Indiana Department of Health

NEW WORLD SCREWWORM

LEE GREEN

2/17/2026

OUR MISSION:

To promote, protect, and improve the health and safety of all Hoosiers.

OUR VISION:

Every Hoosier reaches optimal health regardless of where they live, learn, work, or play.

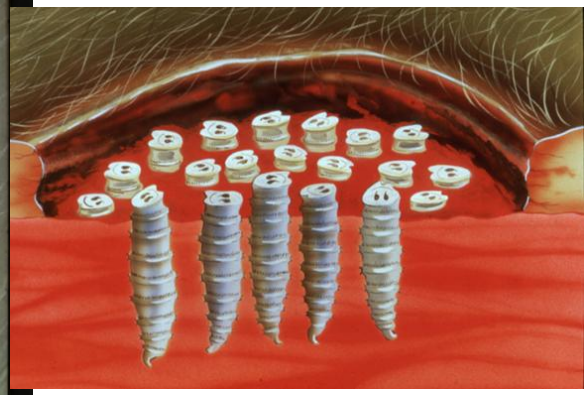
New World Screwworm – A Re-emerging Threat

•New World Screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*): A parasitic fly whose larvae (maggots) infest and feed on the living tissue of warm-blooded animals.

•Causes serious, often life-threatening damage to infested animal

•Orange eyes. Metallic blue or green body. 3 dark longitudinal stripes on thorax.

•Current Threat: Recent re-emergence in Central America and Mexico is raising concerns about its potential spread north, threatening livestock, wildlife, and even human populations in the United States.



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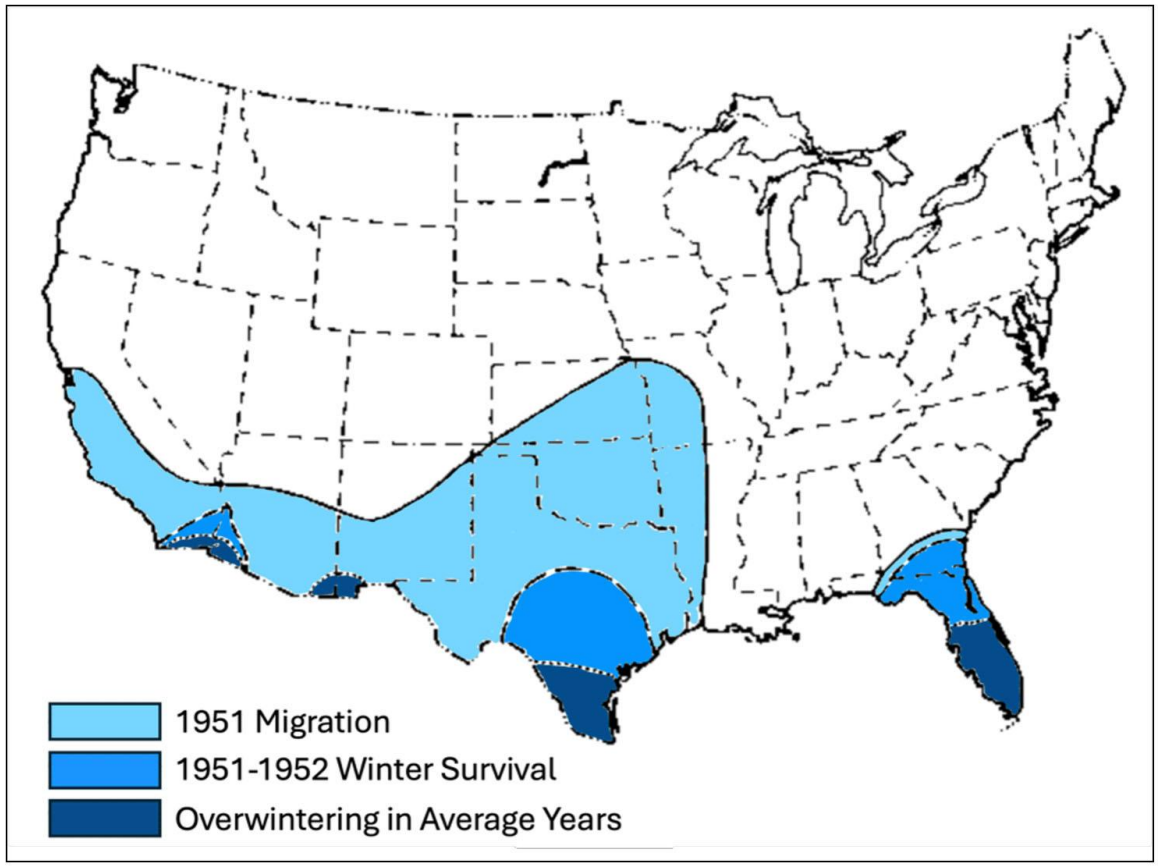
USDA National Agricultural Library
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

