

### Issue 61 September 2022

#### OLPC 2022 Membership Meetings

- October 14, 2022
- December 16, 2022

#### 2022 New Members!

OLPC is excited to announce that we have three new members this year.

- Canadian Animal Health Institute
- College of Veterinarians
- Ontario Association of Veterinary Technicians

#### OLPC Board Elections

Julie Harlow was re-elected by the OLPC Board as Vice Chair for 2022-2023. Julie represents Small Farm Canada magazine at OLPC and the Individual Agri-business Sector on the Board.

#### Follow us on Twitter!

OLPC has a Twitter account, @ontlpc and can profile or retweet any member animal health and welfare communications. Forward suggested topics to Laura Shantz at laura.tfo@bell.net

#### High Path A.I. Detected on Ontario Farm – September 18, 2022

The CFIA has confirmed a positive case of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) on an Ontario poultry farm in Oxford County. This is the first positive case of HPAI that Ontario has experienced since May 18, 2022. [Click here](#) to access the 10 km buffered biosecurity advisory map. All poultry industry personnel and other poultry farm visitors are urged to implement strict biosecurity protocols across Ontario. The fall migration is well underway, and it is reasonable to expect the virus to be present in the environment wherever migratory birds are found.

#### Rabies Numbers in Canada as of August 31, 2022.

To the end of August, there have been 10 positive cases in bats, two positive cases in raccoons, and four positive cases in skunks.

#### Prohibition on Importing Dogs from Countries with Endemic Canine Rabies

September 28, 2022, is World Rabies Day. Coming into effect on this day, commercial dogs from countries at high-risk for dog rabies will no longer be permitted entry into Canada. Commercial dogs can include, but are not limited to dogs for adoption, fostering, resale, show or exhibition, breeding, research, and other purchases.

Every year, dog rabies kills over 59,000 people globally in over 100 countries that are at high-risk for dog rabies. High-risk countries include Asia and the Middle East, Eastern Europe, Africa, and the Americas and Caribbean.

Rabies is over 99% fatal for dogs and humans once they start to show symptoms but is nearly 100% preventable with proper vaccination of animals. If a person is exposed, that individual will have to undergo serious medical treatment. Transmission to humans, pets and wildlife can be due to the cause of one imported rabid dog.

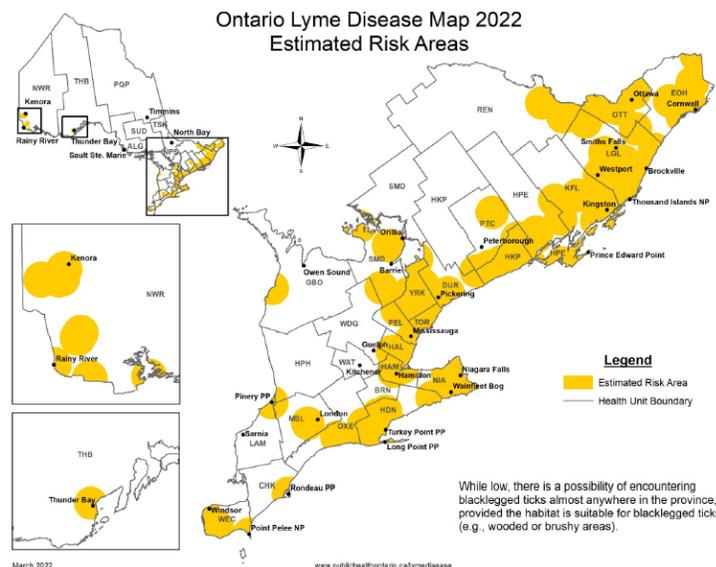
All currently issued import permits will remain valid until the end of the validity period specified on the permit, and the import conditions contained in the import permit would continue to apply. All import permits issued on or after June 28, 2022, will expire on September 27, 2022, regardless of when the permit is issued. As of September 28, 2022, import permits will no longer be issued. All shipments of commercial dogs, regardless of age, from countries at high-risk for dog rabies will be prohibited as of September 28, 2022.

#### Canadian Animal Health Institute – World Rabies Day Webinar

Save the date! The Canadian Animal Health Institute is hosting their World Rabies Day Webinar on September 28<sup>th</sup> at 12:00 p.m. EST. This webinar will focus on opportunities and challenges for rabies prevention and control in Canada, with topics such as First Nation community challenges and impacts of climate change on rabies epidemiology. Registration can be done at: <https://live.webcastcanada.ca/go/rabies-english>

#### Ontario Lyme Disease Map

The Public Health Ontario website has a map which shows the estimated risk areas for Lyme disease. The current map is pasted below.



