURED project

CANADA NOW HAS A NATIONAL PLAN FOR WILDLIFE HEALTH

On June 28th, Canada's federal, provincial, and territorial Ministers responsible for Parks, Protected Areas, Conservation, Wildlife and Biodiversity approved A Pan-Canadian Approach to Wildlife Health.

The Pan-Canadian Approach outlines a shared vision for wildlife health in Canada, identifies challenges and opportunities and recommends priority actions to protect and promote wildlife health and the values it brings to Canadians. Four goals are identified in the plan: 1) to strengthen Canada's capacity to identify and reduce wildlife health threats, 2) to develop, implement and assess programs and policies to increase equity in wildlife health capacity across the country, 3) to support wildlife managers through research, policy and planning to better enable wildlife to cope with change, and 4) to improve efficiency and effectiveness of programs.

The plan took over 4 years to develop and together with the leadership of Environment and Climate Change Canada, the CWHC played an instrumental role crafting and realizing the final product.

The next step is to get agreement on actions to implement the plan. The essential structures and plans necessary to implement A Pan-Canadian Approach to Wildlife Health are already in place. The CWHC and its supporting network of wildlife health professionals with expertise in wildlife health and experience collaborating with government on various wildlife health programs and activities will play a central implementation role.

More information about the plan and its approval can be found at: <https://goo.gl/tNnD5d>



WILDLIFE HEALTH tracker



CWD identified in Québec

In September, CWD was detected in a farmed deer in Quebec. An investigation is ongoing to try and determine how the animal became infected and whether or not the disease is present in wild deer in Quebec.



WNV detected from coast to coast

West Nile virus was detected for the first time in wild birds in PEI in September. For the first time since 2003, birds in NB and NS have also been confirmed with WNV infection.



Newcastle Disease in ON, NS and PEI

Newcastle disease is caused by a virus that regularly infects Double-crested Cormorants at the end of the nesting season. August, the virus has been detected in sick and dead cormorants from ON, NS and PEI.



WNS continues to spread

WNS has killed millions of North American bats since it was first detected in 2006. In 2018, the fungus continued to spread into new areas and was identified for the first time in Manitoba, South Dakota, Wyoming, Kansas and New Mexico.

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

