

PHOTOGRAPHS OF TUMORS IN MONTANA BIRDS AND MAMMALS

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Since summer of 2007, it appears many more birds are being observed with one or multiple tumors, likely cancerous. The tumors tested were cancerous. Most alarming, young birds, including hatchlings and fledglings have one or multiple tumors, often in the neck, throat and face behind the bill or throughout the body cavity. In the first 25 years of rehabilitating birds, I never saw a single bird with tumors such as those shown in the following photos. This is just a sample of what has been observed and reported, with regard to tumors on mammals and birds between 2007 and 2010, when huge new amounts of Roundup began being used on Roundup Ready Alfalfa in our area and in states upwind.

LIVE ADULT MALE PINE SISKIN: CLOACAL TUMORS



Pine Siskin with cloacal tumors from Thompson Falls, MT, August 28, 2009. This photograph was taken by Jim Greaves of a bird in the wild at a bird feeder in his yard in Thompson Falls, Montana. The bird likely did not live for long after photo was taken. Cancer is seldom mentioned as being responsible for avian population declines, but should be considered.

ADULT FEMALE PINE SISKIN WITH NECK TUMOR



Thompson Falls MT
28/4/09 Jim Greaves

Female Pine Siskin with a tumor on the neck. Taken at Thompson Falls, Montana by Jim Greaves on April 28, 2009. Western Montana rehabbers from 2007 to 2009 have received several individuals of various species, including two Red-tailed Hawks, a Black-billed Magpie, a House Finch, the Red Crossbill shown below, a Peregrine Falcon and a Rock Pigeon, with cancer-like tumors of the neck and face. On some birds the tumors had spread up the face and around the eye.

The American Society recently said that chemicals in the air, on food and in the water is not the big problem in causing cancer, and that smoking tobacco is the main problem, as well as obesity and diabetes. None of the birds received for rehabilitation in Western Montana smoke and neither did their parents or grandparents or any other bird in their past generations. Still approximately 9% of the average 100 birds received for care for all the usual reasons, cat caught, fell out of nest, nest blew down by wind, hit window, etc. had tumors in 2007, 2008 and 2009. Twenty-five percent of the young of the year birds had malformations consistent with Congenital Fetal Hypothyroidism (see document of photos of birds with CFH symptoms). Obesity and diabetes are two of the symptoms listed for CFH. CFH causes epigenetic changes in a fetus during development making them more likely to have diabetes and be obese, as well as having many of the other symptoms of CFH. Many studies have shown this. Studies also indicate epigenetic changes are the result of fetal exposure to hormone disrupting environmental toxins. Doesn't the American Cancer Society ever read studies?

Several young birds less than four weeks old had fast growing tumors in the face, neck and throat. How can a bird that has been hatched for less than four weeks old be riddled with tumors, unless there is something in the environment that causes tumors? In 1991, the rehabbers in the same area received 230 birds for care. Not one had a malformation and none had a tumor of any kind. The young Red Crossbill in the photos below is an example of a young bird with multiple tumors. These tumors were not tested to determine if they were cancer.

Veterinarians here report a high number of rare and unusual cancers as well as more common cancers in dogs and cats. Both dogs and cats have been observed with brachygnathia superior, but not nearly at the high rates documented on ungulate species, both wild and domestic. Domestic goats and wild deer appear to have the highest rates of malformations consistent with Congenital Fetal Hypothyroidism (see document of photos of CFH symptoms and document of photos of mammals and of birds with brachygnathia superior).

