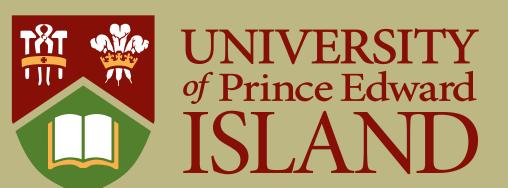
What the fox is up with Echinococcus multilocularis in the Maritimes

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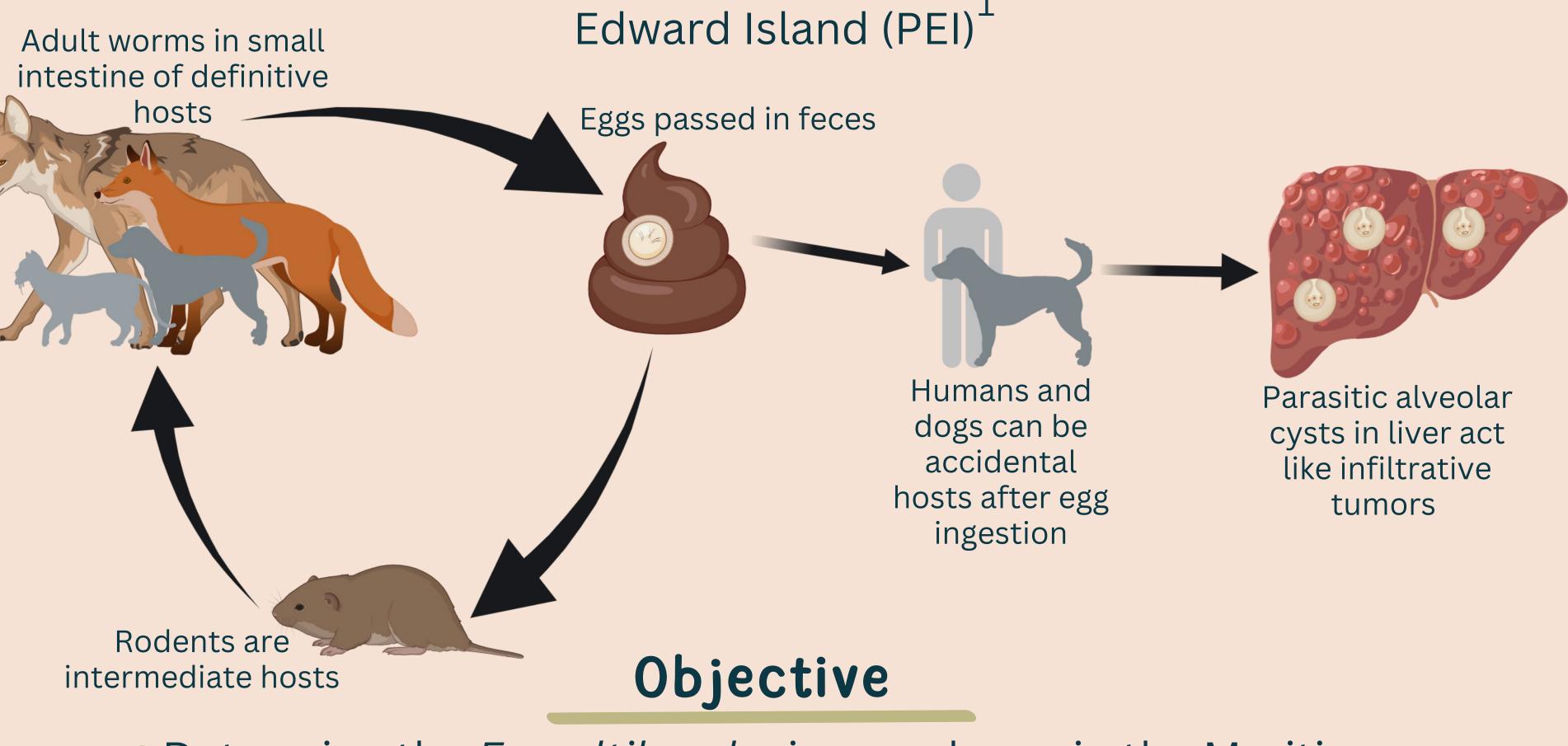




