Background:
Foxes (>6800) have been collected from mainland Britain since 1999 as part of an ongoing *Trichinella* surveillance programme and all have tested negative until the 5th December 2013 when, for the first time, a fox tested positive for *Trichinella pseudospiralis*. This is a cosmopolitan, non-encapsulated species and is the only species of 12 that is able to infect both mammals and birds. Further surveillance is, therefore, ongoing to investigate the extent of this infection with gulls, corvids, rats as well as further foxes selected as indicator species.

Methods & Analysis
A rapid review was carried out of available data for surveillance, biology and epidemiology of *T. pseudospiralis* and landfills and farms within 20km of the point of infection were mapped. Further surveillance was undertaken with sample collection targeted to within approximately 2km for rats, and approximately 20km for foxes, corvids and gulls. Opportunistic sampling of wild boar was also undertaken. Post-mortems were carried out, followed by a magnetic stirrer method for sample digestion based on European Commission (EC) Regulation.

Results
- **Rodents**
  - Experimental infection demonstrated & confirmed reports from 3 countries.
- **Swine**
  - Reports in domestic pigs are rare but increasingly reported in wild boar.
- **Foxes**
  - Experimental & natural infection in foxes since 2002 but confirmed reports are rare in Europe.
- **Birds**
  - *T. pseudospiralis* is able to infect a wide range of birds with the majority of reports in raptors.
  - Experimental infections demonstrated in Gulls & this is a possible route of incursion.

Conclusion
Results to date suggest a recent incursion or low level infection but further testing, particularly of migratory birds, is required to draw robust conclusions.

Collection Sites
This study was funded by the UK Food Standards Agency.