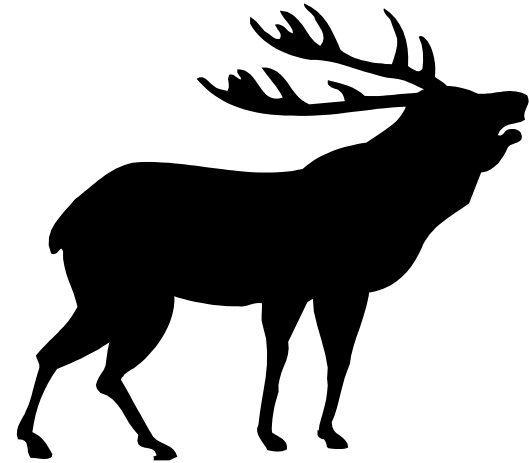


What are some recommendations for Meat Processors?

1. Minimize handling brain, spinal cord, and major nerve complexes.
2. Wear latex, vinyl, or rubber gloves; change between carcasses.
3. Discard major lymph nodes from meat products during processing.
4. Possibly request boned-out meat be submitted for processing.
5. Maintain separation of carcasses and separation of processed meat from each carcass in the plant.
6. Clean and sanitize tables, equipment, and utensils between carcasses during processing.
7. Maintaining good sanitation is useful for many disease concerns: E. coli, Leptospira, Salmonella, Listeria, Campylobacter, CWD, etc.
8. Maintain accurate records of owner, species of animal, condition of carcass/meat, weight, date accepted, date processed, and recipes used.
9. Attempt to keep ground-mixed products separate regardless of batch size – sausage, “slim-jims”, hamburger.
10. Encourage hunters to get their deer and elk checked for CWD through their local Game, Fish, and Parks Conservation Officer, if the animal was killed in a SD Game, Fish, and Parks Hunter Surveillance Area.

Making product from blended game meat (several different hunters) should be discouraged. Optimal conditions would dictate that each hunter shall get only products produced from their own game animal.

**For more information contact:
The South Dakota State Veterinarian’s Office
605-773-3321
Or
Visit their website:
www.state.sd.us/aib/
Or
Visit the USDA website:
www.aphis.usda.gov/oa/cwd/index.html**



Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD)

South Dakota Animal Industry Board

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Chronic Wasting Disease Fact Sheet

What is CWD?

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) of cervids is included in a group of diseases known as Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (TSE). This group of diseases includes Scrapie (sheep), Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease (CJD) (humans), Transmissible Mink Encephalopathy (TME) (mink), Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) (cattle), new variant CJD (humans), Feline Spongiform Encephalopathy (FSE) (cats), Kuru (humans), and Gerstmann-Straussler-Scheinker Syndrome (GSS) (humans).

When was CWD found?

Chronic Wasting Disease has been found only in cervids (members of the deer family) in North America. A chronic wasting of body condition and death was described in animals within a Colorado Division of Wildlife research facility during nutrition studies during the late 1960's. Chronic Wasting Disease was later identified in free-ranging Colorado and Wyoming deer and elk in the wild at a prevalence of 1-30%.

Where is CWD known to exist?

Numerous free-ranging deer and elk have been diagnosed with CWD in an area encompassing northeastern Colorado, southeastern Wyoming, and western Nebraska. With increased recent surveillance, CWD has now been identified in free-ranging deer in Southwestern South Dakota, Southern Wisconsin, New Mexico, Illinois and Saskatchewan, Canada.

Privately owned elk in Colorado, South Dakota, Montana, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Alberta, and Saskatchewan have also been diagnosed with CWD.

What has occurred with CWD in South Dakota?

CWD was found in 1997 in a South Dakota privately owned elk herd. Stringent regulations involving mandatory surveillance, import restrictions, movement restriction, and strict inventory control were enacted by the SD Animal Industry Board. All affected herds were depopulated. One elk herd adjacent to an infected herd was placed under quarantine and restrictions for 4 years. This herd had an animal test positive on routine slaughter surveillance 51 months after exposure and was also depopulated. All other herds in the state remain negative after 5 years of surveillance.

Is CWD in South Dakota free-ranging deer or elk?

A hunter-harvested white-tail doe in 2001 was diagnosed with CWD in Fall River County. A CWD positive cow elk was diagnosed in Wind Cave Park in 2002 and in a white-tail buck in Rapid City (city limits) in the fall of 2002. Surveillance will continue in selected areas of South Dakota.

What about other animals?

Elk, mule deer, and white-tailed deer have been diagnosed with CWD. No other free-ranging or domestic ruminant has been identified with CWD. There is no evidence of CWD transmission to livestock by direct or indirect contact in wildlife research facilities or in the wild. Research continues, but no evidence of transmission other than by direct brain inoculations has been shown to occur.

What causes CWD?

The causative agent for CWD (and other animals TSEs, such as scrapie and bovine spongiform encephalopathy) has been called a prion, an abnormal form of a normal protein, known as cellular prion protein, most commonly found in the central nervous system. The abnormal prion proteins "infect" the host animal by promoting conversion of normal cellular prion protein to the abnormal form. The CWD agent is smaller than most viral particles and does not evoke any detectable immune response or inflammatory reaction in the host animal. Based on experience with other TSE agents, the CWD agent is assumed to be quite resistant to enzymes and chemicals that normally breakdown proteins, as well as to heat and normal disinfection procedures.

What are the signs of CWD?

Chronic Wasting Disease is progressive and always fatal. Weight loss over time is the consistent clinical sign. Other behavioral changes may occur such as decreased interaction with herd mates, listlessness, lowering of head, blank facial expression, pacing, hyperexcitability, and nervousness. Animals continue to eat and drink. Other clinical signs may include frequent urination, excessive salivation, grinding of teeth, increased drinking, coughing, and dyspnea.

How can CWD be treated?

There are no effective drugs or vaccines available to treat animals for CWD.

How is CWD diagnosed?

Diagnosis is based on post-mortem examination (necropsy) and testing. Scientists use a technique called immunohistochemistry to test brain tissue for the presence of the abnormal prion protein to diagnose CWD. Microscopic examination of brain tissue shows lesions that resemble other TSEs. Certain lymph nodes of the head have shown to be useful in testing and research is on-going in attempts to validate a test for live animals.

Gross examinations frequently show aspiration pneumonia as the cause of death. This is a common manifestation of CWD in clinically ill animals. No live animal test exists.

Are precautions recommended to hunters?

CWD has not been diagnosed in any other species except cervids. Evidence shows humans have not contracted this TSE. Standard personal safety procedures apply when processing cervid carcasses. Rubber gloves, soap and water, and good cleanliness should be standard practices with all wildlife kills. Avoidance of brain, spinal cord, and major peripheral nerves should be a standard practice for all wild game processing. Burial of carcass inedibles by hunters' from all wild game kills is a proper disposal technique.