

Austin, Texas 78756

2002 PLAGUE SURVEILLANCE REPORT (REVISED 10-10-14)

Each year Texas Department of Health (TDH) Zoonosis Control personnel, in cooperation with Texas Wildlife Damage Management Service, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, and other agencies, collect blood samples from Texas wildlife. Samples are collected from animals, primarily carnivores, using Nobuto blood filter strips. Although most carnivores are resistant to plague, they develop antibodies when exposed to the plague organism (*Yersinia pestis*), thereby making them good indicators of local plague activity.

Surveillance for plague activity is important because the organism can cause severe human disease and death and occurs naturally in much of Texas. Early detection of increased plague activity enables TDH to alert physicians and veterinarians to be vigilant for signs of the disease. *Yersinia pestis* is also an organism that can be used as a bioterrorism weapon. Unusual disease activity related to its use as a weapon can be recognized more easily if usual disease occurrence and risk is well known.

Although the last reported human case of plague in Texas occurred in 1993, surveillance results indicate there are still natural reservoirs for the organism in much of the state.

The Texas Department of Health Bureau of Laboratories, Microbiology Services Division, Serology Branch tested 2551 blood samples collected from animals in 99 counties during calendar year 2002. Plague antibodies were found in 4 (0.19%) samples at a titer of 1:32 or greater which indicates probable exposure to plague (Table 1).

		Species					
County	Result	Bobcat	Coyote	Gray Fox	Raccoon	Grand Total	
Glasscock	1:256			1			1
	1:512	1			1		2
Gray	1:1024		1				1
Grand 7	Γotal	1		4			
Table 1. San	nples with	a Plague T	iter of 1:32	or Greater,	2002		

The geographic distribution of positive samples and samples collected is illustrated in Figure 1.

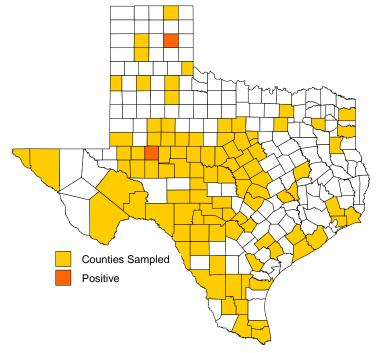
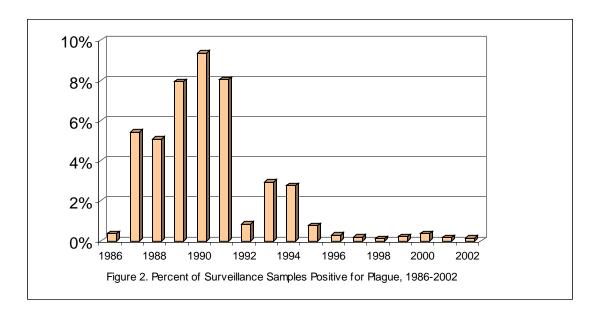


Figure 1. Texas Counties Sampled for Plague, 2002

Comparing the percent of surveillance samples positive for plague during 2002 to the percent positive in previous years indicates a period of low plague activity in Texas (Figure 2). Factors such as climate, changing ecosystems, predator activity, and host populations may all affect the potential for plague transmission within wildlife populations.



The historic distribution of plague surveillance in Texas is shown in Figure 3. While plague is considered endemic in far west Texas, the surveillance results demonstrate that there may be naturally occurring risk in all but the extreme eastern part of the state.

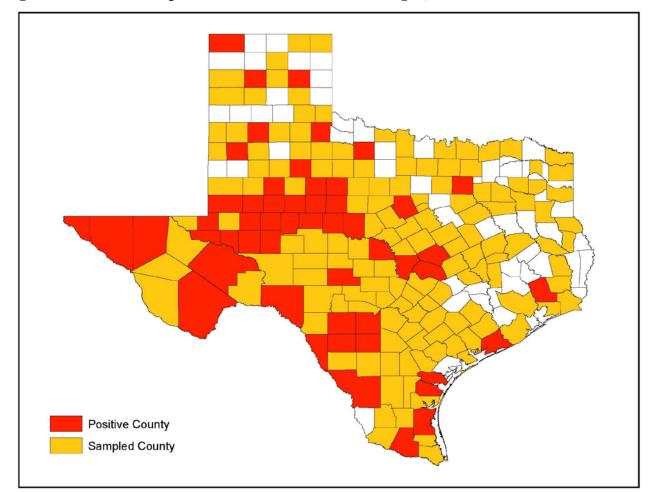


Figure 3. Counties Sampled and Counties Positive for Plague, 1976-2002

By using educational materials, news releases, a public access website, and conference presentations, TDH personnel keep veterinarians, physicians, and the general public aware of the plague risk in Texas. Even in areas with historically low plague activity, infections may occur in hunters or campers who visit plague areas or in pets and wildlife transported from those areas. There is also a risk that new areas of infection may be established by moving animals across the state.