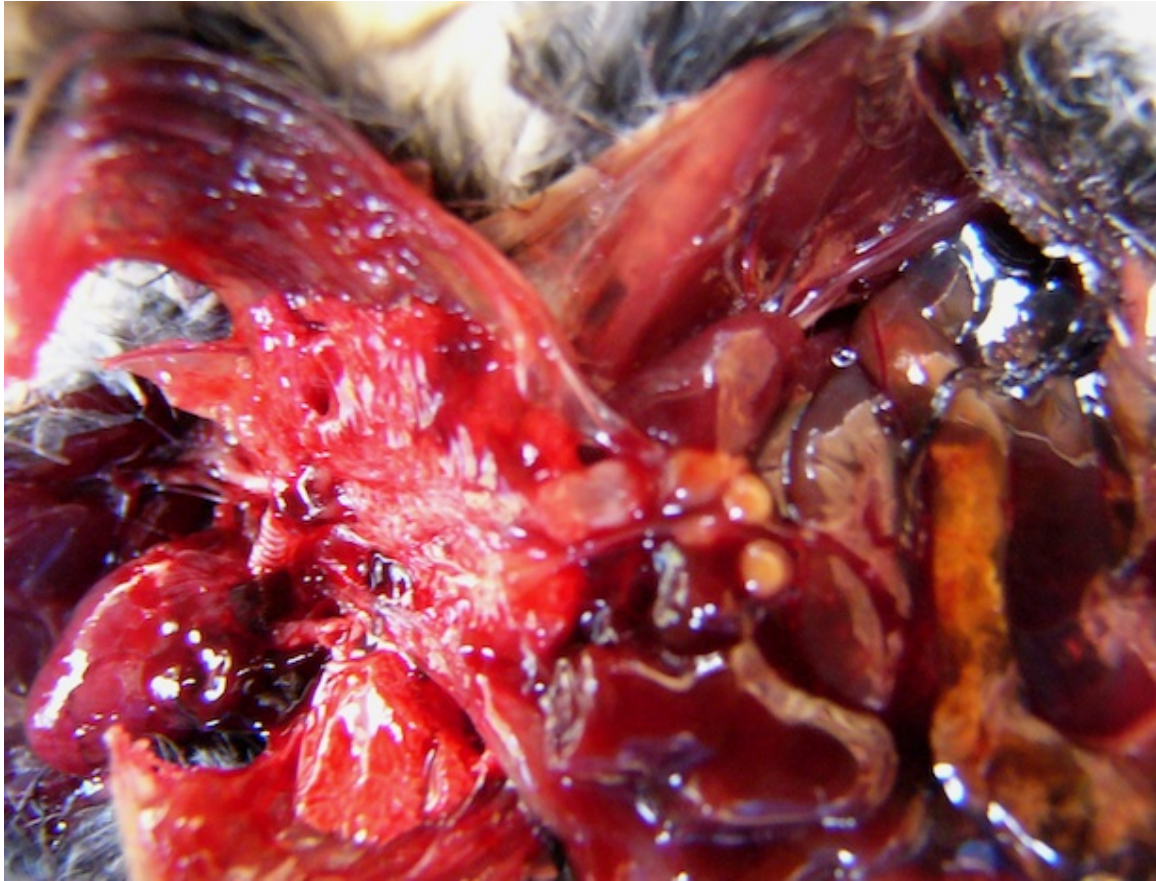
IMMATURE MALE RED CROSSBILL WITH MULTIPLE TUMORS





Tumors on the muscle and internal organs of an immature male Red Crossbill from Ravalli County, MT, in spring 2009. Above are two views of the breast muscle. Bird was found alive but dying.

(A note, the summer of 2007 is when the wild pollinators and domestic bees began dying and the bat colonies in Northeastern United States began dying. In 2008 and 2009, the underbite on our study animal, white-tailed deer went from 33% in 24 fawns born in spring of 2007 to 75% in over 40 fawns measured from 2008 and 2009. The average in over 180 fawns measured between 2003 and 2007 was 41%. What happened in summer of 2007 to cause so many animals to die and so many more than in previous years to be born with malformations the next spring? What happened in summer of 1994 to cause multiple vertebrate species to begin having CFH symptoms in high rates beginning in spring of 1995? Why are the malformations in wild game animals and domestic livestock not being addressed and why aren't steps being taken to find what is causing the malformations and cancer? After all the animals go extinct, it will be too late!)



