



Western Canadian Animal Health Network

Year-end Summary – Spring 2022

Executive summary

Background

Subsequent to securing of dedicated funding by each of the four western provinces, and the hiring of a coordinator, formal work on the Western Canadian Animal Health Network (WeCAHN) began in April of 2020. Three species/sector networks (beef, dairy, and poultry) were launched in Year 1. With small-scale producers identified as a concern, due to the lack of targeted animal health surveillance coverage, and also challenges in identifying veterinary practitioners willing to serve these clients, WeCAHN launched two listservs. These allow non-specialist veterinary practitioners to ask questions of swine and poultry experts with whom WeCAHN has contracted, to have their questions regarding small flock/small swine herd veterinary medicine questions answered.

A major challenge in Year 1 was identifying and securing funding for continued operation of WeCAHN into Year 2 and beyond. This was achieved with a blend of funding from each of the four western provinces, as well as a pool of funds from the Beef Cattle Research Council specifically to support some enhanced activities of the WeCAHN beef network.

Objectives for Year 2 included some enhanced work on the beef network, launch of a small ruminants network, initiating meetings of network laboratorians, and continued outreach to small-scale producers and veterinarians interested in supporting them.

Methods

WeCAHN employs a structure comprising a 'network of networks' similar to that used by the Ontario Animal Health Network (OAHN) and Réseau d'alerte et d'information zoosanitaire (RAIZO) in Québec. Concerns regarding gaps in surveillance of small flocks and herds continue to be expressed at network meetings and in discussions with industry groups. WeCAHN continues to offer two listservs in which non-specialist veterinary practitioners may ask questions of swine and poultry experts regarding formation of diagnostic plans.

The coordinator has regular discussions with the WeCAHN network participants, other surveillance networks such as OAHN, RAIZO, the Canadian Animal Health Surveillance System (CAHSS) and the Canada West Swine Health Intelligence Network (CWSHIN), as well as industry groups and other stakeholders, to share successes and challenges, identify surveillance gaps to which WeCAHN might contribute, and identify potential additional data sources, as well as emerging concerns.

Results

WeCAHN currently has four networks: beef, dairy, poultry, and the small ruminant network, which was launched in October of 2021. All share a similar structure, including veterinary practitioners from across the west, laboratorians, provincial ministry veterinarians, researchers, other stakeholders such as CIPARS representatives, where applicable, and industry representatives. The common thread across each of the networks is the importance of people with varied backgrounds connecting to give meaning and value to the dataset collated prior to each quarterly network meeting.

The beef network conducted several activities which were generously sponsored by the Beef Cattle Research Council (BCRC) as well as the four western provinces. During the fall of 2021, the network worked through the process of prioritising outcomes of greatest interest to the network, via three videoconference meetings, and two online surveys. Regular meetings of the laboratorians have been held after rounds of network meetings, discussing laboratory-related topics arising from the round of network meetings. A survey of 31 western bovine practitioners was conducted to identify some common barriers to laboratory usage for diagnostic support.

During Year 2 WeCAHN has collaborated on another BCRC-funded initiative led by Dr. Joyce van Donkersgoed, aiming to enhance uptake of bovine vaccines by western Canadian beef producers. This has included WeCAHN hosting three online surveys, capturing the attitudes and practices of western beef producers towards vaccines, the current vaccine recommendations of western bovine practitioners, and preferred KTT tools for both groups.

WeCAHN established a Twitter profile in Year 2, with the objective of posting messages highlighting recent network meeting takeaways or timely KTT, and directing traffic to the WeCAHN website. A list of WeCAHN KTT produced in Year 2 is presented in Appendix 1.

Milestones Year Two

Overall, year two was noteworthy particularly for the launch of the small ruminants network, the enhanced network activities undertaken by the beef network, and a variety of efforts at outreach to smallholder producers.

Beef network

The beef network conducted several activities which were generously sponsored by the Beef Cattle Research Council (BCRC) as well as the four western provinces. The network worked through the process of prioritising surveillance outcomes of greatest interest to the network, via three videoconference meetings, and two online surveys.

The first meeting identified parameters of the scope of the WeCAHN beef network (what's clearly in/what's clearly out/ what requires discussion), with surveillance of commercial (as opposed to small-scale) cow-calf operations prioritised. Ranking criteria were also identified. An online survey investigating network scope and ranking criteria was created to allow participation from network members and other interested practitioners/producers unable to attend the discussions. These two sources of information showed burden of disease, availability of control measures, potential for zoonosis, and potential impact on trade to be important ranking criteria. Scope was identified as commercial (as opposed to small-scale) operations, in the cow-calf sector.

