



ANIMALS SUBMITTED by region

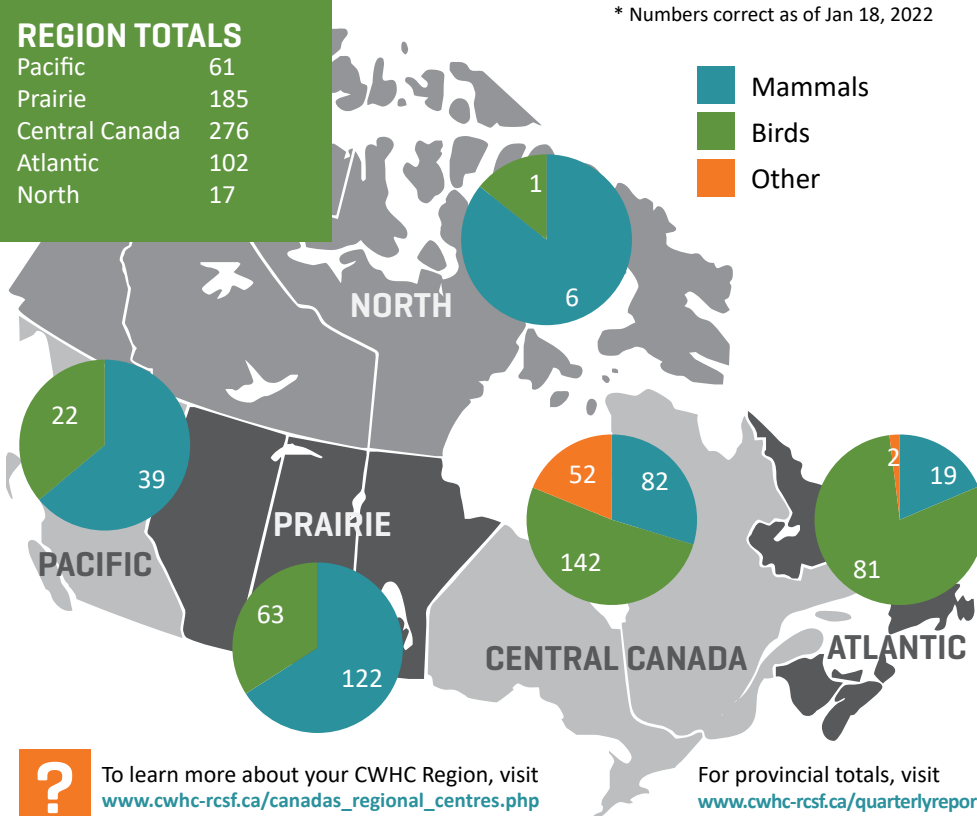
631 ANIMALS TOTAL

* Numbers correct as of Jan 18, 2022

REGION TOTALS

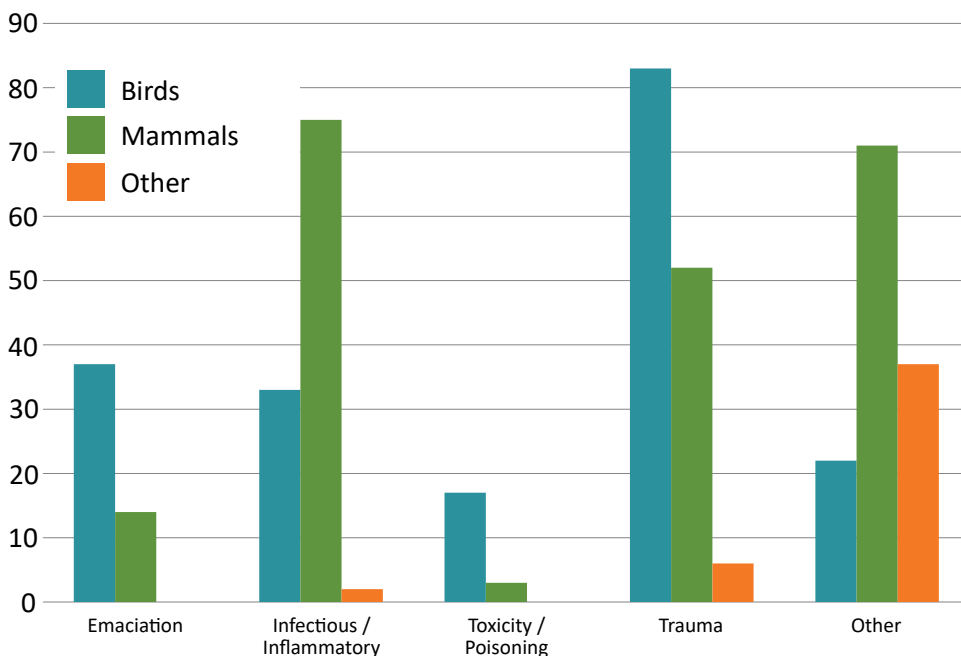
Pacific	61
Prairie	185
Central Canada	276
Atlantic	102
North	17

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 179 cases submitted to CWHC in this quarter are still pending cause of death determination; 117 birds, 52 mammals, and 10 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	474
Positive	7

WHITE NOSE SYNDROME

Examined	24
Positive	0

AVIAN INFLUENZA

Examined	368
Positive	5

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	1010
Positive	22

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

Examined	106
Positive	0

AVIAN CHOLERA

Examined	82
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 18, 2022.

