



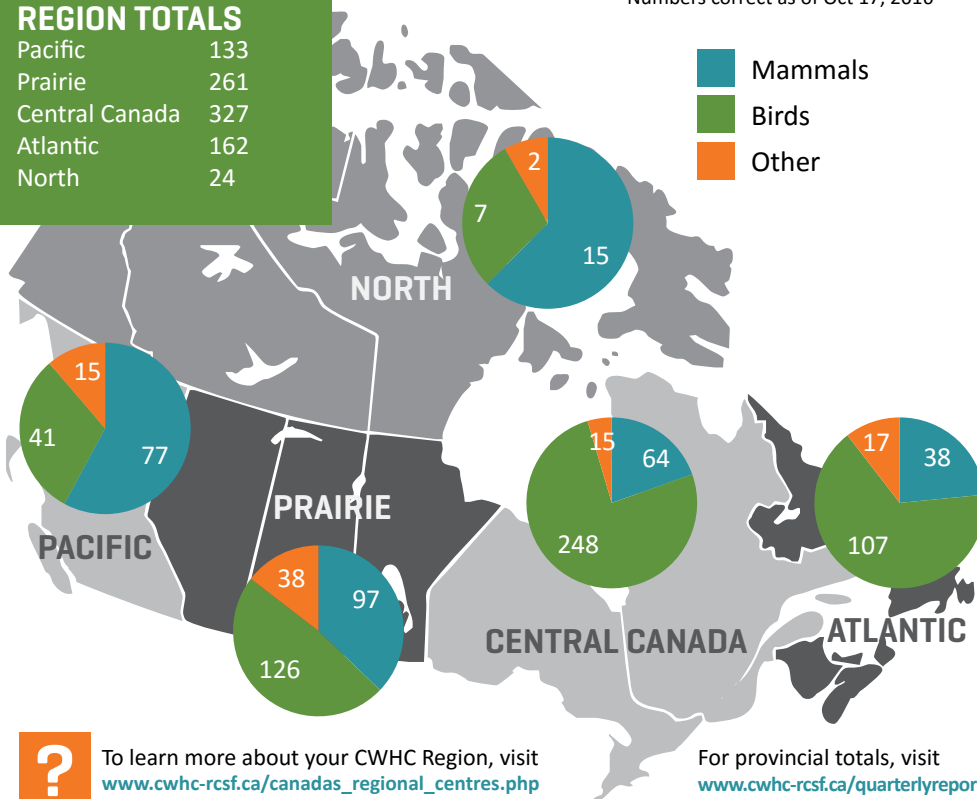
ANIMALS SUBMITTED by region

907 ANIMALS TOTAL

* Numbers correct as of Oct 17, 2016

REGION TOTALS

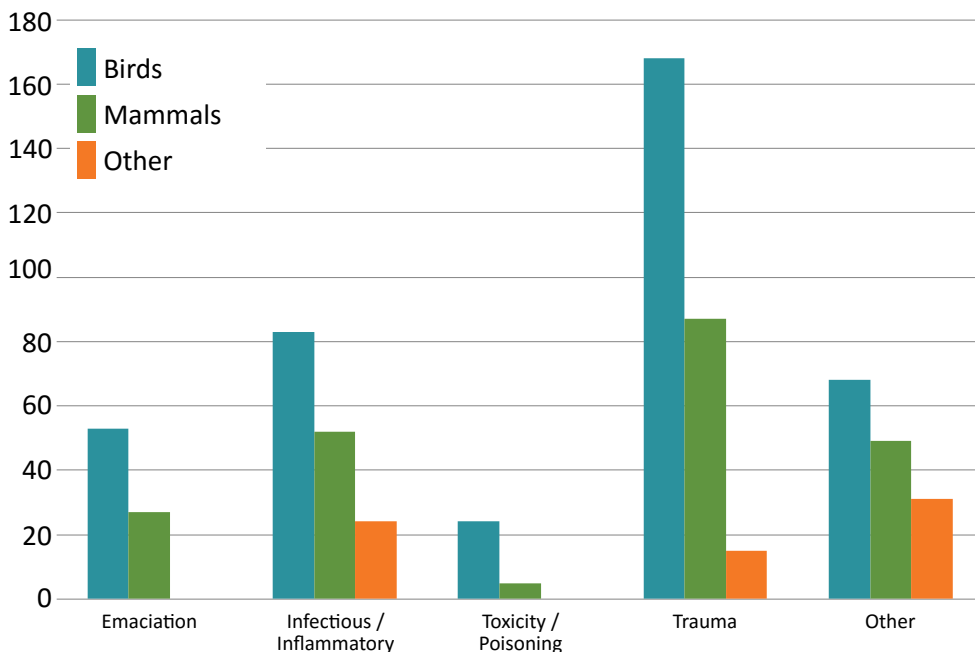
Pacific	133
Prairie	261
Central Canada	327
Atlantic	162
North	24



