# Prevalence of Coxiella burnetii seropositivity and shedding in farm, pet and feral cats and associated risk factors in farm cats in Quebec, Canada 

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## Supplementary material

This supplementary material presents the geographical distribution (Fig. S1) of feral-, farm- and pet cats sampled in Quebec, Canada, for a study on prevalence and risk factors for Coxiella burnetii seropositivity and shedding. Farm and pet cats were geo-located at their farm or place of residence, respectively, and feral cats were geolocated at the centroid of their districts of capture, all using GeoPinpoint Suite software version 6.4 (DMTI Spatial Co., Richmond Hill, ON, Canada). Vector files of administrative boundaries were obtained from Statistics Canada (census 2011) and the City of Montreal (Quebec, Canada). The mapping was performed in ArcGIS version 10.5 (Esri Canada, Toronto, ON, Canada).

The characteristics of pet cats (Table S1) and of feral cats (Table S2) are also presented. These characteristics were evaluated using a physical examination and a questionnaire.

Supplementary Fig. S1. Geographical distribution of sampled feral- ( $\mathrm{n}=52$ ), farm- $(\mathrm{n}=59)$ and pet cats ( $\mathrm{n}=73$ ) according to their Coxiella burnetii qPCR and ELISA status. Top: localisation of the three studied regions within the province of Quebec, Canada, A: Montreal, B: RimouskiNeigette/La Mitis, C: Les Maskoutains. The exact boundaries of regions are masked to prevent individual identification. The number of feral cats sampled by district is shown using proportional dot symbols.


Legend
Feral cats Countries

- 1 negative

Canada - Quebec
Canada - Others United States Water
Farm cats
$\triangle$ qPCR-positive
$\triangle$ ELISA-positive
$\triangle$ ELISA-doubtful
$\triangle$ Negative
Pet cats

- Negative

Supplementary Table S1. Characteristics of pet cats sampled in three regions of Quebec, Canada, in 2011-2012

| Characteristic | Number of pet cats ${ }^{\text {a }}(\mathrm{n}=73)$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Region |  |

Region
Rimouski-Neigette/La Mitis 32
Montreal 19
Les Maskoutains 22
Sex
Female ${ }^{\text {b }} 34$
Male 36
Age group ${ }^{\text {c }}$
$<6$-month-old 29
6-month- to 1-year-old 14
$>1$-year-old 30
Sterilised
Yes 56
No 14
Body score
Overweight 14
Normal 51
Thin 5
Past abortion (female only)
Yes 1
No 33
Indoor/outdoor cat
Indoor 44
Indoor and outdoor ${ }^{\text {d }} 26$
The cat drank raw milk over the past six months
Yes 1

No 69
The cat hunted a rodent over the past six months
Yes 11

No 59
The cat hunted a bird over the past six months

| Yes | 5 |
| :--- | ---: |
| No | 65 |

The cat ate a placenta over the past six months

| Yes | 0 |
| :--- | ---: |
| No | 70 |


| Characteristic | Number of pet cats ${ }^{\text {a }}(\mathrm{n}=73)$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| The cat had access to a wooded area over |  |
| the past six months | 6 |
| $\quad$ Yes | 64 |
| No |  |
| The cat was in contact with farm animals |  |
| over the past six months |  |
| Yes, including ruminants | 4 |
| Yes, other than ruminants | 65 |
| No |  |
| Household member(s) had professional |  |
| exposure to pet animals over the past six |  |
| months ${ }^{\text {e }}$ |  |
| Yes | 53 |
| No |  |
| Household member(s) had professional |  |
| exposure to farm animals over the past six |  |
| months ${ }^{\text {e }}$ |  |
| Yes | 3 |
| No | 67 |

${ }^{\text {a }} 73$ pet cats were sampled; data were missing from questionnaire for 3 cats.
${ }^{\mathrm{b}}$ None was gestating or lactating; one had a reported previous abortion.
${ }^{c}$ Based on the information provided by the owner available from the questionnaire for 67 cats. For the remaining cats, it was based on the clinical examination.
${ }^{\mathrm{d}}$ Median of 1.5 hours spent outside per day (minimum 2 minutes, maximum 18 hours).
${ }^{\mathrm{e}}$ The cat was living in a household in which at least one member had professional contact with pets or farm animals, such as a veterinarian or veterinary technician, or was involved in a training program involving contact with those animals. All reported professional exposure to pets included contact with dogs and/or cats; additional contact with birds and/or iguanas and/or hamsters. Reported professional exposures to farm animals included contact with swine ( $\mathrm{n}=2$ ), cattle ( $\mathrm{n}=2$ ), horses ( $\mathrm{n}=2$ ) and small ruminants $(\mathrm{n}=1)$.

Supplementary Table S2. Characteristics of feral cats sampled in Montreal, Quebec, Canada, in 2011

| Characteristic | Number of feral cats ( $\mathrm{n}=52)^{\text {a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Sex |  |
| Female ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 27 |
| Male | 23 |
| Age group |  |
| <6-month-old | 3 |
| 6-month- to 1-year-old | 4 |
| $>1$-year-old | 44 |
| Sterilised ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 49 |
| Body score ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |
| Overweight | 2 |
| Normal | 42 |
| Thin | 7 |
| FIV/FeLV |  |
| Positive ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 4 |
| Negative | 43 |
| ${ }^{a}$ A total of 52 cats were sampled. For some variables, data were missing |  |
| ${ }^{\mathrm{b}}$ Seven females were lactating, and seven others were pregnant. |  |
| ${ }^{c}$ Positive to at least one of the two viruses. |  |

