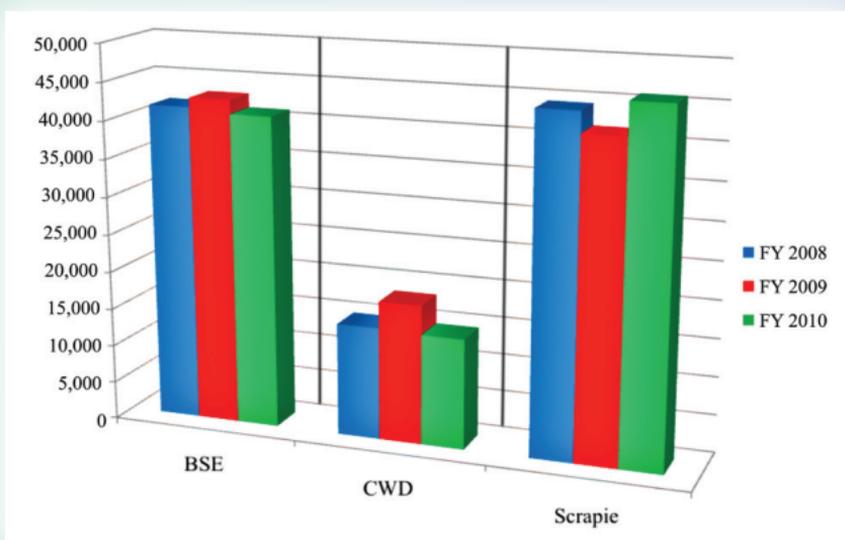


The National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) has provided BSE surveillance testing since 2004. In fiscal year (FY) 2010, six NAHLN laboratories provided diagnostic testing for the BSE surveillance program. These laboratories continue to conduct testing to detect BSE at the very low level of less than 1 case per million adult cattle, assess any change in the BSE status of U.S. cattle, and identify any rise in BSE prevalence in this country.

To learn more, go to:

www.aphis.usda.gov/newsroom/hot_issues/bse/surveillance/bse_disease_surv.shtml

TSE Surveillance by NAHLN Laboratories, FY 2008-2010



This graph shows the total number of animals tested for BSE, CWD, and scrapie in fiscal years 2008-2010 by the approved NAHLN laboratories.

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD)

Since 2001, USDA has worked to develop and implement a CWD program to prevent and control this disease in farmed/captive cervids, establish a national CWD Herd Certification Program, and assist States and tribes in CWD surveillance in wild deer, elk, and moose. The CWD program supports ongoing surveillance in farmed cervid herds to detect CWD-positive animals and to conduct follow-up investigations to trace CWD-infected animals to epidemiologically linked herds.

In FY 2010, 23 NAHLN laboratories provided diagnostic testing for CWD surveillance, evaluating tissues from 14,580 farmed/captive cervids. The NVSL Pathobiology Laboratory in Ames, IA, tested an additional 5,419 cervids. NVSL also performs confirmatory testing on all samples identified as suspect (potential positive) for CWD by the NAHLN laboratories.

To learn more, go to:

www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_diseases/cwd/

Scrapie

USDA initiated the National Accelerated Scrapie Eradication Program in 2001 with the goal of eradicating scrapie from the U.S. sheep and goat populations. Since 2003, surveillance for the program has been conducted primarily through the Regulatory Scrapie Slaughter Surveillance (RSSS) program, which targets sheep and goat populations that have been recognized as having higher than average scrapie prevalence. Scrapie surveillance also targets scrapie-exposed and potentially exposed sheep and goats found through investigations of infected animals; clinical-suspect animals and other mature sheep and goats submitted to veterinary diagnostic laboratories; rabies-suspect animals that test negative for rabies; and voluntary on-farm testing of flocks with risk factors for scrapie or as part of the Scrapie Flock Certification Program.

In FY 2010, 23 NAHLN laboratories provided diagnostic testing for scrapie, evaluating samples from 45,165 animals submitted for scrapie testing through RSSS and 754 animals through clinical-suspect and exposed animal surveillance activities. The NVSL Pathobiology Laboratory in Ames, IA, performs confirmatory testing on all samples identified as suspect (potential positive) by the NAHLN laboratories.

To learn more, go to:

www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_diseases/scrapie/

National Animal Health Laboratory Network

NAHLN, a State and Federal partnership to safeguard animal health

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United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

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