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	<b>TITLE:</b> 2013 CWD Surveillance & Monitoring Summary	

**Abstract:** CWD has been monitored in Indiana since 2002 via two methods: active and targeted surveillance. In 2013, IDNR collected 1,026 samples via active surveillance. All samples failed to detect the presence of CWD. Since 2002, over 15,800 non-positive samples have been collected in 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 most recently, Iowa, among other states. In 2002, Indiana created a monitoring program to detect the presence of CWD, which focused on removing the obex (brainstem) or the retropharyngeal gland from random hunter harvested and road-killed 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.

During the 2013 calendar year, the state of Indiana collected and tested 1,026 usable retropharyngeal glands through its active surveillance program (hunter harvested and road-kill deer). Six (6) deer were euthanized through the targeted surveillance program. Analyses on all samples have been completed, with none of the samples detecting the presence of CWD prions (Table 1).

Since monitoring began in 2002, over 16,800 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. CWD samples per county collected during Indiana's 2012 monitoring period.

County	active surveillance samples	targeted surveillance samples
Adams	12	0
Allen	5	0
Bartholomew	6	0
Boone	3	0
Brown	13	0
Carroll	4	0
Cass	13	0
Clark	31	0
Clay	8	0
Clinton	1	0
Crawford	9	0
Daviess	16	0
Dearborn	2	0
Decatur	4	0
Dekalb	8	0
Delaware	4	0
Dubois	7	0
Elkhart	2	0
Floyd	2	0
Fountain	12	0
Franklin	5	1
Fulton	8	0
Gibson	9	0
Grant	1	0
Greene	19	0
Hamilton	5	0
Hancock	1	0
Harrison	27	0
Hendricks	11	0
Henry	11	0
Howard	1	0
Huntington	19	0
Jackson	53	0
Jasper	15	0
Jay	10	0
Jefferson	6	0
Jennings	16	0
Johnson	11	0
Knox	45	0
Kosciusko	12	0
LaGrange	9	0
Lake	10	0
Washington	18	0
Wayne	14	0
White	7	0

County	active surveillance samples	targeted surveillance samples
LaPorte	32	0
Lawrence	31	0
Madison	5	0
Marion	3	0
Marshall	5	0
Martin	13	0
Miami	15	0
Monroe	23	0
Montgomery	1	1
Morgan	7	0
Newton	18	0
Noble	3	0
Ohio	1	0
Orange	30	0
Owen	7	1
Parke	14	0
Perry	6	0
Pike	25	0
Porter	21	0
Posey	15	0
Pulaski	33	0
Putnam	26	0
Randolph	1	0
Ripley	3	0
Rush	4	0
St. Joseph	7	0
Scott	10	0
Shelby	6	0
Spencer	22	0
Starke	11	0
Steuben	10	0
Sullivan	19	0
Switzerland	12	2
Tiptecanoe	14	1
Tipton	1	0
Union	13	0
Vanderburgh	4	0
Vermillion	4	0
Vigo	7	0
Wabash	6	0
Warren	6	0
Warrick	10	0
Whitley	15	0
Unknown	2	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>6</b>