

WILDLIFE INCIDENT UNIT

WILDLIFE INCIDENT REPORT

5/23



Original thinking... applied

INCIDENT NUMBER 5/23
PART OF STUDY WIIS23
REGIONAL NUMBER W/22/31
OTHER REFERENCES 28-M0047-12-22
SENDER APHA Carmarthen VIC
LOCATION Holgan
Pembrokeshire
GRID REFERENCE SN0717
INCIDENT DATE 2 December 2022
SUSPECTED CAUSE OF INCIDENT starvation
DATE OF REPORT 27 April 2023

REPORTING OFFICER [REDACTED]

SIGNED : [REDACTED]

NUMBERS AND SPECIES INVOLVED

1 otter

COPIED TO



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Samples received			Date received	Sample identifier
100881	otter		10/2/23	APHA: 28-M47-12-22
100881	otter	tissues	10/2/23	APHA: 28-M47-12-22

Summary of field data

An otter was found dead by a member of the public in a field and with no sign of injury. The carcass was collected and bagged by the informant who then gave the carcass to Natural Resource Wales. The carcass was stored frozen at their facilities until arrangements could be made to transport it to the APHA. Poisoning is suspected as there is a coarse fishery nearby. This is a rural area with a mix of farmland and small pockets of woodland.

Summary of post mortem report

An emaciated female otter of unknown weight with severe autolysis was submitted dead for post-mortem examination. The otter measured 64cm from head to anus, the tail was 40cm long. Swabs were taken for AI testing and no viral RNA was found. Skin was missing from the ventral chin, around the anus and was peeling away from the feet (due to severe autolysis). There were approximately eight ticks of varying sizes loose in the haircoat over the neck and shoulders. No fat visible throughout carcass. Diffuse pinpoint white to yellow lesions scattered over the peritoneum covering the dorso-cranial abdominal cavity on the left side. The stomach had a scant fill of dark red-brown liquid. The small and large intestine contained dark brown-black liquid. There were diffuse pinpoint yellow lesions over visceral peritoneum covering the pancreas. The lungs were pink with dark red mottling throughout; all lobes were soft. There was a small area of the pleural thoracic body wall which was slightly roughened. The serosal surface of the epicardium was slightly roughened. The capsule covering the right kidney had a small area with diffuse pinpoint white lesions. A non-pregnant female and examination of all other organ systems was unremarkable. The endocrine system was not examined.

Analysis : organochlorine analysis suite

100881	liver	no organochlorine detected	detection limit	0.2	mg/kg
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Analysis : rodenticide & chloralose analysis suite

100881	liver	bromadiolone	confirmed	0.0012	mg/kg
100881	liver	brodifacoum	confirmed	0.0065	mg/kg

Conclusion

It was suspected that this otter had been poisoned, although from the examination it appeared to be in an emaciated condition. Laboratory analysis for a range of likely pesticides has been undertaken on the submitted samples. These tests have detected and confirmed a residue of brodifacoum and bromadiolone in the liver of this otter. However, the amounts found are likely consistent with exposure levels only and will not have contributed to death of this otter. Therefore, given these results and the examination findings, starvation likely led to the death of this otter.

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