New World Screwworm – A Re-emerging Threat

- Historical range – Southern Canada, throughout America, into South America.
- Active 64°F – 91°F
  - Peak activity 85.8°F
- Active during daylight hours
- Prefer wooded areas but will seek hosts in pastures and fields. Not evenly distributed.



Historical screwworm distribution in the United States prior to the eradication program. Modified from Bushland (1985)

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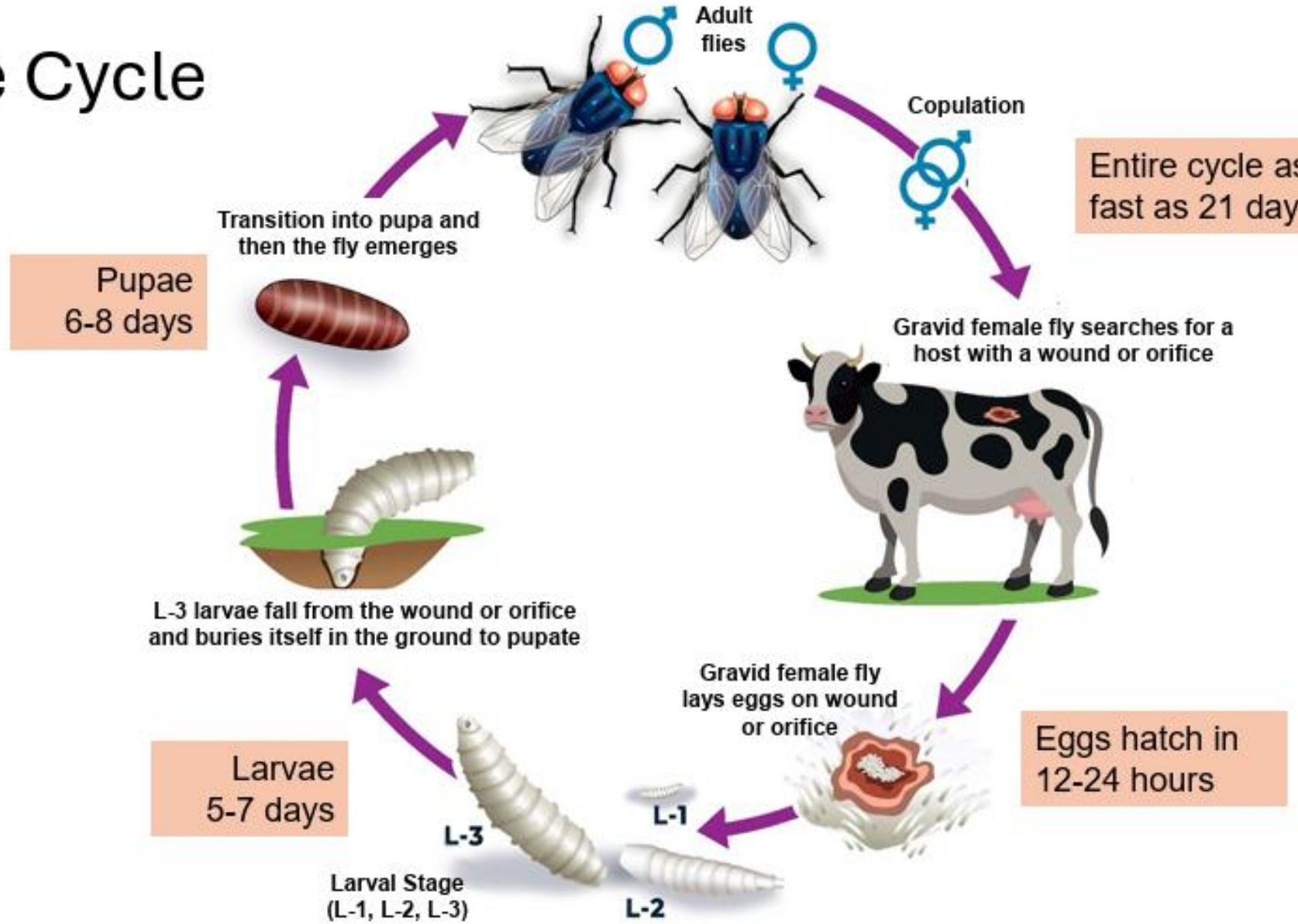
NWS Life Cycle



