



ANIMALS SUBMITTED by region

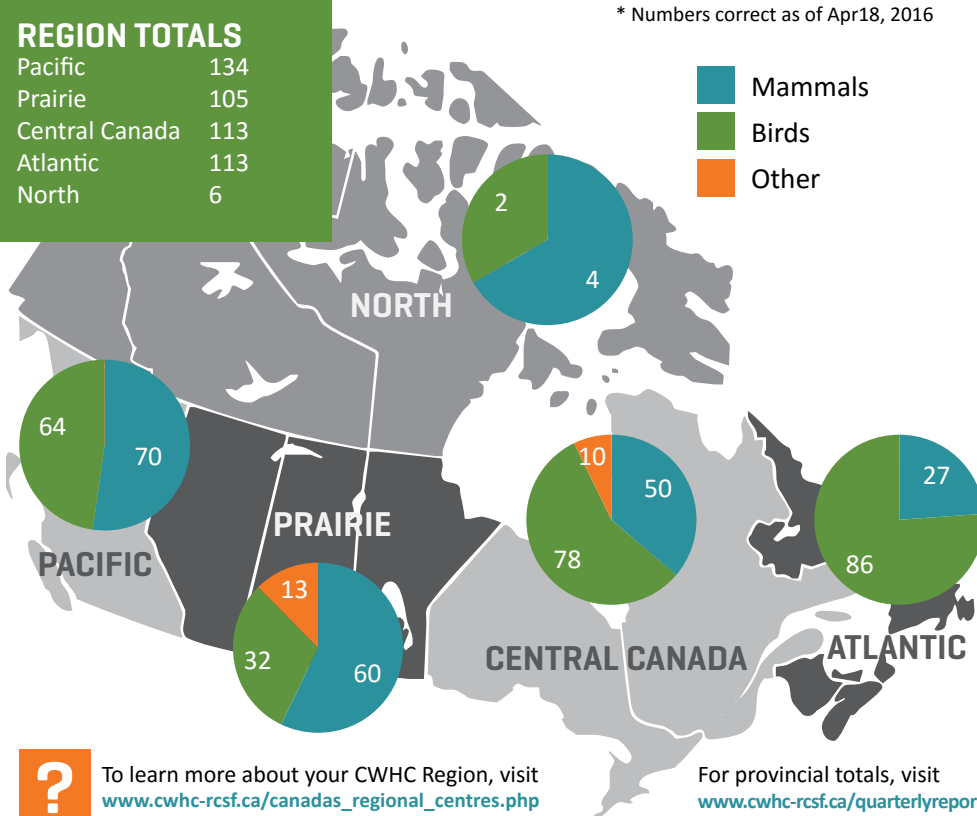
496 ANIMALS TOTAL

* Numbers correct as of Apr 18, 2016

REGION TOTALS

Pacific	134
Prairie	105
Central Canada	113
Atlantic	113
North	6

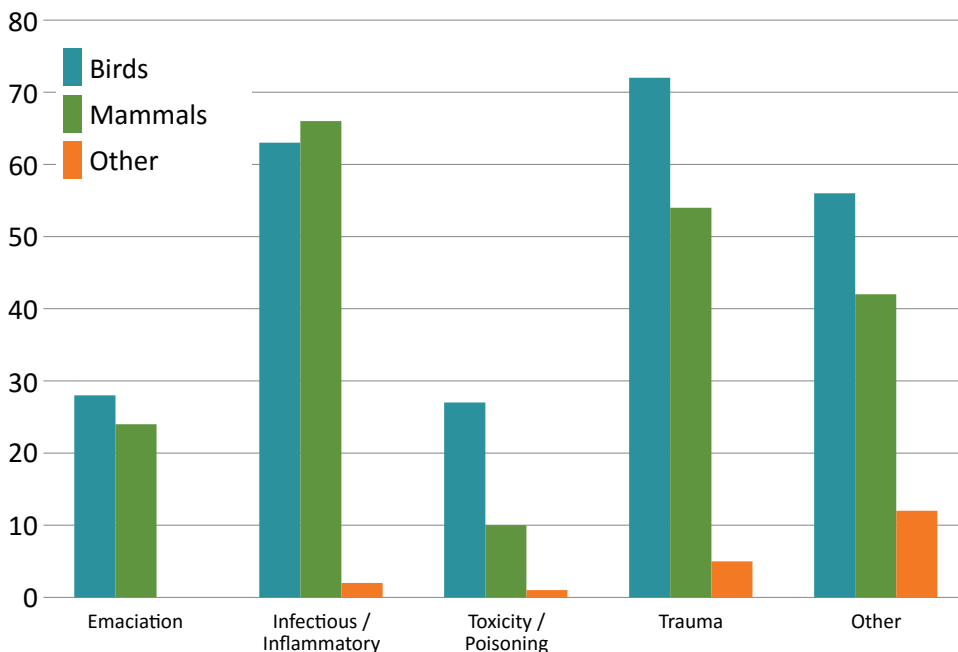
Mammals
Birds
Other



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 34 cases submitted to CWHC in this quarter are still pending cause of death determination; 16 birds, 15 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	95
Positive	3

WHITE NOSE SYNDROME

Examined	28
Positive	3

AVIAN INFLUENZA

Examined	408
Positive	7

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	86
Positive	10

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

Examined	33
Positive	0

CANINE DISTEMPER

Examined	40
Positive	17

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 18, 2016.

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



HIGHLIGHTS

Snake fungal disease positive in Ontario

- Snake fungal disease has been confirmed in a female eastern foxsnake found near Lake Erie, Ontario.
- Samples were submitted to CWHC Ontario/Nunavut, where the fungus was detected by PCR and culture, and presence of the disease was confirmed by histological examination.
- This is believed to be the first documented case of snake fungal disease in Canada. The disease has previously been confirmed in 16 US States

Brain abscesses in male white-tailed and mule deer

- CWHC Western/Northern has received a larger-than-usual number of submissions this winter involving brain abscesses in male white-tailed and mule deer.
- Deer were submitted after reports of neurological symptoms. Upon investigation, infection was seen beginning at the base of one or both antlers and extending through the bones of the skull and into the brain, resulting in a pus-filled abscess.
- The occurrence of brain abscesses in male deer is thought to be related to behaviour prior to and during the rut. CWHC Ontario/Nunavut has also diagnosed brain abscesses in two white-tailed bucks during this time period.

FEATURED project

