

Wyoming Game and Fish Department Chronic Wasting Disease Activities for 2007

Methods:

The Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD) conducted statewide surveillance for chronic wasting disease (CWD) in 2007. The WGFD divides the state into seven administrative regions. Considering each region as a "population," the surveillance goal was to test 500-600 deer from each region utilizing hunter harvest, road-killed, and targeted animals. This number provided a 99% probability of detecting CWD if it existed at $\geq 1\%$ prevalence. The overall goal was 4,000-5,000 samples statewide.

Hunter harvested deer and elk samples were collected at points of concentration, i.e., meat processors and check stations. Samples were taken by WGFD personnel from all divisions (wildlife, fish, services, administration). Only retropharyngeal lymph nodes were sampled because these nodes are easily and rapidly taken. Statewide training of WGFD personnel on sample and data collection was conducted prior to the start of the hunting season. The WGFD used the IDEXX enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) to analyze lymph node samples. However, all IDEXX-positive samples were confirmed with the BioRad ELISA. All samples positive on both ELISAs were confirmed by immunohistochemistry.

Results were reported to hunters in less than three weeks of sample submission. Hunters could obtain results by accessing the Department's web site. Hunters submitting a sample were given a unique bar coded number. The hunter could then access the web site, enter the unique number and obtain test results. Hunters having deer or elk testing positive for CWD were also individually notified by letter. The WGFD also notified other state wildlife agencies by mail if a hunter from their state harvested a CWD test-positive animal.

Results:

A total of 4,226 deer, elk, and moose samples were analyzed. Of these samples, 115 tested positive for CWD representing 94 mule deer, 13 white-tailed deer, and 8 elk.

New cases of CWD were diagnosed deer hunt areas (HA) 12, 23, 87, 122, 125 and 163 and elk HA 110. The new hunt areas are most likely natural extensions of the Wyoming endemic area. |

Other Issues:

As of 2005, the Department incorporated moose into the CWD surveillance program. In 2007, we surveyed 46 hunter-killed moose and 4 targeted with no positive moose found.

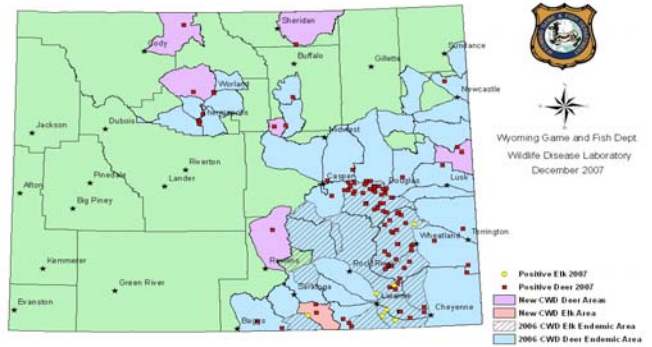
Mule Deer and White-tailed Deer

Number positive by Hunt Area
(New Hunt Areas = yellow)

<u>Hunt Area</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>1997-2007</u>
4	0	1
6	1	3
8	0	3
9	0	2
10	0	1
11	0	1
12	2	2
13	1	6
14	2	19
15	0	6
16	1	19
22	1	28
23	1	1
30	1	3
33	0	1
34	0	9
37	3	5
41	0	1
55	3	47
57	0	4
59	0	16
60	7	50
61	0	1
62	4	24
63	2	55
64	23	163
65	35	259
66	2	45
70	0	5
73	0	10
74	0	2
75	0	4
76	2	3
77	1	2
78	2	7
79	0	4
80	0	1
81	0	4
82	2	7
87	1	1
88	0	34
89	0	1
120	2	11
122	1	1
125	1	1
127	0	5
158	2	3
163	2	2
164	1	6

7	1	38
8	0	1
16	0	2
22	0	1
110	1	1
125	0	4

Wyoming Chronic Wasting Disease 2007 PRELIMINARY Surveillance - Positive Deer and Elk



Elk

Number positive by Hunt Area
(New Hunt Areas = yellow)

<u>Hunt Area</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>1997-2007</u>
5	3	17
6	3	18