NWS Flies

Attracted to and lay their eggs on all types of wounds

Wounds produce odors that attract gravid adult screwworm flies which lay their eggs, eggs hatch into larvae that burrow into the wound to feed on living tissue

- Wounds can be as small as a tick bite or a scratch
- Larger wounds such as de-horning, castration, or shearing of sheep
- **Navel of new-born mammals is a favored site**

Can fly 10-12 km to find a host

Movement of infested livestock or wildlife can lead to spread over longer distances

Screwworm.gov

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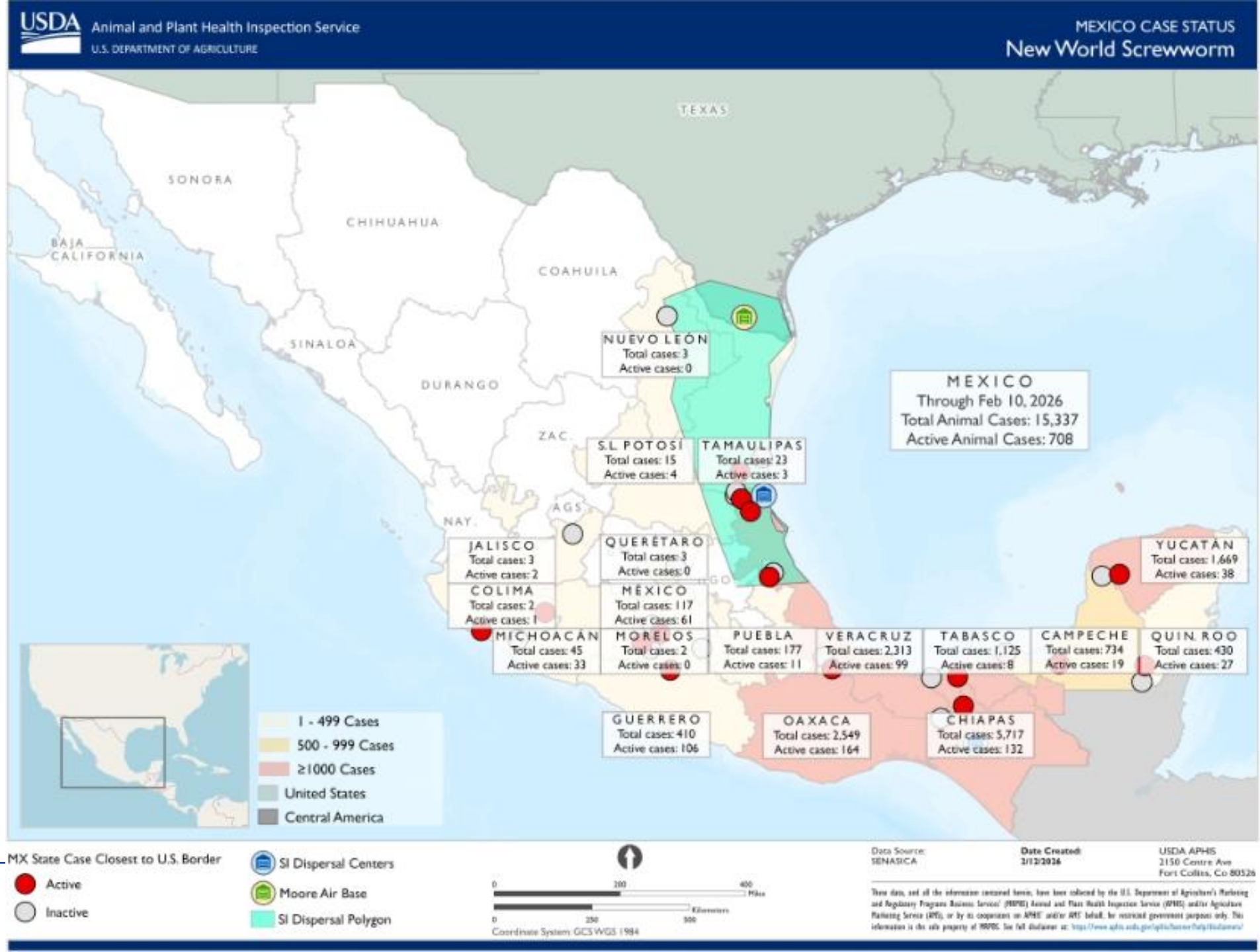