A close-up of cancer-like tumors in the abdomen of the same Red Crossbill. There were yellow tumors throughout the intestines and on the heart and liver.



The heart of the same Red Crossbill with one small yellow tumor on the top edge.

ADULT MALE HOUSE FINCH WITH LARGE TUMOR



Two views of a male House Finch with a large tumor on its neck.

ADULT FEMALE RED-TAILED HAWK INTESTINAL TUMORS



Tumors on the intestines of a female Red-tailed Hawk. Bird died August 2, 2008. The photographed organs are preserved in formalin.

Another Red-tailed Hawk, a male, was received for rehabilitation in spring of 2009. The large tumor in the neck was so large, the esophagus was completely blocked so the bird could not eat or drink. The bird was autopsied at the University of Montana and the cancer verified, so I have no photos. Because of its unique blond color, the hawk was sent to UM for a study skin.



Close-up of tumors on intestines of 8-2-08 female Red-tailed Hawk.



Close-up of tumors on intestines of 8-2-08 female Red-tailed Hawk.



Heart of 8-2-08 female Red-tailed Hawk with small tumor on top edge of ventricle.

AMERICAN KESTREL: LARGE TUMORS ON HEART



American Kestrel heart with large tumors. This kestrel died in late summer of 2007, likely because of the tumors.

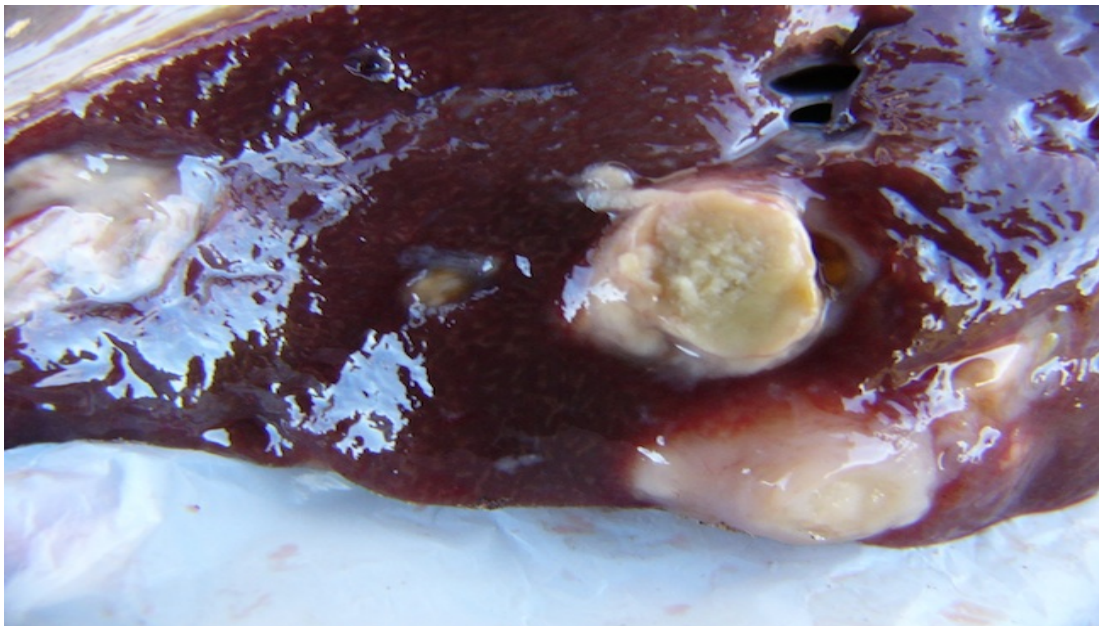
BARN OWL WITH A TUMOR ON THE FACE



This Barn Owl appears to have a tumor on its face, between the eyes. It was photographed in the wild.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF POSSIBLE AND VERIFIED CANCER TUMORS
ON MAMMALS FROM WESTERN MONTANA

Goats are the mammal I have most often observed with tumors which appear to be cancer. Some of the examined goats were diagnosed by veterinarians to have cancer and some weren't. The first two photos are two views of the liver of an adult male Nubian goat. The large white areas in the liver appeared to be tumors, but were not verified as cancer.





