THE CANADIAN WILDLIFE HEALTH COOPERATIVE (CWHC)

Assessing, Managing, and Communicating Risk

Damien Joly, PhD (he/him, il/lui)





https://www.snuneymuxw.ca/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/Snuneymuxw-Territory.pdf

THE CANADIAN WILDLIFE HEALTH COOPERATIVE (CWHC)

ASSESSING, MANAGING, AND COMMUNICATING RISK

Damien Joly, PhD (he/him, il/lui)







Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Péches et Océans Canada



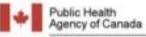
Environnement et Changement climatique Canada











Agence de la santé publique du Canada































HISTORY

Founded in 1992 as a centre at the University of Saskatchewan

Designated as the first World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH) Collaborating Centre in 2007





MISSION

To promote and protect the health of wildlife and Canadians [and their animals] through leadership, partnership, investigation, and action.



WHAT DOES THE CWHC DO?

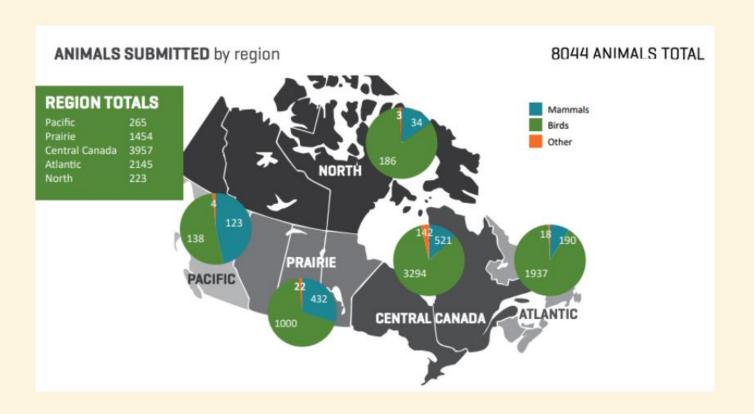
Monitoring: Mortality investigations, targeted surveillance (e.g., Avian influenza, SARS-CoV-2)

Assessment: Risk assessments, thought and opinion pieces, disease management strategies

Knowledge Mobilization: 28-30 scientific publications / year, advice, regular blog articles, regular news coverage

Collaboration: Ongoing collaborations with PT wildlife and agriculture agencies, DFO, ECCC, CFIA, PHAC, Parks Canada, WOAH, academia





1 April 2022 - 31 March 2023

SELECTED DISEASES

Project	Examined	Positive
Avian Botulism	1779	0
Avian Cholera	1779	4
Avian Influenza	4929	2132
Bovine tuberculosis	255	0
Canine distemper	1019	48
Chronic wasting disease	246	39
Newcastle Disease	2713	1
Rabies	2154	21
Snake fungal disease	26	8
West Nile Virus	6440	136
White nose syndrome	230	4



"PASSIVE" SURVEILLANCE

"PASSIVE" SURVEILLANCE

Advantages	Disadvantages		
Relatively cheap	Biased		
Broad coverage	Limited ability to demonstrate "freedom from disease"		
Agnostic	Limited ability to detect rare events		
Complements active surveillance	Limited comparability of data		



The influence of sociodemographic and environmental factors on wildlife carcass submissions in urban areas: Opportunities for increasing equitable and representative wildlife health surveillance

Silves A. Glackethard, Sarah S. Solemann, S. Stamon K. Stamb $^{\rm sta}$, Decki L. Frank, and Chira M. Sardan $^{\rm sta}$

"Department of Pullsdindings, Oracid Vinerousy-Gilligs, University of Godyk, 10 Soos-SEE, Godyk ON '105 (1991, Goods, "Department of Pepulsons Modern, Oracid Internaty-Gilligs, Vineroity of Godyk, 50 Soos M S, Godyk ON NGC (1991, Gods, "Goods," Middle Hollin Gospotters, Oracid Codyk, 50 Soos M S, Godyk ON NGC (1991, Gods, "Goods," Middle Hollin Gospotters, Oracid Vetermany College, Community of Doelph, 30 Street Rd R, Storigh CDS 5005-2973, Comple

These parties contributed reports to the work.