What is the Threat?

"USDA estimates that a NWS outbreak in Texas cattle alone could result in $ 1.8 billion in annual losses".

"If the outbreak were to spread across states within the historic NWS range, national livestock losses could exceed $4.3 billion annually, with total economic damages surpassing $10.6 billion."

Source: *Bovine Veterinarian*

USDA

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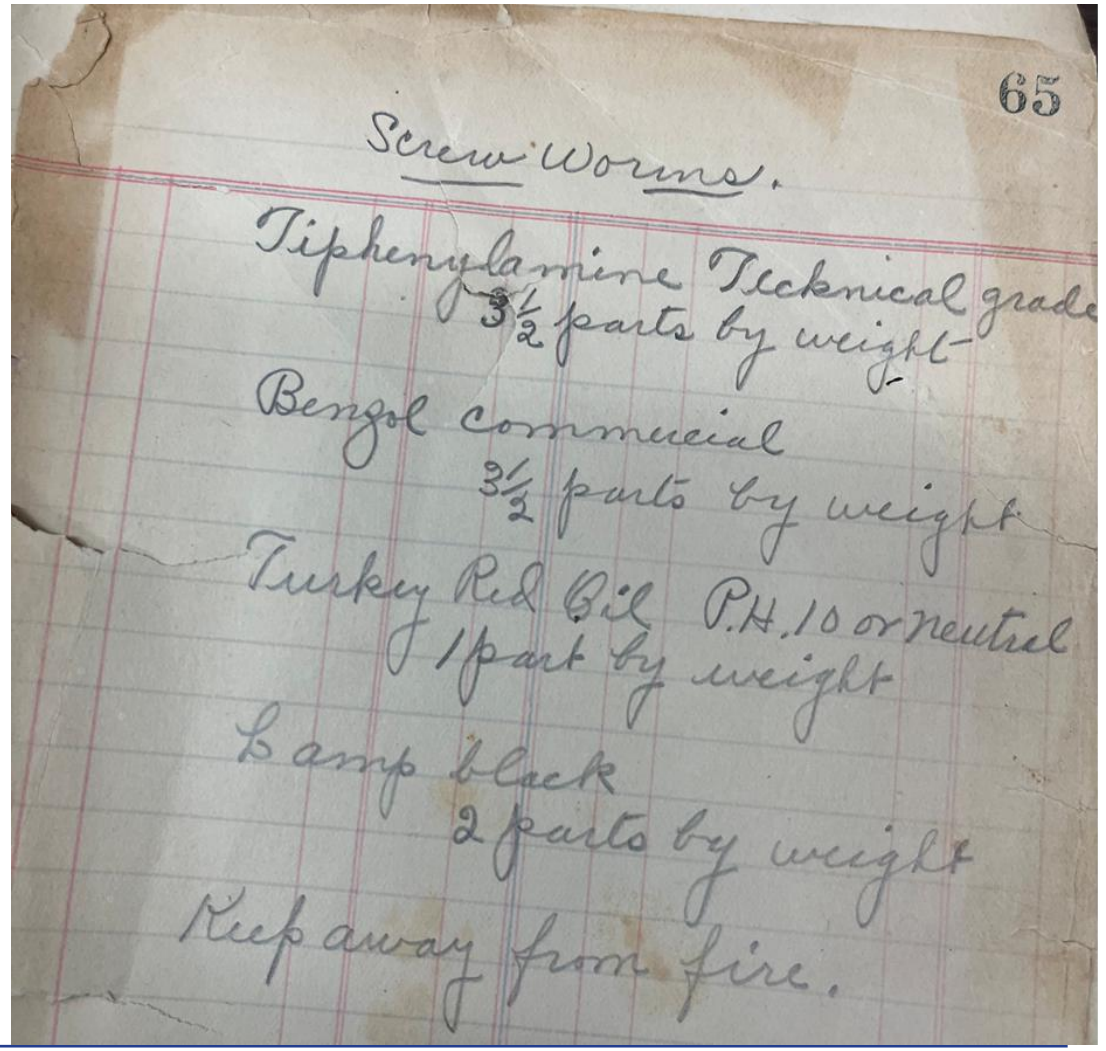
New World Screwworm – A Re-emerging Threat