Above is the heart of the adult male goat which had the liver tumors shown above. The goat died on June 5, 2008.



A close-up of the dilated lymphatic vessels on the above male goat's heart.



This was diagnosed as anal cancer on a female Alpine goat that was euthanized.



This is the mouth of the above female Alpine goat that was euthanized because of the anal cancer shown in the above photo, diagnosed by a veterinarian. This goat had fairly severe underbite and had lost the fourth incisor on the right side.



This page shows two views of the incisors and underbite (brachygnathia superior – underdeveloped premaxillary bone and upper facial bones) on a male Nubian goat. It was diagnosed with cancer and was euthanized. I asked for the head so I could examine it for underbite, which it had. The two middle incisors were broken off and the three side incisors were tipped toward the middle in an unusual manner.

LARGE TUMOR ON FRONT OF MANDIBLE OF FEMALE SHEEP

This older female sheep was euthanized in February 1010, because of the large tumor on the front of the mandible. The next 6 photos show views of the tumor.







FEMALE MILK GOAT WITH LEUKEMIA, CHEMICAL BLISTERS ON FACE,
LOWER MANDIBLE BONE LOSS AND LOSS OF LOWER INCISORS



This female Nubian-Alpine cross milk goat suddenly got blisters all over her muzzle early in spring as a 4 year old. A few weeks after her nose blistered her lower incisors became very loose and eventually fell out. See photos on the next page.

I had the blood tested on this goat and she had leukemia. The vet tech said that it is unusual for a goat to have the type of leukemia she had, which is like humans have, rather than goat leukemia. Since she had leukemia and could not bite off forage, I euthanized her. Quite a few goats and cattle belonging to other people have had their incisors fall out. I was not told if the animals were tested. Two 6 year old cows were butchered for their meat because their lower incisors fell out. I examined their heads, which were in the butcher's garbage can, but never talked to the owner of the cows. The blisters on this goat's muzzle were verified as chemical blisters by a veterinary toxicologist.

The top photo on the next page shows the lower incisors on the above goat before all the incisors had fallen out and her bleeding gums. The lower photo on the next page shows her mouth after all the incisors had fallen out. I have seen several goats which had the incisor loss problem, both male and female.



MALE MIX-BREED MILK GOAT WITH BRACHYGNATHIA SUPERIOR
AND BLISTERED MUZZLE



This photo shows another mix-breed milk goat, which had severe blistering and hair loss on the muzzle. The blisters on this male goat's muzzle were not verified by a veterinary toxicologist as chemical blisters but were similar in appearance to the blisters on the muzzle of the female goat above. This goat's dissected liver is shown above on the first page of mammal tumors, with large white areas in the liver. Also, note that this goat has quite a severe underbite. The lower incisors did not fall out before he died of whatever was wrong with his liver.

FEMALE ALPINE WITH SUDDEN LOSS OF INCISORS.

This female milk goat was 13 years old when her lower incisors became loose and tipped far forward in spring of 2006. Prior to tipping forward, she had a normal bite with all incisors contacting the pad. By fall of 2007, at 14 years of age, her incisors began falling out and she died suddenly. Photos were taken when she died.



**ADULT MALE WHITE-TAILED DEER WITH MULTIPLE SKIN TUMORS
AND SEVERE MANDIBULAR BRACHYGNATHIA (SHORT LOWER JAW)**

The three photos below of skin tumors on a male white-tailed deer were taken in Ravalli County, Montana. There are at least three tumors on the face, one on the left side and at least two on the right side. There are at least two tumors visible on the body, one on the left shoulder and one on the back. Also, as is evident in the photo, this deer has an obvious severely underdeveloped lower jaw commonly called mandibular brachygnathia.