The second meeting confirmed scope and explored broad categories of disease of greatest interest to the network. Emerging disease, defined using the broad World Health Organisation (WHO) definition of "disease increasing in frequency, or occurring for the first time in a new population or geographic location" was consistently prioritised highly by all participants. Production limiting diseases were also ranked highly within the broad construct of emerging disease, i.e. a change in frequency of diagnosis, or occurrence in a new location or population. Zoonoses (e.g. potentially including antimicrobial resistance, and salmonellosis) were also ranked relatively highly. Somewhat surprisingly foreign or regulated diseases, provided they could impact market access or trade, were also ranked highly, realizing that the data WeCAHN captures on these, by definition, would be scans from other regions or countries. A second online survey explored preferences for potential broad categories of outcomes as well as specific outcomes and their relative rankings. The final meeting in this prioritisation process confirmed the preferred specific outcomes and their ranking, as well as helping to identify potential data sources. A list of these ranked surveillance outcomes for the beef network is presented in Appendix 2. Most highly ranked outcomes included emerging disease in general, and trends in pre-weaning bovine respiratory disease (BRD), calf diarrhea, Johne's disease, and bovine tuberculosis.

At regular meetings of the laboratorians after rounds of network meetings, discussions included topics such as drafting policy regarding 'grey zone' findings in surveillance datasets, and trying to harmonise terminology describing pneumonia pathology, for surveillance purposes. A survey of 31 western bovine practitioners identified some common barriers to laboratory usage for diagnostic support, underpinned

by a perceived lack of value by producers. Subsequently the WeCAHN website launched a 'what's new' page to share information with producers regarding new or unusual cases discussed at network meetings.

The prioritisation work, which ranked items such as 'emerging disease' or trends in production diseases relatively highly, also affected design of the WeCAHN communications alert system. The messages to be communicated regarding this type of outcome are different from the traditional rapid alert system employed in downstream food safety surveillance, in which detection of a signal triggers an immediate alert and potentially a cessation of movement. Discussions are ongoing with potential stakeholders regarding referred methods of communicating with their clients, and messaging for Year 3.

A summary of the dates of network meetings as well as discussion highlights is presented in Appendix 3.

In response to prioritisation of potentially zoonotic disease in cattle by the network, as well as conversations with industry groups, a podcast covering zoonotic diseases in cattle was produced by contractor Dr Kate Todd, interviewing UCVM associate professor Dr. Sylvia Checkley.

Smallholder supports

While listserv traffic was light in Year 2, WeCAHN posed a series of FAQs on the listservs. These were then published at the website to establish a group of pagers covering common problems and frequently requested procedures in small flock and small-scale swine practice.

Since Infectious laryngotracheitis was repeatedly identified as a concern in small flocks at poultry network meetings, a podcast with network poultry specialist Dr. Teryn Girard, describing common presentations, an approach to diagnosis of respiratory disease in small flocks, was created. This is shared at the website along with a pager overview of ILT resources/regulatory stance of the four western provinces.

In response to the detection of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in Canada, a webinar hosted by WeCAHN and CAHSS, and featuring members of the WeCAHN poultry network, on the topic of "Update: HPAI and small flocks" was held 15th March 2022, with 110 participants.

A contractor mapped the groups of small-scale producers, and small-scale medicine interest groups for veterinarians, on FaceBook, by location and major themes /FAQs, to allow improved communication of animal health messages and training opportunities.

Poultry network

The poultry network identified several trends in western Canadian flock health across quarterly meetings, in Year 2:

- Uptick in frequency of diagnosis of Inclusion Body Hepatitis, in western Canada overwhelmingly associated with Fowl adenovirus gt 8b, in broilers.
- Ongoing outbreak of Infectious laryngotracheitis (ILT) in BC broiler-breeder and layer flocks, with some spillover into Saskatchewan commercial flocks previously ILT-free, in Q3-4 2021. The level of ILT circulation in BC flocks has been attributed to several factors including the very high density of birds in some production areas (e.g. the Fraser Valley), and exacerbated by transport.
- Outbreaks of ILT in first half of year 2, shifting more to Marek's Disease (MD) in second half, in western Canadian small flocks. The increasing prominence of MD in small flock pathogens is attributed to gaps in vaccination protocols at the various types of hatcheries involved in small flock production.