- 1935 – 180,000 livestock deaths in under half of Texan counties.
- Knowledge that the screwworm was a separate species, with a dependence on live hosts. Emory Cushing/Walter S. Patton
- Bushland's technique for raising large numbers of flies,
- Knipling's understanding of the species' mating patterns, and
- Knipling's theory for controlling the pest by the mass release of sterile males.

- Only 1 piece missing….



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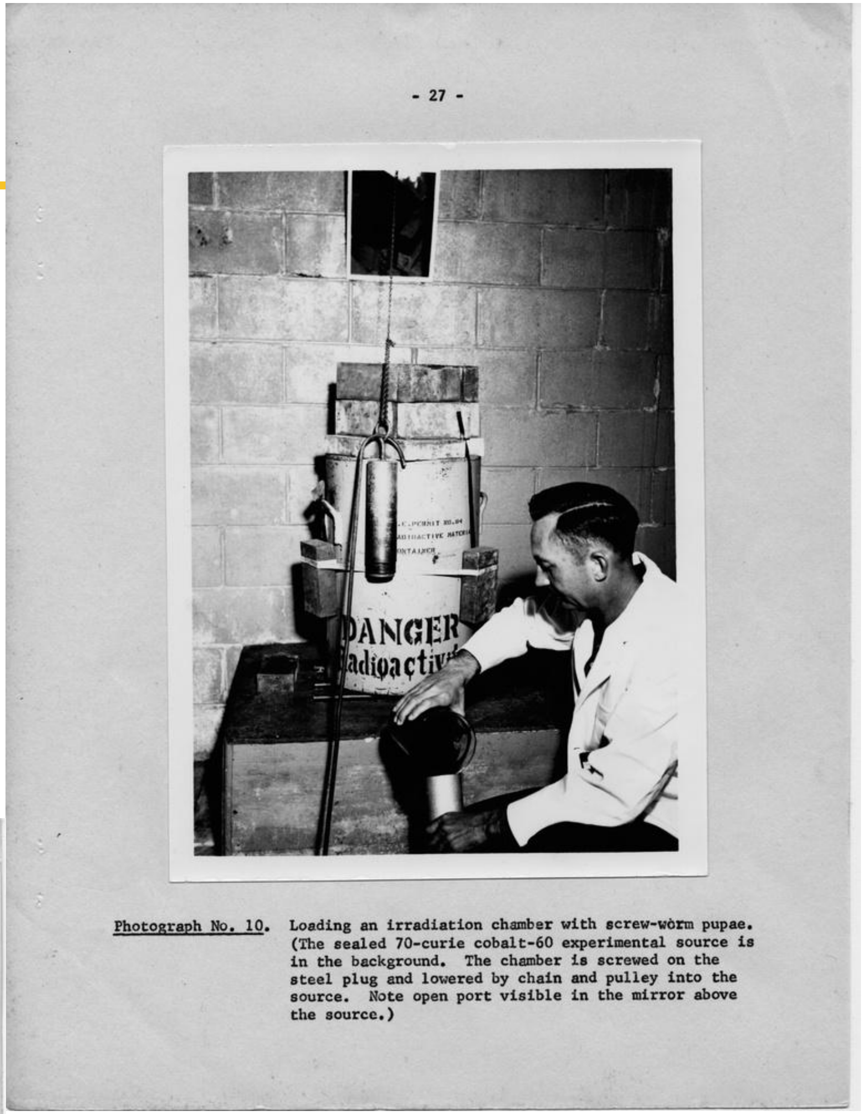
Sterile Insect Technique

Sterile Insect Technique

- Sterilization of male flies by radiation
- Mass sterilization using Cobalt-60 gamma ray equipment from Oak Ridge National Laboratory
- 400 sterile males/square mile
- Tested Sanibel Island and Curacao
- 1958 production plant in Sebring, FL
  - 50 million sterile flies/week


- 27 -

Photograph No. 10. Loading an irradiation chamber with screw-worm pupae. (The sealed 70-curie cobalt-60 experimental source is in the background. The chamber is screwed on the steel plug and lowered by chain and pulley into the source. Note open port visible in the mirror above the source.)