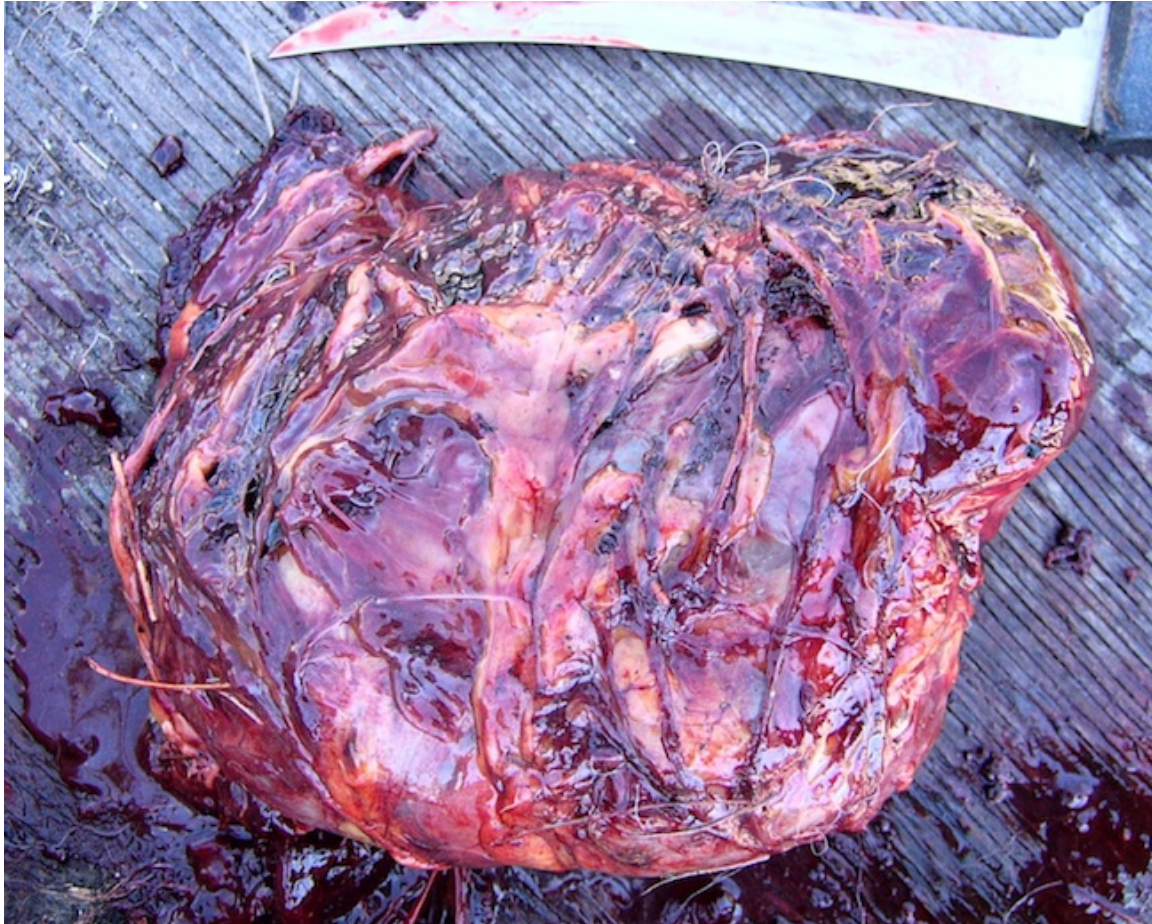


These photos show two more views of the skin tumors on the face and body of a male white-tailed deer. Note large black tumor on the right side of the lower face.



