



ANIMALS SUBMITTED by region

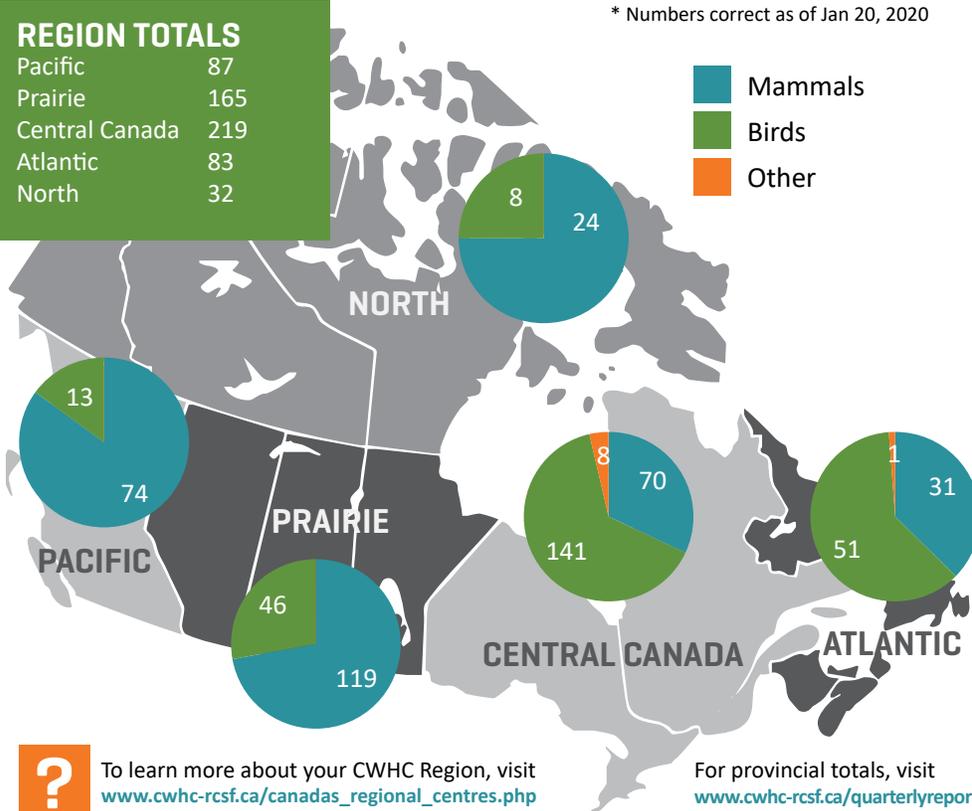
586 ANIMALS TOTAL

* Numbers correct as of Jan 20, 2020

REGION TOTALS

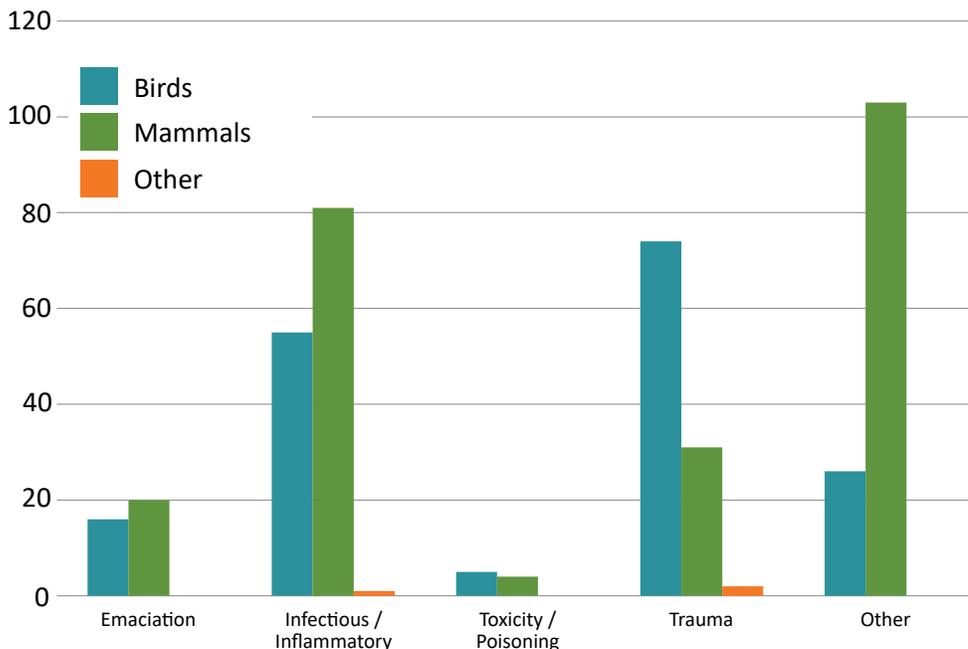
Pacific	87
Prairie	165
Central Canada	219
Atlantic	83
North	32