The poultry practitioners' clinical impressions survey has been opened to all poultry practitioners in western Canada with the help and support of the WAPV and in particular Dr. Kathleen Long. Consequently the survey is typically completed by ~ 8 of the roughly 20 western poultry practitioners.

In response to ongoing concerns expressed at network meetings regarding potential for HPAI occurrence in small flocks, a webinar was co-hosted by WeCAHN and CAHSS, featuring experts from the WeCAHN poultry network.

Dairy network

The dairy network identified several trends in western Canadian dairy herd health across quarterly meetings, in Year 2:

- Practitioners' reports of relatively high herd-level and within-herd prevalence of bovine viral leucosis (BVL), with attendant challenges in mitigation strategies. UCVM has a project underway studying identification of high proviral load shedders, which could be used as a management tool with interested producers.
- In response to increased discussion of *Mannheimia haemolytica* pneumonia in replacement heifers and cows, the network identified a knowledge gap regarding effectiveness of *Mannheimia* vaccines in protecting cows from clinical disease.
- Discussion is ongoing regarding the potential consequences in 2022 of fallout from extreme weather in 2021, which directly resulted in unusual animal movements, some relaxation of normal herd protocols for biosecurity and hygiene, and some intensified culling. Discussion is also ongoing regarding appropriate messages to share with dairy producers and veterinarians regarding these challenges, and whether additional data sources could be useful in helping to anticipate some of these downstream animal health consequences of weather/climate.

Small ruminants

The WeCAHN small ruminants network held its initial videoconference meeting 20th October 2021, with a subsequent meeting 27th January 2022. Topics of discussion in its first year of operation:

- The need for resources for practitioners, e.g. regarding common disease pathology. The “Atlas of Lamb Pathology” has kindly been shared by Dr van Donkersgoed and AAF and is available on the WeCAHN website as a download-able pdf.
- First report, to our knowledge, in western Canada of *Salmonella* Dublin in a goat herd.
- Some uncertainty has been expressed regarding the number/proportion of congenital malformations in lambs and kids attributable to Cache Valley virus. Comment was made by a producer that they hear of these births regularly but doubt they are often reported or submitted for diagnosis. WeCAHN drafted a pager overview of CVV in small ruminants kindly reviewed by Dr. Uehlinger and shared with industry.
- Broad concern expressed regarding producer and veterinarian awareness of the risks of zoonotic disease exposure from small ruminants, especially around lambing and kidding. A podcast featuring an interview with Dr. Uehlinger regarding common potential sources of zoonotic exposure in small ruminant production has been produced.

Laboratorians

Meetings of representatives from the four western provincial veterinary diagnostic laboratories were held after each round of species/sector network meetings, to further discuss pertinent issues arising at the network meetings. Topics included:

- SOP on ‘grey zone’ PCR and serology findings for surveillance purposes: consensus was to not include these data points in WeCAHN surveillance analysis or reporting.
- Efforts to harmonise some terminology (e.g. pathologic descriptions of bovine pneumonia) across laboratories, for surveillance purposes. This work is ongoing.

A survey of western bovine veterinarians was conducted, regarding barriers to usage of diagnostic laboratories to support diagnostics, with 31 practitioners responding. Given the frequent comment from veterinarians both within the survey and network discussions, that many producers do not see the value in veterinary diagnostics, WeCAHN launched a ‘what’s new’ section of website, and shares new postings in social media, to stimulate public interest in diagnosis. Discussion of other strategies to address the survey findings is ongoing.

Website

The website continues to be the major repository and access point for information originating or shared by WeCAHN, with social media being used essentially to direct people to the website.

During Year 2, several features have been added:

- WeCAHN is pleased to host web pages for the Companion Animal Surveillance Initiative (CASI). Participating practitioners access the links to clinical impressions survey via the CASI webpage on the portal (membership) side of the WeCAHN website.
- Public and portal pages have been added to highlight the small ruminants network. 'What's new' pages have been added describing recent interesting cases discussed at network meetings, and provide pertinent additional information on these topics, e.g. bovine congestive heart failure and Salmonella in calves.
- HPAI information has also been added in a dedicated webpage, highlighting potential routes of exposure and information on biosecurity, especially as these topics relate to small flocks.

Knowledge translation and transfer

- Prepared small flock 'frequently asked questions' cases; shared with listserv; created pagers describing these and shared via social media and at website.
- In response to bovine and small ruminants network discussions, created podcasts targeting producers, on zoonotic diseases in cattle and small ruminants.
- In response to small ruminants network discussions, created Cache Valley Virus pager shared with industry.
- In response to poultry network discussions, hosted a webinar ("Update: HPAI and small flocks) held in collaboration with CAHSS, with 110 participants.

