



January 14, 2015

All Wildlife Diseases, All Conservation, All One Health, All the Time!

## NEWS ON ARTICLES FROM JOURNAL OF WILDLIFE DISEASES 51(1)

Health of wildlife, domestic species and human beings, and the environments that support them (One Health), has been a focus of the Wildlife Disease Association for more than 50 years. The January 2015 Journal of Wildlife Diseases (JWD) issue 51(1) has several articles with particular conservation and wildlife management significance that we would like to make you aware of.

Could climate change be causing polar bears to lose their fur? **Todd Atwood** and coauthors explore this question in **PREVALENCE AND SPATIO-TEMPORAL VARIATION OF AN ALOPECIA SYNDROME IN POLAR BEARS (*URSUS MARITIMUS*) OF THE SOUTHERN BEAUFORT SEA.**

Similar in many ways to Ebola virus, Marburg virus (MARV) is highly lethal to humans and endemic in some areas of West and Central Africa. In **ORAL SHEDDING OF MARBURG VIRUS IN EXPERIMENTALLY INFECTED EGYPTIAN FRUIT BATS (*ROUSETTUS AEGYPTIACUS*)**, **Brian Amman** and coworkers, primarily from **U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**, show infection profiles consistent with *R. aegyptiacus* being a bona fide natural reservoir host for MARV and routes of viral shedding capable of infecting humans and other animals.

In **FAMILIARITY BREEDS CONTEMPT: COMBINING PROXIMITY LOGGERS AND GPS REVEALS FEMALE WHITE-TAILED DEER AVOIDING CLOSE CONTACT WITH NEIGHBORS**, researchers from **Southern Illinois University** lead by **Maria Tosa** provide evidence that direct transmission of disease agents among female and juvenile white-tailed deer is likely to be constrained both spatial and by social structure, more so than GPS data alone would suggest.

**Kristi West** and colleagues from five institutions provide evidence of **COINFECTION AND VERTICAL TRANSMISSION OF *BRUCELLA* AND *MORBILIVIRUS* IN A NEONATAL SPERM WHALE (*PHYSTER MACROCEPHALUS*) IN HAWAII, USA.**

Antler abnormalities of deer and other cervids often result from testicular lesions and decreased levels of testosterone. In **TESTICULAR LESIONS AND ANTLER ABNORMALITIES IN COLORADO, USA MULE DEER (*ODOCOILEUS HEMIONUS*): A POSSIBLE ROLE FOR EPIZOOTIC HEMORRHAGIC DISEASE VIRUS**, **Karen Fox** and a team from **Colorado Parks and Wildlife, Colorado State University, and Texas A&M University** showed an association between testicular and epididymal lesions and presence of EHDV RNA in the affected tissues, suggesting that ‘cactus buck’ antlers may be a sequela of EHDV infection.

A research group from **St. George’s University and University of Florida, Gainesville** led by

Steven Miller looked at the **INFLUENCE OF LAND USE AND CLIMATE ON *SALMONELLA* CARRIER STATUS IN THE SMALL INDIAN MONGOOSE (*HERPESTES AUROPUNCTATUS*) IN GRENADA, WEST INDIES**. They found strong patterns of ecologic correlates, which combined with the high density of mongooses throughout Grenada suggest it could be a useful sentinel for *Salmonella* surveillance. Affinity for human-associated habitats suggests that the small Indian mongoose is also a risk factor in the maintenance and possible spread of *Salmonella* species to humans and livestock in Grenada.

Abstracts of these and other articles in JWD 51(1) are available at the WDA website... Publications. If are interested in getting access to the full article contact [wda.manager@gmail.com](mailto:wda.manager@gmail.com)



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