Health of wildlife, domestic species and human beings, and the environments that support them (One Health), has been a focus of the Wildlife Disease Association for more than 50 years. The July 2015 Journal of Wildlife Diseases (JWD) issue 51(3) has several articles with particular conservation and wildlife management significance that we would like to make you aware of.

In August 2012, a wildlife biologist became ill immediately following a 6-wk field trip to collect bats and rodents in South Sudan and Uganda. The differential diagnosis included Ebola and Marburg virus infection. Brian Amman from CDC and a large number of co-authors from US and Ugandan agencies report A recently discovered pathogenic paramyxovirus, Sosuga virus, is present in *Rousettus aegyptiacus* fruit bats at multiple locations in Uganda.

In Spread of the rat lungworm (*Angiostrongylus cantonensis*) in giant African land snails (*Lissachatina fulica*) in Florida, Deborah Iwanowicz and colleagues confirm an increase in the range and prevalence of rat lungworm infections, a cause of human lung disease, in the Miami area.

Leslie Foss and colleagues from the California Department of Public Health and U.C. Davis investigated West Nile virus–related trends in avian mortality in California, 2003–12. They found prevalence among dead birds was highest in 2004, 2008, and 2012, and this pattern was similar to peak WNV infection years for mosquitoes, but not to human WNV incidence.

Todd Shury and Canadian colleagues argue that combinations of vaccination, genetic salvage, and selective culling may offer alternatives to depopulation/repopulation in Tuberculosis and brucellosis in wood bison (*Bison bison athabascae*) in northern Canada: A renewed need to develop options for future management.

In Climate and habitat influence prevalence of meningeal worm infection in North Dakota, James Maskey, Rick Sweitzer, and Brett Goodwin revise the known geographic distribution of infection and increase understanding of how climate and habitat influence the prevalence and distribution of this parasite of white-tailed deer which can cause fatal infections in other related species such as moose and caribou.
A research group from University of Veterinary Medicine and Pharmacy in Kosice led by Ivan Sliz and investigate two disease shared with domestic pigs in Characterization of porcine parvovirus type 3 and porcine circovirus type 2 in wild boars (Sus scrofa) in Slovakia

*Baylisascaris procyonis* is a common gastrointestinal parasite of raccoons that can cause severe or fatal infection in humans and a wide variety of other species. In *Evaluation of anthelmintic …for control of Baylisascaris…in…raccoon*, Timothy J. Smyser and colleagues argue that, at mass production scales, the addition of pyrantel pamoate to fishmeal polymer baits would be inexpensive, potentially making anthelmintic baits a viable management option when coupled with an oral rabies vaccine or used independently for *B. procyonis* mitigation.

Abstracts of these and other articles in JWD 51(3) are available on the WDA website [www.wildlifedisease.org](http://www.wildlifedisease.org) under Publications. If are interested in getting access to the full article, please contact wda.manager@gmail.com.