Presentations

A listing of the coordinator's major presentations for year two is presented in Appendix 2.

Looking ahead

Plans for Year 3

Proposed activities for the networks in the coming year include:

- Further work with each ruminant network regarding documentation of animal health consequences of last year's extreme weather, as well as anticipation and risk communication around animal health consequences of extreme weather/climate change. For example, heavy

grazing of poor pastures/repeated raking to combine swatches, resulting in dirt incorporation, was associated with increased clostridial infections, and communications encouraging ensuring that vaccinations are up to date could be useful in a future drought year.

- Further work in describing a system of bovine pneumonia categorization which would be used for surveillance purposes within WeCAHN.
- Investigation of potential for including practitioner BSE cull cow testing data in the quarterly network datasets.

Planned activities targeting smallholder producers and their veterinarians include:

- Contacting groups identified in the map of social media groups created in Year 2, regarding interest in receiving alerts or other information from WeCAHN.
- Investigation of use of Twitter to monitor for animal health signals for selected diseases; WeCAHN has been granted Twitter 'Developer' status allowing targeted capture of Twitter data for specific uses.

Acknowledgements

WeCAHN is by definition a collaboration of many different people, groups and organizations. That said, we would like to specifically extend our thanks to:

- The network practitioners, who are unfailingly enthusiastic and gracious in sharing their time and expertise, while dealing with maximal demands on their time created by the pandemic.
- The other network participants who similarly share time, data, and talents.
- Livestock producer groups in the four western provinces who similarly shared WeCAHN news and materials and offered suggestions regarding potential activities and KTT.
- The existing animal health surveillance networks, especially CAHSS, C3SN, and CIPARS, who have contributed substantial expertise and support.
- The WeCAHN steering and scientific advisory committees, who have offered guidance and expertise in forming a governance model and establishing the initial scope of activities for WeCAHN.
- Prairie Diagnostic Services, led by Dr. Huang, for their steadfast support and encouragement.

Appendix 1: WeCAHN Knowledge Translation and Transfer

KTT Documents and other media

Title	WeCAHN Website	Delivery Producer websites	Other
WeCAHN Beef Network Producer Pager Q1 2021	X	X	Saskatchewan Agriculture extension
WeCAHN Beef Network Producer Report Q1 2021	X	X	Saskatchewan Agriculture extension
WeCAHN Beef Network Veterinary Pager Q1 2021	X	X	Saskatchewan Agriculture extension
WeCAHN Beef Network Veterinary Report Q1 2021	X	X	Saskatchewan Agriculture extension
WeCAHN Dairy Network Producer Pager Q1 2021	X		
WeCAHN Dairy Network Producer Report Q1 2021	X		
WeCAHN Dairy Network Veterinary Pager Q1 2021	X		
WeCAHN Dairy Network Veterinary Report Q1 2021	X		
WeCAHN Poultry Network Producer Pager Q1 2021	X		
WeCAHN Poultry Network Producer Report Q1 2021	X		
WeCAHN Poultry Network Veterinary Pager Q1 2021	X		
WeCAHN Poultry Network Veterinary Report Q1 2021	X		
WeCAHN Beef Network Producer Pager Q2 2021	X	X	Saskatchewan Agriculture extension
WeCAHN Beef Network Producer Report Q2 2021	X	X	Saskatchewan Agriculture extension
WeCAHN Beef Network Veterinary Pager Q2 2021	X	X	Saskatchewan Agriculture extension
WeCAHN Beef Network Veterinary Report Q2 2021	X	X	Saskatchewan Agriculture extension
WeCAHN Dairy Network Producer Pager Q2 2021	X		
WeCAHN Dairy Network Producer Report Q2 2021	X		
WeCAHN Dairy Network Veterinary Pager Q2 2021	X		
WeCAHN Dairy Network Veterinary Report Q2 2021	X		
WeCAHN Poultry Network Producer Pager Q2 2021	X		
WeCAHN Poultry Network Producer Report Q2 2021	X		
WeCAHN Poultry Network Veterinary Pager Q2 2021	X		
WeCAHN Poultry Network Veterinary Report Q2 2021	X		
WeCAHN Beef Network Producer Pager Q3 2021	X	X	Saskatchewan Agriculture extension
WeCAHN Beef Network Producer Report Q3 2021	X	X	Saskatchewan Agriculture extension

