

WILDLIFE INCIDENT UNIT

92/21



Original thinking... applied

WILDLIFE INCIDENT REPORT

INCIDENT NUMBER 92/21
PART OF STUDY FSGD-213
REGIONAL NUMBER W/21/16
OTHER REFERENCES 28-B0061-05-21
SENDER APHA Carmarthen VIC
LOCATION Howey, Llandrindod wells
Radnorshire
GRID REFERENCE [REDACTED]
INCIDENT DATE 26 April 2021
SUSPECTED CAUSE OF INCIDENT trichomonosis
DATE OF REPORT 23 August 2021

REPORTING OFFICER [REDACTED]

SIGNED :

NUMBERS AND SPECIES INVOLVED

1 buzzard

COPIED TO



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Samples received

			Date received	Sample identifier
100374	buzzard	tissues	26/5/21	28/B0061/05/21 : CVJ/1
100374	buzzard		26/5/21	28/B0061/05/21 : CVJ/1

Summary of field data

A bird of prey that was initially reported to possibly be a red kite, was found dead in a garden. The home-owner had been watching a couple of kites flying around the area for a while. Then she noticed that one of them was sitting still on the ground in her garden for nearly three hours. This bird was later found dead and the other bird is still flying around. Welsh Government were contacted and the rural police team, who arranged to collect the carcass and reported to WG that they were not convinced that the bird was a red kite. Arrangements were made to deliver the carcass to the APHA. The location is on the edge of a residential housing estate which backs onto a field.

Summary of post mortem report

A female buzzard, of weight 585g, emaciated body condition and mild autolysis was submitted for post-mortem. The keel bone prominent and the pectoral muscles were wasted. There was a large, pale, proliferative mass in pharynx. The stomachs were empty. No abnormalities of the remaining body systems were seen. Histopathology was also completed which confirmed extensive fibrinonecrosis in the pharynx. It extends into the underlying musculature and is associated with a mononuclear response. There are occasional multinucleated cells. There are bacteria and bodies resembling trichomonads present within the necrotic debris.

Analysis : rodenticide & chloralose analysis suite

100374	liver	difenacoum	confirmed	0.0044	mg/kg
100374	liver	bromadiolone	confirmed	0.035	mg/kg

Conclusion

Initially, it was suspected that this buzzard had been poisoned, but the post-mortem has found that another cause might account for the death of this buzzard. Therefore, laboratory analysis for chloralose and a range of anticoagulant rodenticides only has been undertaken on the submitted samples. These tests have detected and confirmed small residues of bromadiolone and difenacoum in the liver of the buzzard which are consistent with background exposure only and they are unlikely to be the cause of death. This buzzard was emaciated and there was a large pharyngeal mass that will have prevented the buzzard from swallowing food. The histopathology completed noted that this mass was consistent with trichomoniasis, which would have caused the emaciation and death of this buzzard.

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