Feral Cats and the Zombie Apocalypse? Infectious Diseases in Community (Stray and Feral) Cats Linda Jacobson BVSc MMedVet(Med) PhD Toronto Humane Society Ijacobson@torontohumanesociety.com





- Cats are classified by
 - Ownership status
 - Access to the outdoors
 - Socialization to humans
- Unowned cats who is "feral" and who is "stray"?
- Community cat is an accepted umbrella term for un-owned, free-roaming cats





- TNR: Trap-Neuter-Return
- Colony: Group of community cats, typical size ~2-20
- Colony caregiver: Individual who provides food and shelter, often trapping for TNR



Where do they fit in?

Where do they fit in?

Issues

jfms REVIEW ARTICLE A review of feral cat control

- Predation on wildlife, extinction of native species, disruption of ecosystems
 Welfare of the cats themselves
- Public health and zoonotic disease
- 4) Spread of disease to pet cats
- 5) Spread of disease to other species
- 6) Public nuisance

Predation

BIODIVERSITY LOSS Decline of the North American avifauna

"..urgent need to address the ongoing threats of habitat loss, agricultural intensification, coastal disturbance, and direct anthropogenic mortality, all exacerbated by climate change"

Challenges

- Convenience surveys vs. studies of disease ecology
- Different test methods
 - flotation vs. necropsy
 - serology vs. PCR



Challenges

- Prevalence ≠ risk
- Exposure ≠ active infection
- Active infection ≠ clinical illness



Challenges

- Transmission dynamics – prevalence in relation to transmission mode (Hwang)
- Biased or overstated conclusions



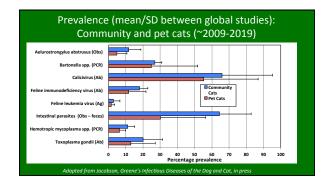
Disease transmission to/from pet cats

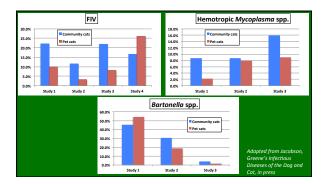




Seroprevalences of antibodies ainst Bartonella henselae and Toxoplasma gor and fecal shedding of Cryptosporidium spp, Giardia spp, and Toxocara cati in feral and pet domestic cats

- 100 community cats, 76 pet cats, N. Carolina
- Similar: Cryptosporidium, Giardia, Toxocara cati
- Higher in community cats: Bartonella henselae, Toxoplasma gondii







- Several pathogens common to felid species
- Sporadic reports of transmission to wildlife and zoo animals
- Little overlap of home ranges other than with urban wildlife
- Habitat fragmentation results in more overlap





Main concerns

- Rabies from wildlife to cats
- *Toxoplasma* from cats and other felids, to wildlife



Infectious diseases and the cats themselves





Annex Cat Rescue, Toront

How sick are they?





https://www.peta.org/aboutpeta/why-peta/feral-cats/

https://bestfriends.org/our-work/best-friends-

How sick are they?

- Morbidity and mortality data lacking
- High kitten mortality, cause typically unknown
- Outbreaks -?
- Regional differences
 - Most reported to be healthy in US studies
 - More clinical concerns reported in European studies underweight, stomatitis, skin conditions, respiratory infections, anemia

Colony caregiver experience

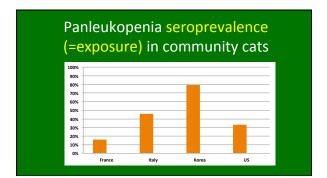


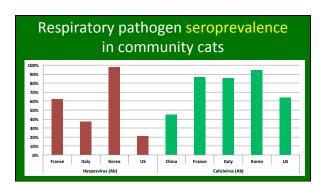


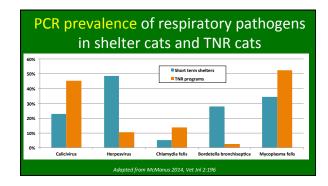
Cat Rescue Maritimes (CARMA)

Treehouse HS, Chicago

Important feline diseases



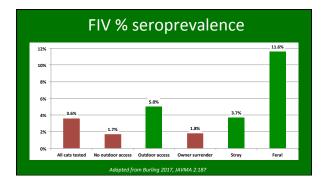


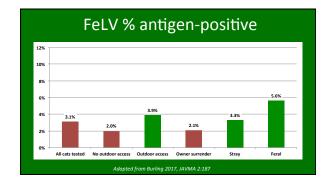


Feline retroviruses

- Variably higher prevalence among community cats compared with owned cats, esp. for FIV
- FIV more likely in:
 - Older intact males
 - Rural > urban
- FeLV:
 - No sex predisposition
 - Rural and urban similar



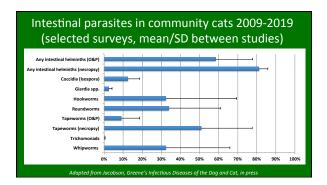




Endoparasites

- Common
- Co-infections more common vs. owned cats
- Kittens > adults; higher parasite burdens; greater morbidity





Most frequently identified species

- *Toxocara cati* >> other roundworms
- Hookworms usually reported at genus level; Ancylostoma spp.
- Dipylidium caninum
- Taenia taeniaeformis





Ectoparasites

- Cat flea is the most important
 - Typically not associated with skin lesions in surveys
- Otodectes cynotis is the only mite of importance
 - Typically not associated with clinical otitis in surveys
- Ticks and TBD uncommon



Zoonotic disease risks

Feline diseases with zoonotic potential

- Important and/or relatively common: Rabies, toxoplasmosis, toxocariasis, hookworm, cat scratch fever (Bartonella henselae), bite wound infections
- Unlikely and/or extremely rare: Tularemia (Francisella tularensis), plague (Yersinia pestis), rickettsial infections, giardiasis, Cryptosporidium infection, influenza, leptospirosis



Wolf: "Just how much of a threat do these cats pose?"