Title	Delivery		
	WeCAHN Website	Producer websites	Other
WeCAHN Beef Network Veterinary Pager Q3 2021	X	X	Saskatchewan Agriculture extension
WeCAHN Beef Network Veterinary Report Q3 2021	X	X	Saskatchewan Agriculture extension
WeCAHN Dairy Network Producer Pager Q3 2021	X		
WeCAHN Dairy Network Producer Report Q3 2021	X		
WeCAHN Dairy Network Veterinary Pager Q3 2021	X		
WeCAHN Dairy Network Veterinary Report Q3 2021	X		
WeCAHN Poultry Network Producer Pager Q3 2021	X		
WeCAHN Poultry Network Producer Report Q3 2021	X		
WeCAHN Poultry Network Veterinary Pager Q3 2021	X		
WeCAHN Poultry Network Veterinary Report Q3 2021	X		
WeCAHN Small Ruminants Network Producer Pager Q3 2021	X	X	
WeCAHN Small Ruminants Network Producer Report Q3 2021	X	X	
WeCAHN Small Ruminants Network Veterinary Pager Q3 2021	X	X	
WeCAHN Small Ruminants Network Veterinary Report Q3 2021	X	X	
WeCAHN Beef Network Producer Pager Q4 2021	X	X	Saskatchewan Agriculture extension
WeCAHN Beef Network Producer Report Q4 2021	X	X	Saskatchewan Agriculture extension
WeCAHN Beef Network Veterinary Pager Q4 2021	X	X	Saskatchewan Agriculture extension
WeCAHN Beef Network Veterinary Report Q4 2021	X	X	Saskatchewan Agriculture extension
WeCAHN Dairy Network Producer Pager Q4 2021	X		
WeCAHN Dairy Network Producer Report Q4 2021	X		
WeCAHN Dairy Network Veterinary Pager Q4 2021	X		
WeCAHN Dairy Network Veterinary Report Q4 2021	X		
WeCAHN Poultry Network Producer Pager Q4 2021	X		
WeCAHN Poultry Network Producer Report Q4 2021	X		
WeCAHN Poultry Network Veterinary Pager Q4 2021	X		
WeCAHN Poultry Network Veterinary Report Q4 2021	X		
WeCAHN Small Ruminants Network Producer Pager Q4 2021	X	X	
WeCAHN Small Ruminants Network Producer Report Q4 2021	X	X	
WeCAHN Small Ruminants Network Veterinary Pager Q4 2021	X	X	
WeCAHN Small Ruminants Network Veterinary Report Q4 2021	X	X	

Title	Delivery		Other
	WeCAHN Website	Producer websites	
Overview of Provincial ILT Regulation and Diagnostics	X		
Heat stress in small swine herds	X		
Heat stress in small flocks	X		
Cache Valley Virus in small ruminants	X	X	
Small flocks clinical cases: Coccidiosis	X		Listservs
Small flocks clinical cases: Decreased egg production	X		Listservs
Small flocks clinical cases: Respiratory disease	X		Listservs
Small flocks clinical cases: Marek's Disease	X		Listservs
Small swine herd cases: Tusk trimming	X		Listservs
Small swine herd cases: Sepsis	X		Listservs
Small swine herd cases: Piglet diarrhea	X		Listservs
Small swine herd cases: sow hysteria	X		Listservs
What's new: Mannheimia pneumonia in cows, Fall 2021			
Podcast: Infectious Laryngotracheitis in small flocks			
Podcast: Zoonotic diseases in cattle			
Podcast: Zoonotic diseases in small ruminants			

KTT Presentations, events, and other meetings

Group	Date	Topic
Poultry Innovation Partnership	6 April 2021	Introduction to WeCAHN
Egg farmers re data	13 May 2021	Data sharing and analysis
WeCAHN Poultry Network Meeting	21 May 2021	Regular Network meeting
WeCAHN Dairy Network Meeting	3 June 2021	Regular Network meeting
CAHLN	8 June 2021	Introduction to WeCAHN
WeCAHN Beef Network Meeting	11 June 2021	Regular Network meeting
WeCAHN Laboratorians' Meeting	17 June 2021	Regular meeting
WeCAHN Scientific Advisory Committee	23 June 2021	Consultation: data sharing; early warning system
Podcast: Peace River Forage	28 June 2021	Introduction to WeCAHN

