



NATIONAL WILDLIFE HEALTH CENTER

6006 Schroeder Road
Madison, Wisconsin 53711-6223
608-270-2400 (FAX 608-270-2415)

DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES CASE UPDATE

CASE: 24278 EPIZOO:

☐ Legal INV NUM:

2/15/2013

FINDINGS TO DATE

Submitter:

Becky Rosamond
North Mississippi Refuges Complex
2776 Sunset Drive
Grenada, MS 38901

Date Submitted: 2/12/2013

Specimen description/identification/Location:

ACC	SPECIES	SPECIMEN TYPE	BAND NUMBER	SUBMITTER'S ID	COUNTY	STATE
001	Bat, Eastern Pipistrelle (Tri-colored)	CARCASS			Carroll	MS

Summary of Physical Characteristics

ACC	SEX	AGE	WEIGHT	BODY CONDITION	POSTMORTEM STATE
001	Female	Unknown	2.09 g	Unknown	unsuitable for postmortem exar

Event History

One Tri-colored bat was found dead and collected in a box culvert under north bound lanes of I-55 at mile marker 197 (Carroll County), Mississippi. There was mold evident on the nose and wing however, the carcass was dessicated. It is suspected to be post-mortem fungus however submitter would like it tested to rule out WNS.

Comment:

2/15/13: The carcass of this female bat was markedly dessicated. The skin was dry and leathery and wing membranes were stiff and tore easily when attempting to extend. The nose and chin were completely white with a solid mass of fungal growth and multiple coalescing foci of white fungal growth were present on the ventral wing mebranes. It is uncertain whether any of the fungi observed may have been present prior to death or if it was merely post-mortem growth. Wing and tail membranes were examined under long-wave UV light; suspicious areas of pale orange fluorescence were observed. Although this finding has been associated with bats testing positive for white-nose syndrome (WNS) in the northeastern US, the specificity of the UV screening tool is unknown. No *Geomyces destructans*, the causative agent of WNS, was detected on the wing or muzzle tissues via real-time PCR that would indicate this bat had been exposed to this particular fungus. Unfortunately, the poor condition of the carcass was deemed unsuitable to pursue histopathology and the cause of death was not evident at necropsy.

Presently, there is no evidence suggesting that this bat was exposed to *G. destructans* or had white-nose syndrome. I have copied the other WNS points of contacts listed for Mississippi with these negative lab results as a courtesy. Please contact me if you have any questions.AEB

Copies to:
Kathy Shelton, MS Museum of Natural Sciences
Mike Armstrong, FWS

If you have questions regarding this case, contact:

Anne E. Ballmann

Anne E. Ballmann, DVM, Ph.D.

Wildlife Disease Specialist

Phone: 608-270-2445

E-Mail: aballmann@usgs.gov

Diagnostic findings may not be used for publication without the pathologist's knowledge and consent.



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SPECIMEN HISTORY FORM

For mortality events please e-mail a USGS Field Investigation Team member before shipping

Western States: Barb Bodenstein bbodenstein@usgs.gov, 608-270-2447

Central States: Dr. LeAnn White clwhite@usgs.gov, 608-270-2491

Eastern States: Dr. Anne Ballmann aballmann@usgs.gov, 608-270-2445

Hawaii, Pacific Islands: Dr. Thierry Work thierry_work@usgs.gov, 808-792-9520

For single animal cases,

Nationwide: Jennifer Buckner jbuckner@usgs.gov, 608-270-2443

Submitter's name: Becky Rosamond

Telephone: 662-226-8286 x114

Address: 2776 Sunset Drive
Grenada, MS 38901

E-mail: becky_rosamond@fws.gov

Collector's Name: Becky Rosamond

Affiliation: USFWS

Telephone: 662-226-8286 x114

E-mail: becky_rosamond@fws.gov

Date collected: 02/06/2013

Method of animal collection: X Found Dead, ☐ Died in Hand, ☐ Euthanized

Method of euthanization: N/A

Species: *Perimyotis subflavus*

Number Submitted: 1 **Condition:** Chilled, ☒ Frozen, ☐ Preserved Tissues

Specific die-off location (refuge unit, pond, address, intersection, park, etc): box culvert under north bound lanes of I-55 at mile marker 197

State: MS **County:** Carroll County **Nearest City:** Duck Hill

Latitude/longitude (Decimal degree in WGS 84): N 33.65083, W 89.8033 **Zone:**

Disease onset date: (Best estimate) 1/31/2013??

Disease end date: (best estimate)

Species affected: (The diversity of species affected may provide clues to the disease involved.) *Perimyotis subflavus*

Age/sex: (Any pattern noticed that is related to age and sex?) n/a

Known dead: (Actual number counted)

1

Known sick: 0

Estimated dead: ?

Estimated sick: 0

(Consider removal by scavengers or other means, density of vegetation, etc.)

Clinical signs: (Any unusual behavior and physical appearance.)

White mold on nose and wings

Population at risk: (Number of animals in the area that could be exposed to the disease.)

Found 2 *Eptesicus fuscus* and 6 *Perimyotis subflavus* in same culvert additional *P. subflavus* and *M. austroriparius* in nearby culvert

Population movement: (Recent changes in number of animals on area and their source or destination, if known.)

Used by above 3 species throughout fall and winter

Problem area description: (Land use, habitat types, and other distinctive features.)

Environmental factors: (Record conditions such as storms, precipitation, temperature changes, or other changes that may contribute to stress.)

Fluctuating temperatures probably affecting activity of bats. *M. austroriparius* in the area appear to be active throughout winter

Comments: (Additional information/observations of value such as past occurrences of disease in area, photographs and videos are great additions.)