

# WILDLIFE INCIDENT UNIT

86/15



## WILDLIFE INCIDENT REPORT

**INCIDENT NUMBER** 86/15  
**PART OF STUDY** FSGD-208  
**REGIONAL NUMBER** W/16/02  
**OTHER REFERENCES** 28-B0059-1-16  
**SENDER** VLA Carmarthen  
**LOCATION** Lisvane  
Glamorgan  
**GRID REFERENCE** [REDACTED]  
**INCIDENT DATE** 6 January 2016  
**SUSPECTED CAUSE  
OF INCIDENT** trichomonosis  
**DATE OF REPORT** 25 February 2016

**REPORTING OFFICER** [REDACTED]

**SIGNED : ....** [REDACTED]

### NUMBERS AND SPECIES INVOLVED

1 buzzard

**COPIED TO**



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**Samples received****Date received****Sample identifier**

98330	buzzard		27/1/16	APHA: 28-B0059-1-16; Spec 1
98330	buzzard	tissues	27/1/16	APHA: 28-B0059-1-16; Spec 1

**Summary of field data**

A dead buzzard was found. The buzzard was resident in a school and it was found dead in the middle of a tennis court. A similar incident had occurred last year when a buzzard was found to be ill and it was collected by the RSPCA following this. The school is surrounded by agricultural land and so it is unlikely to have been shot, but there is a suspicion that it might be a poisoning. It was sent to APHA for post mortem and subsequent testing by Fera.

**Summary of post mortem report**

A male buzzard, weight 83g with an emaciated body condition and a mild degree of autolysis was submitted for post mortem. The bird had a prominent keel bone and poorly developed pectoral muscles. The oropharyngeal mucosa was covered in a soft white caseous type material. The stomach contained a small amount of green liquid. The rest of the alimentary tract was almost empty. Gross examination of the rest of the carcass did not reveal any significant abnormality, but the endocrine and genital systems were not examined. Results of a histological examination revealed that the oropharyngeal mucosa is mostly unrecognisable and replaced by a large aggregate of necrotic caseous material with fibrin, a few bacterial clusters and inflammatory cells including macrophages and multinucleated giant cells palisading around areas of central necrosis. A few protozoal-like organisms are suspected within palisading macrophages organised nearby an area of recognisable tissue. The pathological diagnosis of this bird was chronic granulomatous and necrotising stomatitis.

**Analysis : rodenticide analysis suite**

98330	liver	difenacoum	confirmed	0.04	mg/kg
98330	liver	brodifacoum	confirmed	0.007	mg/kg
98330	liver	bromadiolone	confirmed	0.062	mg/kg

**Conclusion**

It was suspected that this buzzard had been poisoned. Given the post-mortem findings laboratory analysis for a range of anticoagulant rodenticides only has been undertaken on the submitted samples. These tests have detected and confirmed a residue of bromadiolone, difenacoum and brodifacoum in the liver of this buzzard. The amounts found are considered to be consistent with background exposure only. The oropharyngeal lesions are significant and appear to be the result of a mixed infection with trichomonads and *Capillaria* spp. It is likely that this infection accounts for the emaciated condition of the bird.