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 190 cases submitted to CWHC in this quarter are still pending cause of death determination; 124 birds, 55 mammals, and 11 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	445
Positive	17

AVIAN CHOLERA

Examined	157
Positive	0

AVIAN INFLUENZA

Examined	850
Positive	57

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	157
Positive	9

NEWCASTLE DISEASE

Examined	487
Positive	1

WEST NILE VIRUS

Examined	485
Positive	23

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 July 21, 2016.

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



HIGHLIGHTS

Discovery of Whirling Disease in Canada

- In August 2016, Parks Canada noted some brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) with suspicious swimming behaviour at Johnson Lake in Banff National Park.
- The BC Animal Health Centre/CWHC BC diagnosed the fish with the first known Canadian case of whirling disease, a parasitic infection caused by *Myxobolus cerebralis*.
- The parasite infects the bony tissues of the head, vertebra and fins of salmonids causing the characteristic whirling swimming pattern.
- The disease can cause significant mortalities in fish populations.

Trichomonosis now in Ontario as well as Atlantic Canada

- Further to the cases of trichomonosis diagnosed in PEI this spring, more purple finches, goldfinches and pine siskins with trichomonosis infections were seen in Newfoundland, New Brunswick and eastern Ontario, indicating the disease may be spreading in Canadian finches.
- Trichomonosis is an infectious disease caused by a parasite that causes lesions in the throat. Affected birds may drool, regurgitate, have difficulty swallowing or breathing. Emaciation is common.
- Bird feeders and baths can be sites of transmission for the parasite. A new factsheet is available for download to raise awareness of this disease in feeder birds. http://www.cwhc-rscf.ca/fact_sheets.php

FEATURED project

ASSESSING BELUGA HEALTH IN THE BEAUFORT SEA

In July 2016, a team including veterinarians from the CWHC Québec and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans partnered with Inuvialuit hunters from Tuktoyaktuk, NWT to perform health assessments on belugas whales harvested in the Beaufort Sea.

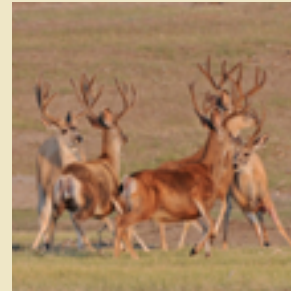
Complete necropsies were carried out, samples taken for histological examination, assessment for parasites, blood chemistry, contaminants, genetics, dietary studies and screening for other infectious agents.

The results will be shared directly with communities in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region providing information on the safety and security of the Beaufort beluga population as a food source.

This is part of a long-term monitoring project that involves many partners including the Fisheries Joint Management Committee & the University of Saskatchewan.

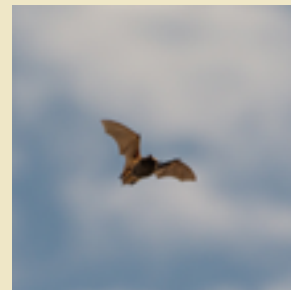


WILDLIFE HEALTH tracker



CWD detected near Edmonton

This is the furthest west the disease has been documented in Canada. The province of BC is asking hunters to be on alert and submit heads for testing, as early detection is key.



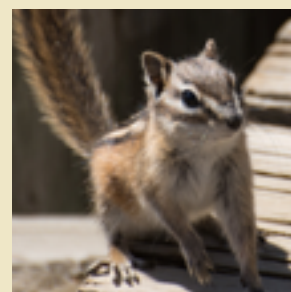
A batty summer in SK

An unusual number of bats were submitted to CWHC Western/Northern this summer. Most were healthy juvenile bats. Education is required to help the public deal with bats on their property in a safe and bat-friendly way.



Hunters contribute to wildlife health

Hunters are best placed to make critical observations of unusual behaviours or mortality events in wildlife. The CWHC encourages hunters to report what they see & submit samples.



Alveolar hydatid disease in a chipmunk

CWHC Ontario examined a chipmunk filled with hydatid cysts due to an *Echinococcus multilocularis* tapeworm infection. This parasite is only recently discovered in Southern Ontario.

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

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