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



HIGHLIGHTS

Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease in White-Tailed Deer in the Kingston, Ontario area.

At the end of September, approximately 30 deer were found dead on Wolfe Island and reported to the CWHC ON/NU region. The Ministry of Northern Development, Mining, Natural Resources and Forestry (NDMNRF) were contacted, and a biologist was sent out to investigate. The biologist was able to collect an adult buck and female fawn for eventual transport to the CWHC in Guelph. As transport for these deer was arranged, additional reports from the Kingston area (Gananoque Lake, Stirling, Kingston, and Lansdowne) began to come in of other deer being found dead. An additional adult buck was collected from Gananoque Lake, and all three deer were delivered to the CWHC during the first week of October. Samples were collected and these deer were tested for Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) (except for the fawn), Bluetongue virus (BTV), and Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease virus (EHDV). None of the deer tested positive for CWD or BTV, but all three deer tested positive for EHDV.

These are not the first cases of EHD in Ontario as EHD was first reported in two white-tailed deer in London in 2017 (<http://blog.healthywildlife.ca/fatal-deer-disease-reaches-ontario-first-time>). The clinical signs of EHD include fever, depression, and respiratory distress with swelling of the head and neck noted in some cases. Deer can often be found dead near water. Animals that survive this acute phase may eventually develop inappetence, lameness, and lethargy. The lameness is due to damage to the hooves.

If you see sick or dead deer, then please contact the Canadian Wildlife Health Cooperative and the NDMNRF Natural Resources Information and Support Centre. See website for contact details.

FEATURED project

STUDENT NETWORK FOR AMPHIBIAN PATHOGEN SURVEILLANCE (SNAPS)

The Student Network for Amphibian Pathogen Surveillance (SNAPS) is a network of students, scientists and educators committed to the conservation of amphibians against the threat of emerging pathogens, with an initial focus on *Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans* (Bsal). This deadly pathogen has yet to be detected in North America but its introduction is likely, making the early detection of Bsal essential for mitigating its negative impact. Unfortunately, early detection is inherently challenging, requiring geographically broad and ongoing surveillance.

SNAPS is a new surveillance program that addresses some of these challenges by combining education and surveillance, allowing students to learn about Bsal through the lens of various academic disciplines and actively contribute by sampling for Bsal among their local amphibians. The dual mission of the network is to facilitate meaningful, experiential learning among students while harnessing their enthusiasm, and geographic breadth to surveil for Bsal across the continent.

In partnership with Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) and students and faculty from several universities across Canada, the CWHC will be instrumental in bringing SNAPS to Canada by acting as the hub of the network in Canada and coordinating the 2022 pilot project.

For more information about SNAPS visit the SNAPS website:
<https://snaps.amphibiandisease.org/>

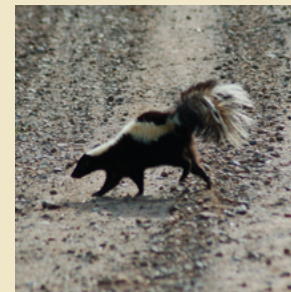


WILDLIFE HEALTH tracker



CWHC teams up with Latin American partners for Bat Week

This year, Bat Week spread its wings bigger and further than ever before by bringing on board partners across Latin America.



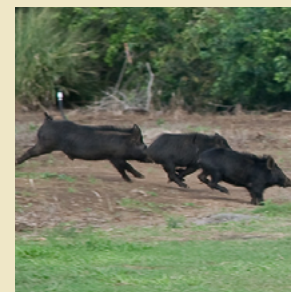
Skunk adenovirus-1 in P.E.I.

In the last few years, a new virus called skunk adenovirus-1 has been detected in PEI striped skunks, causing disease and death in affected individuals.



First evidence of the COVID-19 virus in Canadian wildlife

For the first time since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, the SARS-CoV-2 virus has been detected in free-ranging animals in Canada.



Monitoring Wild Pigs for Diseases of Concern

After the wild pigs have been captured, the question on everyone's mind is what happens next? This is where we at the CWHC come into the story.

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

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