#### New Research Defines ASF Stability in Feed

[Excerpt from August 2022 Swine Health Information Center Newsletter](#)

A new report in the journal *Transboundary and Emerging Diseases* entitled, "Stability of African swine fever virus in feed during environmental storage," details the length of time African swine fever (ASF) remains stable in feed at

In 2022, there have been 1919 samples submitted for rabies testing from across Canada. Nationally, 105 samples tested positive. Ontario accounted for 1084 samples of which 45 tested positive. The breakdown from which species the positive samples were taken are as follows:

	Can.	Ont.
Arctic fox	16	
Bat	40	25
Bovine		
Caprine		
Cat		
Dog	9	1
Equine	2	
Raccoon	5	5
Red fox	14	
Skunk	19	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>45</b>

#### Bioresecurity Stop Signs and Resources

The OLPC office still has bioresecurity stop signs in stock and can be ordered by calling the office 519-787-4322 or emailing Laura at [laura.tfio@bell.net](mailto:laura.tfio@bell.net). Signs are \$20.00 + HST

We also have bioresecurity videos on DVD. The videos work well for training nonagricultural staff and for 4-H or school groups. You can view the videos at <https://www.ontlpc.com/videos.html>

Order forms can be found here: <https://www.ontlpc.com/resources.html>

#### Provincial Animal Welfare Services

From January 1, 2020, to June 30, 2022, the Ontario Animal Protection Call Centre has received over 107,000 calls with over 47,581 resulting in the ministry undertaking an inspection or investigation, of which 1,777 were livestock and 1,672 were equine.

different storage temperatures. The study was conducted by a research team led by Dr. Megan Niederwerder, now Associate Director of the Swine Health Information Center.

In the published study, the stability of ASF Georgia 2007 was assessed in complete feed, soybean meal, and ground corn cob particles. After ASF contamination, feed matrices were held at three environmental temperatures (cool storage at 40°F, ambient storage at 68°F, and hot storage at 95°F) for up to 365 days. Feed samples were tested throughout the one-year period for ASF genome detection on PCR and ASF infectivity on cell culture and in swine bioassay.

The results demonstrate high stability of ASF DNA in feed, with detection by PCR in almost all feed matrices throughout the conclusion of each study, including 365 days after ASF inoculation when stored at 40°F and 68°F. Infectious ASF was most stable in soybean meal, with the virus maintaining infectivity as determined by swine bioassay for at least 112 days at 40°F, at least 21 days at 68°F, and at least seven days at 95°F.

Feed additives were tested for their ability to reduce ASF infectivity in complete feed stored at three environmental temperatures (40°F, 68°F, 95°F). Both medium chain fatty acid and formaldehyde-based feed additives were confirmed to be effective mitigants in tested conditions.

#### West Nile Virus

As of September 10, 2022, there have been three reported (confirmed or probable) human WNV cases, 81 WNV positive mosquito pools, and zero EEEV positive mosquito pools. These viruses are transmitted by mosquitoes or other biting insects. The morbidity rate in horses infected with EEE is 75-95%. For WNV, up to 40% of infected horses are euthanized or die. Vaccines are available. Details can also be found on Public Health Ontario at <https://www.publichealthontario.ca/en/Data-and-Analysis/Infectious-Disease>

Public Health Unit	Positive mosquito pools	
	Current	Cumulative
City of Hamilton	4	9
City of Ottawa		2
City of Toronto	1	13
Durham Regional	5	14
Halton Regional		6
Hastings and Prince Edward Counties		3
Lambton	1	1
Niagara Regional Area		3
Peel Regional	1	14
Peterborough County-City		1
Windsor-Essex County	6	11
York Regional		4

#### Monkeypox in Ontario

As of September 13, 2022, there are 656 cases of Monkeypox in Ontario. Monkeypox is an orthopoxvirus caused by the Monkeypox virus (MPXV), typically transmitted from animals to humans, that causes a disease with symptoms like smallpox. Monkeypox is typically mild and self-limiting, with most people recovering within two to four weeks. Transmission is primarily through respiratory secretions or direct/indirect contact with body fluids, material from skin lesions, and contaminated materials. Risk of exposure can be lowered by maintaining physical distance and frequent hand washing. The risk for contracting Monkeypox is low, but if someone has concerning symptoms it is encouraged that individual contact a health care provider. Prior vaccination against smallpox provides some cross-protection against monkeypox. Besides primates, rodents and rabbits are susceptible to Monkeypox. It is not known whether livestock and poultry can become infected.

#### Our Mission

*Provide a forum to facilitate the development and coordination of an Ontario strategy to deal with foreign animal disease and other transmissible livestock and poultry diseases.*