Science Week: New Zealand	9 July 2021	Introduction to WeCAHN
CAHSN	21 July 2021	Introduction to WeCAHN
Feedlot Health Management	11 August	Standardising pneumonia classification
WeCAHN Dairy Network Meeting	26 August	Regular Network meeting
Jody Flaig Alberta Milk	27 August	Stakeholder engagement and data sharing
WeCAHN Beef Network Meeting	2 September	Regular Network meeting
WeCAHN Poultry Network Meeting	10 September	Regular Network meeting
Beef Network Prioritisation Meeting 1	24 September	Prioritising outcomes of interest: scope
WeCAHN laboratorians meeting	6 Oct	Regular meeting
WeCAHN Small Ruminants Network Meeting	20 Oct. 2021	Regular Network meeting
Beef Network Prioritisation Meeting 2		Prioritising outcomes of interest: broad categories
WeCAHN Poultry Network Meeting	5 November 2021	Regular Network meeting
WeCAHN Dairy Network Meeting	25 November 2021	Regular Network meeting
Beef Network Prioritisation Meeting 3	3 Dec 2021	Prioritising outcomes of interest: specific categories
WeCAHN Beef Network Meeting	10 Feb. 2022	Regular Network meeting
John Berezowski- Scottish Agricultural College	12 January 2022	WeCAHN as early warning system
CAHSS Companion Animal Network	24 January 2022	Companion Animal Surveillance Initiative- hosted by WeCAHN
CAHSS Small Ruminant Network	25 January 2022	WeCAHN Small ruminants network
WeCAHN Small Ruminant Network Meeting	27 January 2022	Regular Network meeting
WeCAHN Beef Network Meeting	2 Feb 2022	Regular Network meeting
Dr Carl Ribble	3 Feb 2022	WeCAHN: Early warning vs rapid alert system
WeCAHN Dairy Network Meeting	17 Feb. 2021	Regular Network meeting
AMRNet	11 Feb 2022	Use of antibiograms
Peace River Forage	15 Feb. 2022	Beef surveillance for cow-calf producers
CAHSS AMR-AMU Network	28 Feb. 2022	Use of antibiograms
WeCAHN Poultry Network Meeting	4 March 2021	Regular Network meeting
Update: Highly Pathogenic Avian influenza and small flocks	15 March 2022	Overview of HPAI, biosecurity measures to reduce risk; resources for small flocks in western Canada

CAHSS Lab Data Demo	25 March 2022	Demonstration of parsing lab data
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Text Reports

Group	Date	Topic
Western Canadian Association of Bovine Practitioners	July 2021	Update from WeCAHN
Western Canadian Association of Bovine Practitioners	Feb. 2022	Update from WeCAHN
<i>CAHSS summer newsletter</i>	<i>Aug. 2021</i>	<i>Update from WeCAHN</i>

Appendix 2: Prioritised WeCAHN Beef Network Outcomes

Outcome	Current WeCAHN data sources
Bovine Tuberculosis	Scan
Pre-weaning Bovine Respiratory Disease	CIS
Calf mortality	CIS
Antimicrobial Resistance	Lab
Johne's Disease	CIS, Lab
Calf diarrhea	CIS, Lab
Foot and Mouth Disease	CIS, Scan
Salmonella spp.	CIS, Lab
% Open cows	CIS
Lameness	CIS
Nutritional diseases	CIS, Lab
Reproductive disease: infectious causes	CIS, Lab
Reproductive disease: cause unclear	CIS, Lab
Bovine Virus Diarrhea	CIS, Lab
% Bull BSE failures	CIS
Bovine Viral Leucosis	CIS, Lab
Leptospirosis	CIS, Lab

Scan = summary of pertinent national and international surveillance captured by Promed and Community for emerging Zoonotic Diseases

CIS – Clinical Impressions Survey

Lab = Laboratory data supplied by UCVM Diagnostic Services Unit; Prairie Diagnostic Services, and Manitoba Veterinary Diagnostic Services Laboratory

Appendix 3. WeCAHN Network Meetings and Presentation Highlights, April 2021 – March 2022

Group	Date	Topic
Poultry Innovation Partnership	6 April 2021	Introduction to WeCAHN
Egg Farmers re: data sharing/interpretation	13 May 2021	Data sharing and analysis
WeCAHN Poultry Network Meeting	21 May 2021	Regular Network meeting
WeCAHN Dairy Network Meeting	3 June 2021	Regular Network meeting
CAHLN	8 June 2021	Introduction to WeCAHN
WeCAHN Beef Network Meeting	11 June 2021	Regular Network meeting
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AMRNet	11 Feb 2022	Use of antibiograms
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CAHSS Lab Data Demo	25 March 2022	Demonstration of parsing lab data