Wild Tiger Health Centre Information Sheet

Disease threat: Uncinaria stenocephala

Hazard description: A hookworm nematode in the Superfamily Ancylostomatoidea (Taylor et al. 2007).

Host species: Canids, felids and mustelids.

Pathogenesis: The life cycle is direct, but can involve paratenic hosts e.g. mice. There is no larval migration in the final host, therefore no mammary transmission (Taylor et al. 2007; Jones et al. 1980). Cited as detected in Amur tiger (Konyaev 2012; Oshmarin P. G. 1963). *Uncinaria* sp. reported from Amur tiger and Amur leopard in RFE (Zheleznova et al. 2012) and Tsushima leopard cats in Japan (Yasuda et al. 1993).

Diagnosis: Eggs in faeces.

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

Distribution: Called the Northern hookworm (Taylor et al. 2007), more prevalent in temperate areas; present in RFE/China, but less likely in other tiger range states.

Assumptions: Assume low pathogenicity in wild felids due to lack of disease reports.

Limitations: Data poor.