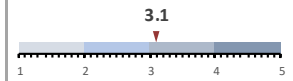


## SUMMARY: RELEVANT SIGNALS (includes all signals rated ≥3.0)

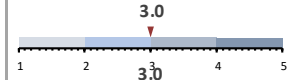
### Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza

- On April 1, 2023, the CFIA confirmed that a domestic dog in **Oshawa, Ontario** has tested positive for HPAI, with further testing underway; the dog was found to have been infected with an avian influenza after chewing on a wild goose, and died after developing clinical signs
- Over the last week, **Canada** has reported outbreaks of HPAI H5N1 in commercial poultry in **Ontario** (1)
- In the **USA**, **Nebraska** has reported HPAI H5N1 in two outdoor domestic cats (detected in January 2023) and **Wyoming** has also reported HPAI in a domestic cat
- Chile** has reported another 470 dead marine mammals on its coasts, bringing the total to 2,740; HPAI H5 is believed to be the cause of death for most

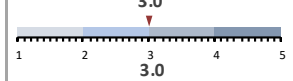
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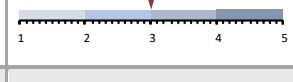
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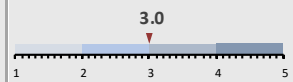
[Read More](#)



### Influenza A H5

- The human influenza A H5 case in **Chile** was likely infected through environmental exposure (to areas where either sick or dead birds or sea mammals were found); of the 11 close contacts identified, one contact has developed respiratory symptoms and continues to be monitored with further testing underway

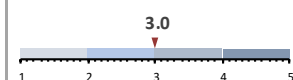
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### White Nose Syndrome

- In **British Columbia**, the fungus that causes white-nose syndrome in bats was found in bat droppings in the **Grand Forks** area of the **Kootenays**

[Read More](#)



## NEW EVENTS: (events rated > 2)



### White nose syndrome fungus in British Columbia

**Pathogen:** fungus; **Transmission:** direct contact, fomite; **Species affected in event:** N/A

- The fungus that leads to white-nose syndrome in bats was found in bat droppings in the Grand Forks area of the Kootenays. The ministry is working with multiple partners to implement enhanced surveillance for the disease, and reduce threats to the bat habitat.

[Read More](#)

|                |     |
|----------------|-----|
| Avg. Rating    | 3.0 |
| No. of Signal  | 1   |
| No. of Ratings | 6   |

