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RABIES IN WILD ANIMALS TRAPPED FOR PELTS

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Abstract

The brains of 1,634 wild animals trapped for pelts were examined for rabies by the fluorescent antibody procedure. Twenty-one of 268 striped skunks and 2 of 52 spotted skunks examined were positive for rabies. Thirteen hundred twenty three animals including 7 badgers, 65 coyotes, 365 foxes, 1 weasel, 377 mink, 52 muskrats, 208 opossums, 219 racoons and 1 wolf were negative.

Introduction

Rabies in animals has been recognized in Iowa for many years.¹ In recent years skunks appear to have been a major reservoir of the disease. A high percentage of skunks routinely submitted to the laboratory for rabies examinations have been found positive.² These routine specimens, however, constitute a selected sample. They usually were animals that

Materials and Methods

The animals were trapped in 11 counties in Iowa as determined by a commercial pelting enterprise. (See Fig. A) They were delivered, intact, to a central fur buyer. They were then pelted and the specimens, including heads, for laboratory examination were collected and identified by species, sex and county of origin. The heads were transported by messenger to the laboratory.

Specimens were obtained during the trapping seasons (Oct., Nov., Dec., Jan., and Feb.) of 1964 - 1965, 1965 - 1966, 1966-1967, and 1967-1968.

At the laboratory, impression smears of a cross section of the hippocampus of each specimen were examined, using the fluorescent rabies antibody (FRA) test procedure described by Dean.³ had been acting abnormally. The study being reported here was an effort to gain knowledge of the incidence of rabies in commercially trapped wild animals.

Investigators engaged in a study of trichinosis in commercially trapped wild animals graciously agreed to collect the heads of these animals and make them available for examination for rabies.

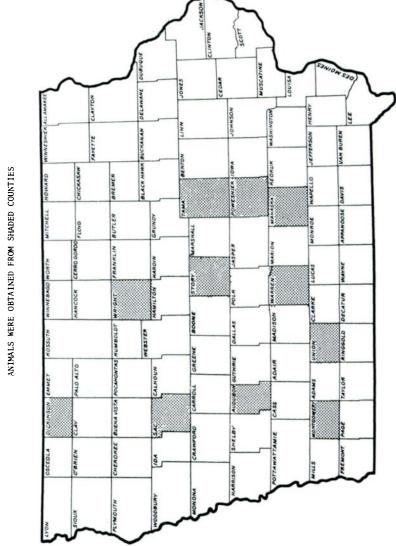
Results

The numbers of animals examined and the numbers found positive by the FRA test in each trapping season are shown in Table 1.

FRA positive specimens were found only among skunks. Animals among all other species examined were negative. Table 2 lists the results by trapping season.

Table 3 shows the numbers of animals examined in each of the species in which no positives were found. Skunks were the only species examined during the 1964-1965 season.

The sex of the positive animals is shown in Table 4. Positives were found among animals from Dickinson, Wright, Tama, Story, Poweshiek, Montgomery and Union Counties (See Fig. A).



RABIES EXAMINATIONS - TRAPPED ANIMALS

FIG. A

Discussion

The finding of FRA positives among striped and spotted skunks, trapped for pelts, seems to support previous observations that these animals serve as a major reservoir for rabies. The relatively high rate in skunks during the first year of the study is of interest. A comparison of the findings during the years of study, with routinely reported cases for the same period, suggests the high rates observed in trapped animals in the 1964-1965 season may be related to the generally high incidence of the disease at that time (See Table 5).

While the number of positive animals of which the sex is known is too small to warrant conclusions, it does show the disease was present in both sexes.

The geographic distribution of animals for this study reflects the pattern of the commercial enterprise used as a source of animals. While it is not considered a random sample, finding evidence of rabies in trapped animals in several counties, confirms the observation based on routinely reported cases that the disease is widespread in skunks in Iowa.

The striped skunks and spotted skunks referred to in this article are *Mephitis* mephitis and Spoilgale putorius respectively.⁴

TABLE 1.

Rabies Examinations—Trapped Animals

Trapping Season	Total Examined	Number FRA Positive
1964-65	75	13
1965-66	634	3
1966-67	595	7
1967-68	339	0
	<u> </u>	
	1643	23

TABLE 2. Rabies Examina	ions — Trapped	Animals by 3	Species and	FRA	Results
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	STRIPED Examined		SPOTTED Examined		OTHER ANIM Examined	
1964-1965	75	13	0	0	0	0
1965-1966	105	2	23	1	506	0
1966-1967	81	6	29	1	485	0
1967-1968	7	0	0	0	332	0
TOTALS	268	21	52	2	1323	0

 TABLE 3. Rabies Examinations — Trapped Animals: numbers of animals

 examined in the species in which no positives were found

	examined in the species in which no positives were found						
	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968	TOTALS			
Badger	7	0	0	7			
Coyote	0	33	32	65			
Fox	109	110	146	365			
Weasel	1	0	0	1			
Mink	113	110	154	377			
Muskrat	52	0	0	52			
Opossum	101	107	0	208			
Raccoon	113	106	0	219			
Wolf	10	19	0	29			
Totals	506	485	332	1323			

233

Proc. Ann. Conf.—Bull. Wildlife Disease Assoc. Vol. 5, July, 1969

	STI	STRIPED SKUNKS			SPOTTED SKUNKS		
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
1964-1965	4	3	6	0	0	0	
1965-1966	1	1	0	1	0	0	
1966-1967	4	2	0	1	0	0	
1967-1968	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL	9	6	6	2	0	0	

234

TABLE 5. Rabies in Skunks in IowaFRA positives in trapped animals and FRA positives routinely reported						
TRAPPING SEASON	TRAPPED EXAMINED	FRA POS.	ROUTINELY REPORTED FRA POS. SKUNKS*			
1964-65	75	13	305			
1965-66	105	2	118			
1966-67	81	6	94			
1967-68	7	0	77			

*Data from Iowa Department of Health records and refer to calendar year of the first year of each trapping season.

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