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 168 cases submitted to CWHC in this quarter are still pending cause of death determination; 83 birds, 79 mammals, and 6 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	670
Positive	8

WHITE NOSE SYNDROME

Examined	40
Positive	0

AVIAN INFLUENZA

Examined	277
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	241
Positive	14

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

Examined	240
Positive	0

AVIAN CHOLERA

Examined	110
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 20, 2020.

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



HIGHLIGHTS

Bat rabies in a striped skunk in Quebec

Last summer (2019), a striped skunk was seen with an abnormal behaviour in the middle of the afternoon in the city of Longueuil, Quebec. This skunk died a few minutes after its discovery. The abnormal behaviour and death of this skunk was caused by rabies.

When rabies is detected in an animal, it is essential to determine the variant of the detected virus. In this case, CFIA determined that this skunk was in fact infected with a bat variant. This suggests that this skunk was bitten by a sick bat. In addition, skunks, which have been known to scavenge carcasses of bats, could also get infected by getting in contact with a dead rabid bat. The detection of this case of "bat rabies" does not have the same implication that the detection of an infection with the raccoon variant would have had.

This case demonstrates that the enhanced surveillance program for raccoon rabies set up in the *Estrie* and *Montérégie* regions and delivered in collaboration with the various provincial agencies, the CWHC and the CFIA, is able to detect the presence of cases or rabies on the territory. It is also important to remember that even though bats can have rabies, they play a critical role in the environment as pollinators and insect-eaters. For more information please read this article: <http://blog.healthywildlife.ca/bats-and-rabies-separating-fact-from-fiction/>

FEATURED project

INVASIVE PIG PROJECT

The CWHC National office in partnership with Environment and Climate Change Canada is assembling and will be coordinating two working groups with participants from across Federal, Provincial and Territorial Environment and Agriculture departments, Indigenous groups and stakeholders.

1. A strategic group tasked with identifying national priorities and goals pertaining to feral swine management in Canada. Membership is based on those individuals with a responsibility for managing programs and developing policies i.e. decision makers and those most likely to be effected by the negative impacts of feral swine.
2. An operational group comprised of individuals engaged in active surveillance and/or control programs. The purpose of the group is to provide jurisdictions currently embarking on feral swine programs a venue to obtain knowledge from other groups where programs are well established.

This group will focus on sharing experience and information on immediate technical questions.

Key knowledge holders and ad hoc members have been identified and consulted, these individuals will participate or present to the working groups as needed.

The project's main goal is to facilitate an action agenda to prevent and mitigate social and ecological harm of invasive pigs in Canada.



WILDLIFE HEALTH tracker



CWHC performs necropsy on rare whale at AVC

On December 11, CWHC performed a necropsy on a rare Cuvier's Beaked whale in the AVC postmortem lab. The adult male weighed nearly 5300 lbs and measured 5.5 m in length.



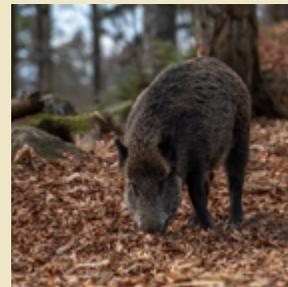
2019 BC Mandatory CWD Surveillance

A successful CWD hunter surveillance program along the B.C.-Montana border saw over a 1000 samples collected. Testing is almost complete with no positives detected to date.



Caribou workshop in Arviat, Nunavut

Brian Stevens, CWHC ON/NU pathologist travelled to Nunavut to present on caribou health to the BQCMB caribou board as well as high school and elementary school students.



Wild Pig Surveillance in Saskatchewan

The CWHC W/N region collaborated again this year with Saskatchewan's wild pig control program. 45 pigs were sampled and testing is currently underway for a variety of diseases.

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

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