



WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH NOTES

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	TITLE: 2007/2008 CWD Surveillance Monitoring Summary	

Abstract: CWD has been monitored in Indiana since 2002 via two methods: active and targeted surveillance. In 2007-2008, IDNR collected 610 samples via active surveillance and 9 samples via targeted surveillance. All 619 samples failed to detect the presence of CWD. Since 2002, over 9,600 non-positive samples have been collected in the state of Indiana.

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is one of a group of diseases called Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies, which is a variant of scrapie in sheep and Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease in humans. The agents of CWD are called prions which are abnormal, protease-resistant forms of cellular proteins normally synthesized in the central nervous system and lymphoid tissues. Prions that cause CWD are highly resistant to heat or disinfectant (Davidson 2006). No study has ever proven that CWD is transmissible to humans.

CWD has been reported in Wisconsin, Illinois, and West Virginia, among other states. In 2002, Indiana created a monitoring program to detect the presence of CWD, which focused on removing the obex or the retropharyngeal gland from random hunter harvested deer throughout the state, deemed active surveillance. Reports of outwardly noticeable sick deer have also been tested, named targeted surveillance. This monitoring continues today, as well as testing random samples of road killed deer which was instituted in 2007.

Between August 2007 and July 2008, the state of Indiana collected and tested 610 usable retropharyngeal glands through its active surveillance program (hunter harvested and road-kill deer). Nine (9) deer were additionally euthanized through its targeted surveillance program. Analyses on the 619 samples have been completed, with none of the samples detecting the presence of CWD prions (Table 1).

Since monitoring began in 2002, over 9,600 samples have been collected by the DNR with no sample testing positive for CWD prions.

Literature Cited:

Davidson, W. R., ed. 2006. Field Manual of Wildlife Diseases in the Southeastern United States, Third Edition. Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study, Athens, GA. 448pp.



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Table 1. Number of samples tested (by county) for CWD testing during the 2007-2008 hunting season.

ID	County	Samples tested through active surveillance	Samples tested through targeted surveillance	ID	County	Samples tested through active surveillance	Samples tested through targeted surveillance
3	Bartholomew	11		50	Marshall	12	
4	Benton	1		51	Martin	10	
6	Boone	0	1	52	Miami	4	
7	Brown	7	1	53	Monroe	20	
8	Carroll	2		54	Montgomery	6	
9	Cass	9		55	Morgan	17	
10	Clark	9		56	Newton	11	
11	Clay	6		57	Noble	5	
12	Clinton	2		58	Ohio	5	
13	Crawford	8		59	Orange	14	
14	Davies	25		60	Owen	17	
15	Dearborn	13		61	Parke	6	
16	Decatur	12		62	Perry	5	
18	Delaware	2		63	Pike	1	1
19	Dubois	5		64	Porter	10	
20	Elkhart	2		65	Posey	5	
23	Fountain	1		66	Pulaski	5	
24	Franklin	16		67	Putnam	1	1
25	Fulton	15		69	Ripley	1	
26	Gibson	1		70	Rush	1	
27	Grant	1		71	St. Joe	5	
28	Greene	6	3	72	Scott	2	
31	Harrison	0	1	73	Shelby	5	
33	Henry	11		75	Starke	16	
35	Huntington	3		76	Steuben	10	
36	Jackson	15		77	Sullivan	38	
37	Jasper	2		78	Switzerland	8	
39	Jefferson	10		79	Tippecanoe	5	
40	Jennings	24		81	Union	10	
41	Johnson	9		82	Vanderburgh	2	
42	Knox	7		83	Vermillion	1	
43	Kosciusko	21		86	Warren	12	
45	Lake	3	1	87	Warrick	4	
46	LaPorte	29		88	Washington	19	
47	Lawrence	14		91	White	11	
48	Madison	2		92	Whitley	2	

TOTAL: 619