## CONTINUED EVENTS: (events rated ≥ 2.4)

|   |                                  |   |                                      |
|---|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| <b><u>Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in North America</u></b>  | <b><u>No. of Signals: 10</u></b> | <b><u>No. of weeks in report: 64</u></b>  | <b><u>Avg. Rating: 2.0 – 3.1</u></b> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over the last week, <a href="#">Canada</a> has reported outbreaks of HPAI H5N1 in commercial poultry in Ontario (1)</li> <li>On April 1, 2023, the CFIA confirmed that a domestic dog in <a href="#">Oshawa</a>, Ontario has tested positive for HPAI, with further testing underway; the dog was found to have been infected with avian influenza after chewing on a wild goose, and died after developing clinical signs</li> <li>Over the last week, the <a href="#">USDA</a> has reported outbreaks of HPAI H5N1 in WOA non-poultry in: Minnesota, and in a live bird market in: New York</li> <li><a href="#">Nebraska</a> has reported HPAI H5N1 in two outdoor domestic cats (detected in Jan 2023) likely infected through the predation of infected wild birds</li> <li><a href="#">Wyoming</a> has also reported HPAI in a domestic cat, again likely infected from ingesting meat from wild waterfowl</li> <li>HPAI has also been confirmed as the cause of mortality for three California condors found in northern <a href="#">Arizona</a></li> </ul> |                                  |   |                                      |
| <b><u>Influenza A (H5) in Chile</u></b>   | <b><u>No. of Signals: 03</u></b> | <b><u>No. of weeks in report: 02</u></b>  | <b><u>Avg. Rating: 2.5 – 3.0</u></b> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The human influenza A H5 case in <a href="#">Chile</a> was likely infected through environmental exposure (to areas where either sick or dead birds or sea mammals were found); of the 11 close contacts identified, one contact has developed respiratory symptoms and continues to be monitored with further testing underway</li> </ul>   |                                  |   |                                      |
| <b><u>Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in South America</u></b>  | <b><u>No. of Signals: 09</u></b> | <b><u>No. of weeks in report: 21</u></b>  | <b><u>Avg. Rating: 2.0 – 3.0</u></b> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Chile</a> has issued another update on the stranded/dead marine animals due to HPAI, reporting another 470 dead marine mammals on its coasts, bringing the total to 2,740; while only a small percentage have been tested, HPAI H5N1 is believed to be the cause of most of the deaths</li> <li><a href="#">Chile</a> has confirmed the first case of HPAI H5N1 in domestic birds in the Panitao sector of Puerto Montt</li> <li><a href="#">Argentina</a> has reported HPAI H5 in backyard poultry in Corrientes; the family is being monitored</li> <li><a href="#">Bolivia</a> has reported HPAI H5N1 in domestic poultry in Cochabamba</li> </ul>  |                                  |   |                                      |
| <b><u>Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in Europe</u></b>   | <b><u>No. of Signals: 18</u></b> | <b><u>No. of weeks in report: 120</u></b> | <b><u>Avg. Rating: 2.0</u></b>       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">France</a> has launched a tender for 80 million doses of AI vaccines in order to be ready to start its vaccination programme in the autumn</li> <li><a href="#">Bulgaria</a>, <a href="#">Hungary</a>, and the <a href="#">Netherlands</a> have reported HPAI H5N1 in domestic poultry</li> <li><a href="#">Austria</a>, <a href="#">Spain</a>, the <a href="#">Netherlands</a>, <a href="#">Russia</a>, and <a href="#">Sweden</a> have reported HPAI H5N1 in wild birds</li> <li><a href="#">Belgium</a> has reported HPAI in a red fox</li> <li>A summary of the overall HPAI situation in Europe is available <a href="#">here</a></li> </ul>  |                                  |   |                                      |
| <b><u>Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in Asia</u></b>   | <b><u>No. of Signals: 03</u></b> | <b><u>No. of weeks in report: 97</u></b>  | <b><u>Avg. Rating: 2.0</u></b>       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Nepal</a> has reported HPAI H5N1 in domestic poultry</li> <li><a href="#">Japan</a> has reported HPAI H5N1 in domestic poultry in Hokkaido; due to the record high outbreaks of HPAI, some <a href="#">prefectures</a> are having difficulty securing landfill sites to dispose of the dead birds</li> </ul>   |                                  |   |                                      |
| <b><u>Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in Africa</u></b>   | <b><u>No. of Signals: 04</u></b> | <b><u>No. of weeks in report: 43</u></b>  | <b><u>Avg. Rating: 2.0</u></b>       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Gambia</a> has detected HPAI H5N1 on a wild bird reserve</li> </ul>  |                                  |   |                                      |

## SCIENTIFIC FINDINGS & REPORTS:

### Coronavirus

- ◆ Surveillance of SARS-CoV-2 at the Huanan Seafood Market [Read More](#)

### Influenza

- ◆ Pathogenicity, transmissibility, and immunogenicity of recombinant H9N2 avian influenza viruses based on representative viruses of Southeast China [Read More](#)
- ◆ Pre-print: The role of airborne particles in the epidemiology of clade 2.3.4.4b H5N1 high pathogenicity avian influenza virus in commercial poultry production units [Read More](#)
- ◆ Increased public health threat of avian-origin H3N2 influenza virus caused by its evolution in dogs [Read More](#)

### Vector and Vector Borne Diseases

- ◆ White-Tailed Deer Serum Kills the Lyme Disease Spirochete, Borrelia burgdorferi [Read More](#)
- ◆ HAIRS risk assessment: tick-borne encephalitis in the UK [Read More](#)
- ◆ Novel Flavi-like virus in ixodid ticks and patients in Russia [Read More](#)

### Other

- ◆ Global governance for pandemic prevention and the wildlife trade [Read More](#)
- ◆ SHIC – Global Disease Monitoring Report April 2023 [Read More](#)

### Disclaimer

This intelligence report is intended to provide information to risk managers about emerging and zoonotic disease events that could pose a threat to Canada. It is based on information signals acquired and selected from twenty-one distinct disease surveillance sources via the Knowledge Integration using Web-based Intelligence (KIWI) tool hosted on the Canadian Network for Public Health Intelligence (CNPHI) informatics platform. The report is based on the activities of the CEZD Community of Practice and subject to change based on evolving user needs.