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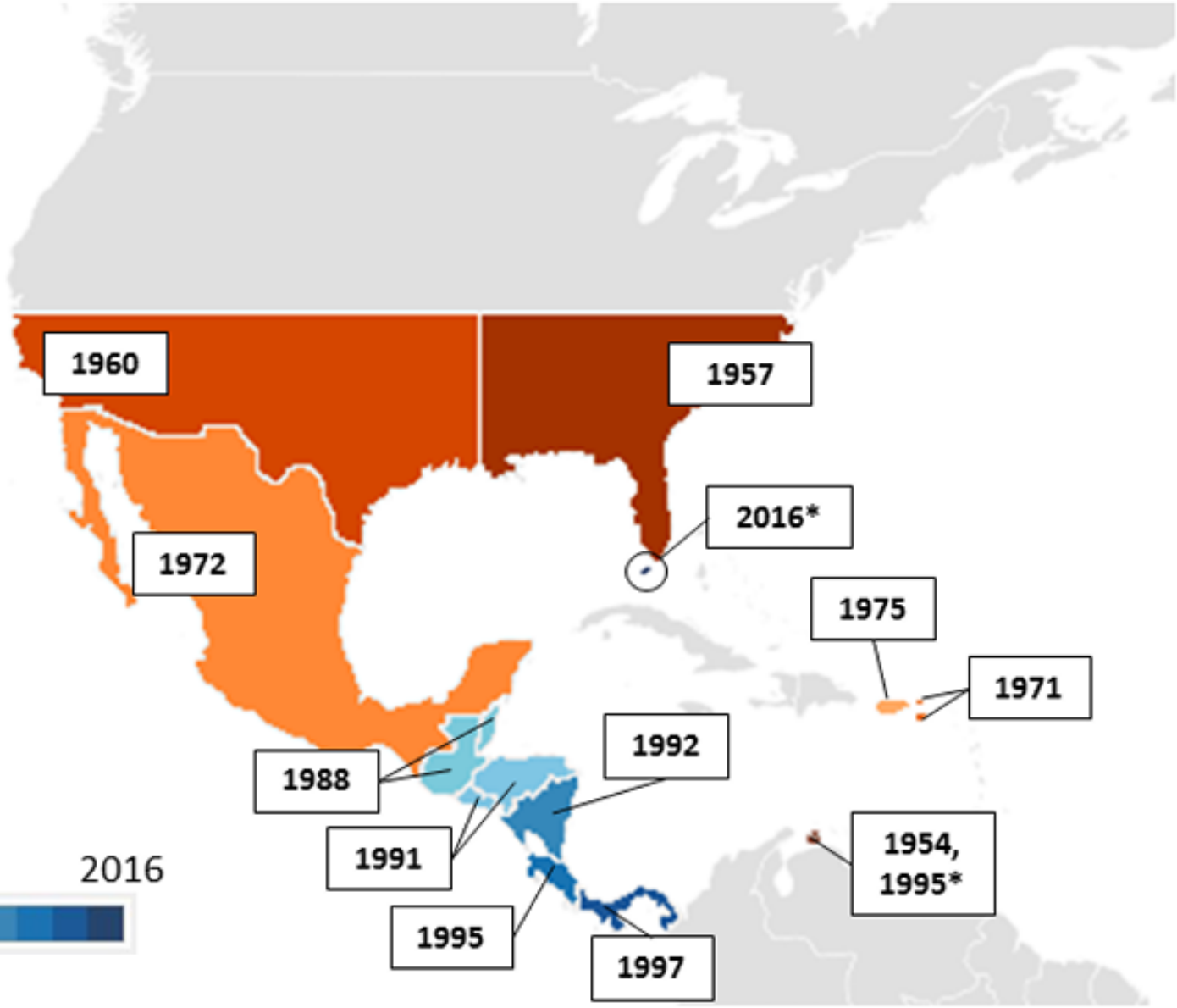
New World Screwworm Eradication Programs, by Start Date

United States Department of Agriculture

The following map identifies countries that were infested with New World screwworm (NWS) and have successfully eradicated the pest from within its borders. This map indicates the program start date—the length of the eradication program is provided in the timeline below. In all cases, the sterile insect technique (SIT) was used to eradicate the NWS from the geographical region.