"Just how much of a threat do these cats pose?"

"in reviewing the literature there is little information on the actual frequency of zoonotic diseases in which cats can be implicated."

Robertson 2008



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Rabies risk to humans

Human rabies deaths annually: 59,000

% in Africa and Asia: **95**% % exposure from dogs: **90**%

Rabies-positive animals in Canada 2016: **392**

% in wildlife 2014-2016: 93%

Human rabies deaths in Canada since 1924: 25

Rabies risk from cats

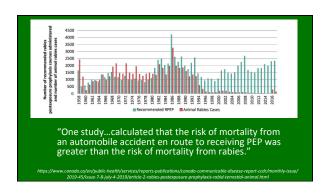
Cases in cats in Canada 2016-2018: **9**Cat-human transmission since 1960 (USA): **3**Cat-human transmission since 1925 (CA): **1**Cat-human exposure since 1967 (CA) (?): **1**

Calgary

Cat tests positive for rabies in southern Alberta after biting owner, owner's son

November 2018. Pet cat on a farm, suspected to have been infected by a bat.

https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/calaary/cat-rabies-alberta-1.491585



Cat bites

Typical dog bite history	Typical cat bite history
Pet dogs	Community cats
On the owner's property	Off the owner's property
~50% unprovoked	~ 90% provoked
65% not vaccinated (RV)	92% not vaccinated (RV)
Dogs quarantined	Cats euthanized for testing

Hanna Boath, Toronto Street Cats

wildlife-removal.com

Management of cat bites

- Prophylactic antibiotics routinely prescribed:
 - Hands often affected
 - Infection is common deep puncture wounds, Pasteurella
- Rabies assessment +/- PEP



Toxoplasmosis

Effect of diagnostic method in *Toxoplasma* surveys of community cats PCR Obs Obs Jacobson, Greene's Infectious Diseases of the Dog and Cat, in press

Transmission to humans

- Most human infection is from infected meat and contaminated water or soil
- Transplacental uncommon but serious
- Rarely through direct contact with cats



Toxoplasmosis seroprevalence in the US declined across all categories Overall Below poverty level Below p

Zoonotic helminth infections Ontario couple contract parasitic foot infection after Caribbean vacation BY ARTI PATEL - GLOBAL NEWS Posted January 30, 2018 3:50 pm Updated February 1, 2018 3:49 pm https://globalnews.cg/news/3992746/couple-hookworm-punto-cong/

Serious toxocariasis in Canada

- Ocular larval migrans, visceral larval migrans
- Canadian data 2002-2011
 - 0.010 per 100,000 (0.00001%)
 - No attempt to link infection to source

Schurer 2016, Am J Trop Med Hya 1:168

Toxocara infection and cats

- Risk from cats frequently assumed but virtually no hard data
- Iceland dogs banned 1924-1984, people exposed to cats remained seronegative (Woodruff 1981, Brit Med Jul 1:309)



followmeaway.com

Management and control of infectious diseases in community cats





Population control

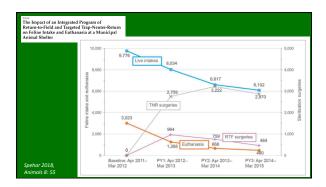
- Sizeable and growing body of evidence showing success of TNR
- NO body of evidence suggesting that lethal control and relocation are feasible or effective





Benefits of population control

- 1) Decreases predation on wildlife, extinction of native species, disruption of ecosystems
- 2) Improves welfare of the cats themselves
- 3) Decreases risk to public and risk of zoonotic disease
- 4) Decreases risk of spread of disease to pet cats
- 5) Decreases risk of spread of disease to other species
- 6) Decreases public nuisance



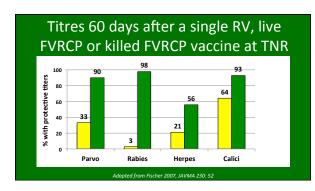
Health benefits of TNR for the cats

- Improved health and longer lifespan
- Wellness care at clinic
- Less roaming and fighting less injury and disease transmission



• Care from colony caregivers

Vaccination



Parasite control

- Likely to be of most benefit to juveniles
- Topical and injectable products at TNR
- Medication in food in colonies?



Effect of sporadic deworming

- Cat shelter in Brazil, communal housing with open-air access, no litterboxes
- Sporadic deworming was provided
- 49.5% prevalence of intestinal parasites vs. 77.3% in untreated community cats



Pereira 2017. Revista Brasileira de Para Vet 3:38

Retrovirus testing and control

- Routine testing at TNR not recommended
- Focus resources on maximizing number of surgeries
- Sterilization reduces transmission by reducing fighting and preventing breeding





Little 2020, Jnl Fe Med Surg 22

Education and safety

- Avoid handling unknown animals where possible
- Safe handling methods
- Appropriate PPE and hand hygiene



Working with managed colonies

- Caregivers develop close bonds with the cats
- Medical considerations:
 - Ability to deliver care
 - Peri-operative care
 - Welfare when confined
 - Ability to survive outdoors after treatment





"Don't Kitnap the Kittens"

- Kitten season
- "Orphan" kittens frequently have a mother
- Too-early removal
 - Behavioural and medical problems
 - Avoidable euthanasia in shelters

	DON'T KIT-NAP KITTENS!
4.30	



"Don't Kitnap the Kittens"

- Educate the public to care for queen and kittens until 4-5 weeks old
- Kittens can then be socialized for rehoming and queen trapped for TNR





	Thank you! Questions?
	42
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