- •First Echinococcus multilocularis screening study in the Maritimes
- •Found in 2 PEI coyotes, not found in NB
 - 7% prevalence on PEI
- E. multilocularis presence has implications on necessary parasite prevention in domestic animals

Introduction

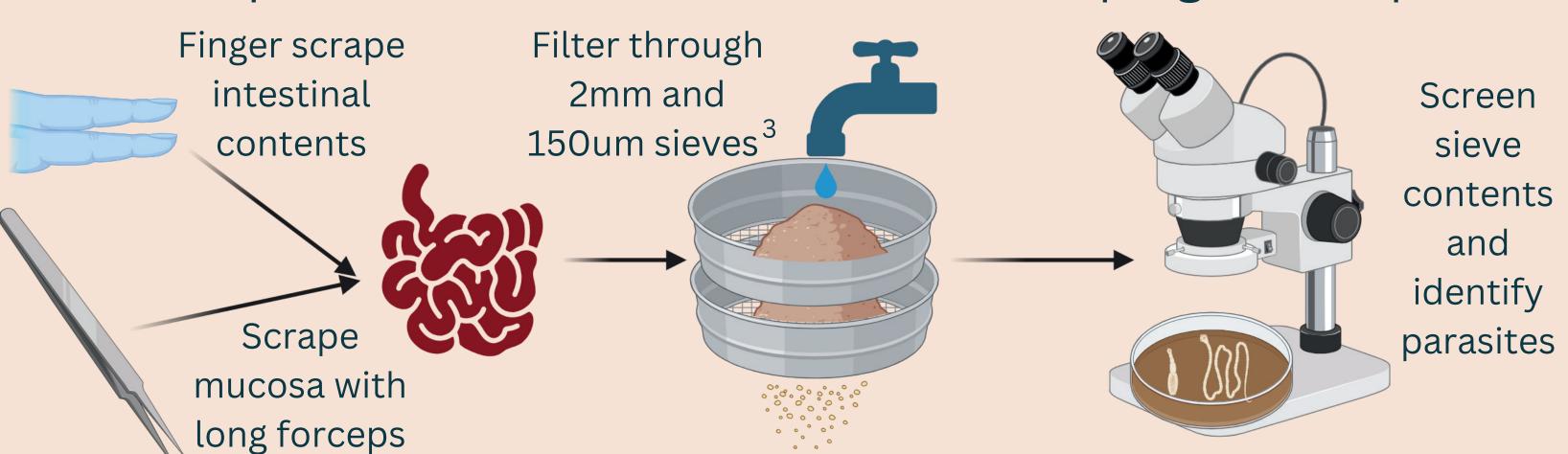
- E. multilocularis causes severe parasitic disease in humans and domestic dogs, fatal if untreated
- Not present in the Maritimes until 2020, found in 1 fox from Prince