Table 2 shows the complete County listing, by species, of samples that tested negative at a titer of less than 1:32.

				and Species, 2002																	
County	Unknown	Badger	Black-tailed Jackrabbit	Black-tailed Prairie Dog	Bobcat	Cat	Coyote	Dog	Falcon	Feral Pig	Gray Fox	Mountain Lion	Nine-banded Armadillo	Porcupine	Raccoon	Red Fox	Ringtail	Roof Rat	Striped Skunk	Virginia Opossum	White-tailed Deer
Andrews							5														
Bailey							1	_													
Bandera															1				1		1
Bee							3														1
Bell							1														
Bexar							1				1				15	;			15		9
Borden		1		4	1 17		47			4				2					1		
Bosque							5								1						
Brazoria							7														
Brazos							1												2		
Brewster					2		6				1 2	,							_		
Brooks				1	2		18	_			2				6	1					+
Brown	1			•	-		5			-	2					2			1		+
Burleson							20	_			-				2				1		+
Burnet							3			1									<u> </u>		+
Cameron							14	_		1					4				4		2
Cass							1	_													-
Chambers	1				1		8			4						-					
Childress	<u>'</u>				- '		3			3					1	-					
Coke					5		2				' 3				2						
Coke					3		9	_)				-					
Collin							3														-
Comal							11														-
																			1		
Comanche Concho							6												<u>'</u>		-
								_													4
Coryell							15	_		6	3	5			5	1					4
Crane Dallas							7				ļ.,										
							4	_			1				57						
De Witt	1				-		2			-	-				3	-	-				
Dickens	-				-		1			1	-						-				
Duval	-	1			-		17	_			-				1	-					
Eastland							1									-		-			
Ector						1		_										-			
Edwards					20	1				65	18	5			155	3	1				
El Paso							1	_								-					
Erath	ļ						1														
Gillespie	ļ						3				2										
Glasscock					3	1					(i			6	14			2		
Gray	ļ						6	_													
Guadalupe							1														
Hale							5	_													
Hamilton							9			8	3					3					

Plague Surveillance in Texas, 2002

County	Unknown			y and Species, 2002 Black-tailed	Bobcat	Cat	Covoto	Dog	Falcon	Foral	Gray	Mountain	Nine-banded	Porcuping	Raccoon	Red	Ringtail	Roof	Striped	l Virginia	White-taile
County	UNKNOWN	bauger	Jackrabbit	Prairie Dog	BODCAT	Cal	Coyole	Dog	raicon	Pig	Fox	Lion	Armadillo	Porcupine	Naccoon	Fox	Kingtali	Rat	Skunk	Opossum	Deer Deer
Harrison							5				1										
Hidalgo		3					43	10				1			4					2	4
Hood							4								2						
Howard							1					2									
Hudspeth							1														
rion												8									
Jefferson					1		53														
Jim Hogg					1		6			13	3										
Jim Wells							7														
Kendall							1					2			1						
Kerr							6					5			2						
Kimble					1		14	1				2			2						
Kinney		2				23	33	1	1	34	4 1	5			61					8	6
_a Salle					1	Ш	8	1													
_ampasas							7	1													
_eon							10			17											
Liberty						7		1							2	1					
Matagorda							12				3									1	
Maverick							10				1										
McCulloch					1		24														
Medina							6								-						
Menard					1		4	1							2						
Midland Mills					6		45	2				4			3	1				4	
					4		40					2								1	
Mitchell Motley					1		13 12			10		4			1					2	
Volan					1	-	15	1		10		2			1						
Vueces						-	13	- '				2			15			1		8 1	6
Ochiltree						-	1								13					0 1	0
Palo Pinto							2				-				2						
Pecos	1	3			30	\vdash	36	2			3	5	2	1			-				+
Potter	<u>'</u>				30	\vdash	11					1	-		- '		+		-		+
Randall						\vdash	5				+						+		-		+
Reagan					1	\vdash	1								2						
Real					4		5			2	1	3			3						
Runnels					+ -		5				+	-									
Rusk						\vdash	2														
San Saba					1	\vdash	12			į	5 1	3			7					1	
Scurry							12			<u> </u>		-									+
Somervell						\vdash	2				+										+
Stephens						Н	101	2			1										
Sterling					4	\vdash	14	-				3			2	1					
Sutton					4	\vdash				12			1		4						
Taylor					2	\vdash	11			· ·		1			1					1	
Terrell		1			15	\vdash	5					5		_	6					+	+

Plague Surveillance in Texas, 2002

Table 2. I	Negative Pl	ague Sa	amples by County ar	nd Species, 2002																	
County	Unknown	Badger		Black-tailed Prairie Dog	Bobcat	Cat	Coyote	Dog	Falcon	Feral Pig	Gray Fox	Mountain Lion	Nine-banded Armadillo	Porcupine	Raccoon	Red Fox	Ringtail	Roof Rat	Striped Skunk	Virginia Opossum	White-tailed Deer
Tom Green					7		1				24										
Travis															3				1	3	
Upton					6		10				6					3					
Uvalde					3		18	1		1	6				6						
Val Verde		2			136	2	19	1		3	52	1			61	1				2	
Victoria							8								4						
Webb	1		3		3		32								8						
Wharton					2	:	2	1		13					4				2	1	2
Willacy							4														
Williamson							5			17			1		3						
Wood							2														
Zavala		1			4	-	28			1	2										
Unknown	1				2		21	1		3	3				2				1		