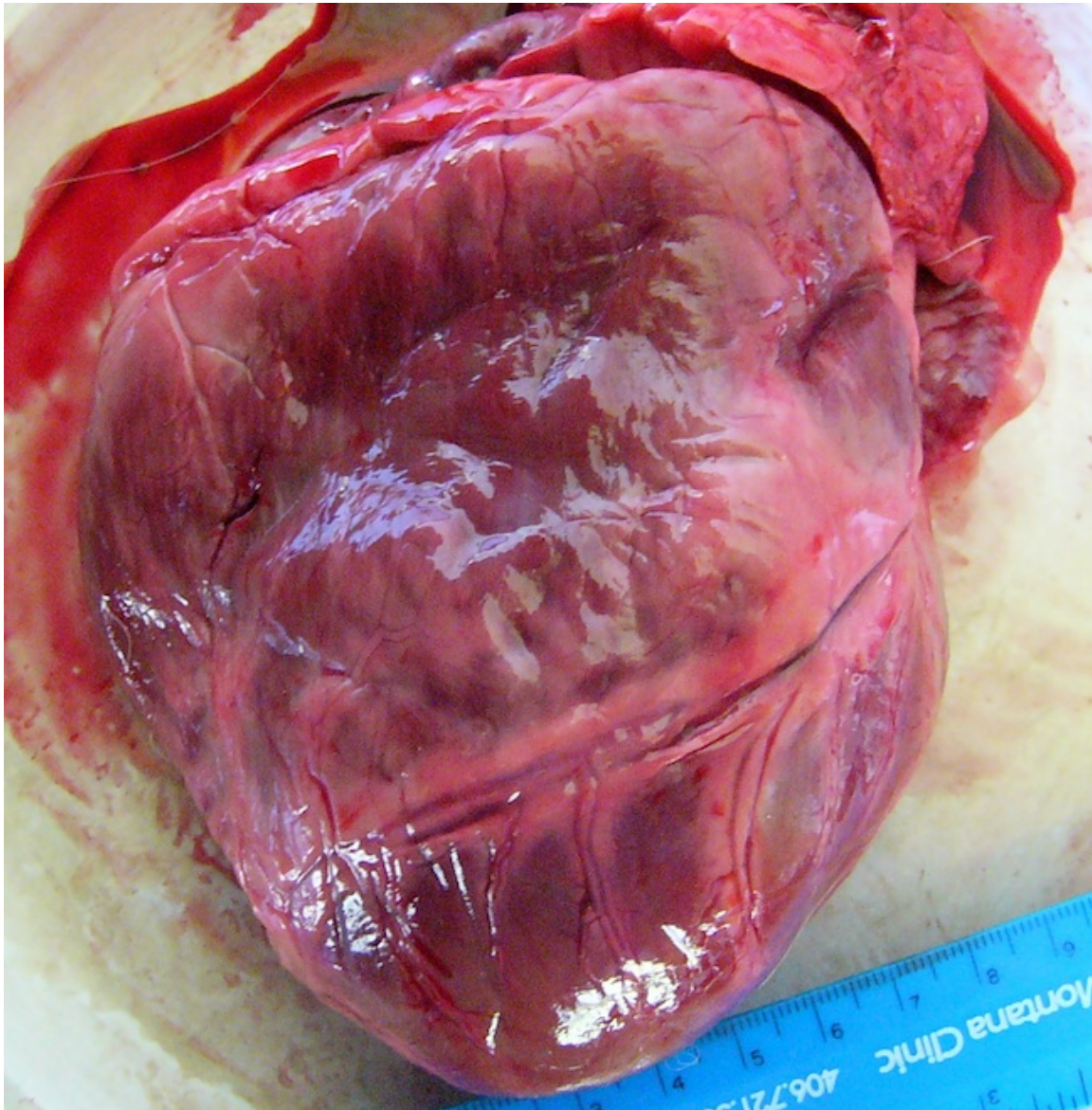
A CAPTIVE FEMALE WOLF'S LARGE INTESTINAL CANCER TUMOR AND HEART

The photos below show a large tumor, which was verified by testing as cancer. This tumor came from the intestinal area of a 6-year-old captive female wolf. The first photo shows the external surface of the tumor. This tumor was approximately 18 cm across.





This photo shows the inside of the wolf cancer tumor.



Heart of the female wolf with the large cancer tumor. This heart had a strange surface appearance on this side.

Other side of heart of wolf with cancer tumor had a slightly more normal appearance.