Table 3. Mixed multivariable Poisson model with a random intercept for ward, exploring the association between environmental and sociodemographic factors and the number of submissions by ward in Hamilton and Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

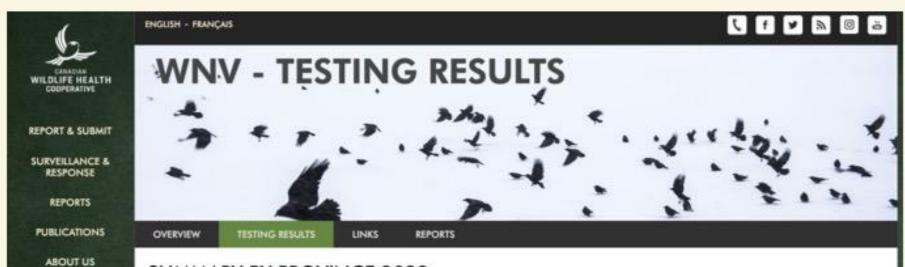
Explanatory variable	Category	IRR	95% CI	P-value
City	Hamilton	Referent	No. No. No. No.	
	Toronto	0.19	0.12-0.31	< 0.001
Presence of a zoo in ward	No	Referent		
	Yes	5.73	2.39-13.74	< 0.001
Proportion of LIM-AT households* in ward	< 20%	Referent		
	≥ 20%	0.53	0.36-0.78	0.002
Percent area covered by parkland in ward	< 20%	Referent		
	≥ 20%	2.05	1.27-3.31	0.003
Proportion owned housing in ward	< 60%	Referent		
	≥ 60%	0.51	0.33-0.81	0.004

Note: Significant results are indicated in bold. Random intercept for ward: variance = 0.30 (95% confidence interval [CI]:

*After-tax low-income measure (LIM-AT), defined by Statistics Canada as the percentage of economic families or unattached individuals who spend 20% or more of their income than average citizens on food, shelter, and clothing.

WEST NILE VIRUS

- CWHC coordinated national surveillance project for WNV in birds across Canada from 2001 until 2012
- In the early days, wild bird surveillance acted as a sentinel or early warning system



SUMMARY BY PROVINCE 2023

Numbers correct as of November 1, 2023

Select year: 2023 ✓

Province	Examined	Tested	Positive	Negative
British Columbia	0	0	0	0
Alberta	2	2	0	2
Saskatchewan	410	193	36	156
Manitoba	0	0	0	0
Ontario	828	148	61	87
Québec	621	92	41	48
New Brunswick	170	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	243	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island	136	0	0	0
Newfoundland and Labrador	64	0	0	0
Yukon	38	1	0	1
Northwest Territories	6	0	0	0
Nunavut	8	0	0	0
TOTAL	2526	436	138	294

CONTACT US LEGAL & DISCLAIMER

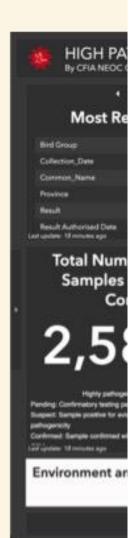
REGIONS

WHIP

AVIAN INFLUENZA

A One Health Approach to Wild Bird Surveillance for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza

- **Environment and Climate Change Canada**
- Canadian Wildlife Health Cooperative
- Canadian Food Inspection Agency
- **Public Health Agency of Canada**
- Parks Canada
- Canadian Animal Health Surveillance System
- Alberta Agriculture, Forestry, and Rural Economic Development Laboratory
- Animal Health Laboratory, Laboratory Services Division, University of Guelph
- Atlantic Veterinary College Veterinary Laboratory and Pathology Services
- Manitoba Agriculture Veterinary Diagnostic Services
- Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pécheries et de l'Alimentation du Québec Laboratoire de santé animale
- New Brunswick Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries Veterinary Laboratory and Pathology Services
- **Prairie Diagnostic Services**
- Government of Alberta
- Government of British Columbia
- Government of Manitoba
- **Government of New Brunswick**
- Government of Newfoundland and Labrador
- **Government of Northwest Territories**
- Government of Nova Scotia
- Government of Nunavut
- Government of Ontario
- Government of Quebec
- Government of Saskatchewan
- Government of Yukon







RISK AND COMMUNICATION

- CWHC and our partners play critical roles in:
 - providing the health intelligence necessary for risk assessment
 - providing a platform for communication

SANTÉ DE LA FAUNE AU CANADA **WILDLIFE HEALTH IN CANADA**



































