Wild Tiger Health Centre Information Sheet

Disease threat: Nanophyetus salmincola

Hazard description: Intestinal trematode in the Family Troglotrematidae (Taylor et al. 2007).

Host species: Fish-eating mammals, and man (Taylor et al. 2007). Reported from Amur leopard and Amur tiger in RFE (Zheleznova et al. 2012). The life cycle is complex and involves snails *Juga plicifera* as the first intermediate host, salmonid fishes as the second intermediate host and fish-eating mammals as definitive hosts (Greiman et al. 2016).

Pathogenesis: Alone it is assumed to be of little clinical significance, but it can transmit *Neorickettsia helminthoeca* – salmon poisoning disease, SPD – which may be lethal (see above) (Taylor et al. 2007). A second *Neorickettsia* species, *Stellanchasmus falcatu* has also been isolated from *N. salmincola* and it is possible that it is this agent that causes a mild fever (Elokomin Fluke Fever) in dogs named in contrast to the severe fever (SPD) associated with *N. helminthoeca* (Greiman et al. 2016).

Diagnosis: Eggs in faeces.

Free-ranging tiger occurrence: Reported from Amur tiger in RFE (Zheleznova et al. 2012).

Distribution: Western and Eastern Northern Pacific rim (Voronova et al. 2017) – thus likely in RFE/China tiger range states, but more likely absent from other tiger range states.

Assumptions: Assume low pathogenicity in wild felids.

Limitations: Data poor.