Determine the *E. multilocularis* prevalence in the Maritimes

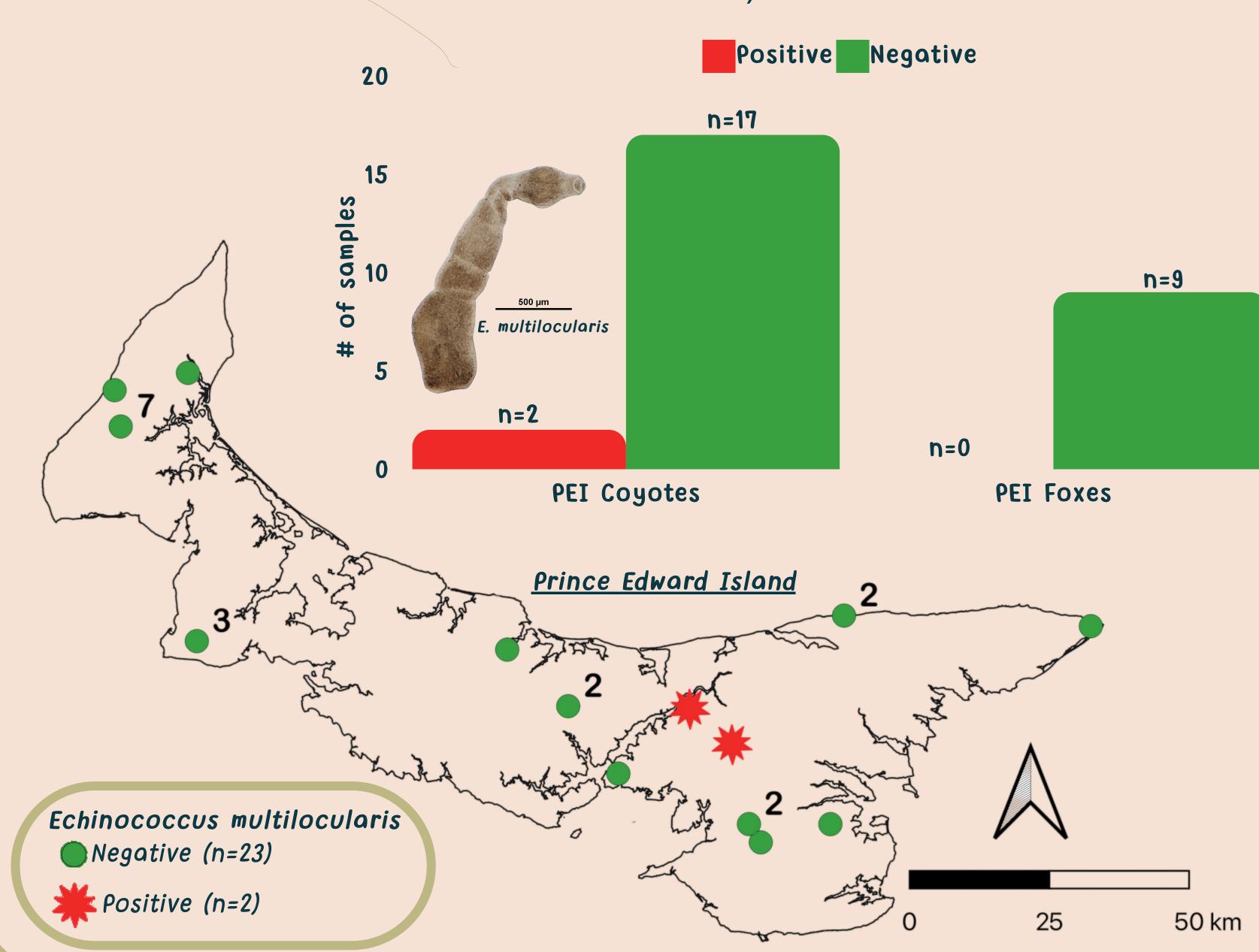
Methods

- Fox and coyote intestines frozen at -80°C
- Development of a modified intestinal scraping technique ^{2,3}



Results

- E. multilocularis found in 2 PEI coyotes (28 samples screened)
 - 7% prevalence
- E. multilocularis not found in New Brunswick (NB) (12 samples screened)



Discussion

- Potential *E. multilocularis* hotspot in PEI
- Implication for appropriate parasite screening & control Outlook
 - Additional 95 PEI samples available for screening
 - Collection of additional NB samples ongoing

References: 1. Robbins, W. et al. 2022. Echinococcus multilocularis infection in a red fox (Vulpes vulpes) on Prince Edward Island, Canada. Can Vet J., 2. Eckert, J. 1984. Guidelines for surveillance, prevention and control of echinococcosis/hydatidosis. WHO, 3. Gesy, K. et al. 2013. An improved method for the extraction of adult *Echinococcus* from wildlife definitive hosts. Parasitol Res 112.