WILDLIFE AS SENTINELS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

There is an extensive history of wildlife serving as bio-sentinels for the effects and distribution of environmental pollutants and pathogens. The role of wildlife as bio-indicators is anticipated to increase given the expectation of changing distributions and burdens of pathogens and pollutants in the face of climate change. Wild animals can also signal vulnerabilities in social determinants of health and resilience. These contributions are made through their role in food security, income, and social capital. Climate change is anticipated to impact the distribution and abundance of wildlife, thereby affecting their public health impacts, particularly in northern and rural areas.

In partnership with the Public Health Agency of Canada and working with international colleagues from within our network, the CWHC recently examined the potential for wildlife to contribute to the early warning system for public health preparedness of climate change in Canada. In this analysis the CWHC identified five scenarios where wildlife are likely to help us anticipate how climate change will affect communities. The end result is a proposed approach to support proactive planning.



WILDLIFE HEALTH tracker



White-nose syndrome in Washington

White-nose syndrome was diagnosed in a dead bat found in Washington, over 2,000 km outside of the previously known range.



Cuvier's beaked whale in Atlantic Canada

A Cuvier's beaked whale was found stranded on a beach in Nova Scotia. This species is rarely found stranded in Atlantic Canada.



Sea star die-off expected to have lasting consequences

Sea star die-off continues on the Pacific coast. Lasting ecological consequences are expected, as many species involved serve as keystone species in their habitats.



Snare-related deaths in cougars and birds of prey

A high number cougars and eagles killed by snares were reported in Saskatchewan and Alberta during this winter.

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

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