In 1995, NWS were reintroduced to Curaçao; the country mounted a second SIT eradication program after over 40 years of NWS freedom. Similarly, NWS were reintroduced into the United States in 2016, infesting the Florida Keys. As of November 2016, eradication activities continue in those islands, located in the southeast United States.

Panama, north of the Darien Gap, was the southernmost country to eradicate NWS in Central America. This Darien Gap area now serves as a "barrier" for NWS from entering Central or North America from South America



Screwworm Management

- Integrated Pest Management
  - Several tools to reduce a population
- Eradication is the goal
  - Reporting
  - Surveillance
    - Adults
      - Swormlure
    - Larvae
      - Animal examinations
  - Inspections and limits of animal movement
  - Sterile Insect Technique

COPEG Facility in Panama
-Normal production – 20 M flies/week
-Current – 100 M flies/week

Pupae exposed to cobalt 19 radiation

Screwworm Management

Sterile Insect Technique (SIT):

- The most effective eradication tool.
- Involves mass-rearing and releasing sterile male flies, which mate with wild females, leading to infertile eggs and a decline in the population.
- Developed in the 1950s and successfully used to eradicate NWS from the U.S., Mexico, and Central America.
- Relies on the fact that female NWS flies only mate once.

Prevention Measures:

- Inspect animals for wounds and promptly treat them.
- Monitor newborn animals closely.
- Limit wildlife access to livestock areas.
- Implement good biosecurity practices on farms and ranches.
- Be alert for NWS symptoms in traveling animals and humans returning from affected regions.

What do we do to protect the United States from NWS?

(Austin, TX, August 15, 2025) – U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Brooke L. Rollins today at the Texas State Capitol alongside Governor Greg Abbott and stakeholders from across the country announced the largest initiative yet in the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) plan to combat the New World Screwworm (NWS). This announcement builds upon USDA's five-pronged plan issued in June to combat the northward spread of NWS from Mexico into the United States.

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USDA's Five-pronged plan

1.) Innovate Our Way to Eradication

2.) Protect the United States Border

3.) Wildlife Migration Prevention

4.) Stop the Pest from Spreading in Mexico and Ensure We Are Full Partners in the Eradication

5.) United States Food Safety is of Utmost Importance

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1. Innovate Our Way to Eradication

Sterile flies currently the most effective way to prevent spread

USDA to provide $100 million to invest in viable innovations to accelerate sterile fly production

Long-term research projects focused on:

- New sterile NWS protection techniques
- Novel traps and lures
- NWS therapeutics that could be stockpiled and used if NWS reaches U.S.

- 1/21/2026
  - USDA Grand Challenge Funding Opportunity

2. Protect the United States Border

Construction of a domestic sterile screwworm production facility at Moore Air Force Base in Edinburg, Texas

Will produce up to 300 million sterile flies per week

Work in tandem with facilities in Panama and Mexico to produce sterile NWS

- Panama (100M flies/week)
- Mexico (100M flies/week)

Production Facilities

Pacora, Panama

Planning	Design	Construction	**Operational**

USDA and Panama's Ministry of Agriculture Development (MIDA) jointly manage and fund the only NWS sterile fly production facility currently in operation in North America through COPEG. The facility produces and disperses approximately 100 million sterile flies per week.

Metapa, Mexico

Planning	Design	**Construction**	Operational

USDA is investing $21 million to help renovate and convert an existing fruit fly facility in Metapa, Mexico. Once complete, the facility is expected to produce an additional 60–100 million sterile NWS flies per week. With continued support from APHIS technical experts, Mexico expects production to begin as early as summer 2026.

Moore Air Base, Texas

Planning	Design	Construction	Operational

Planning is underway with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for construction of a domestic sterile fly production facility in Southern Texas, with a projected capacity of 300 million sterile flies per week. This will be the only U.S.-based sterile fly production facility and will work in tandem with facilities in Panama and Mexico to help eradicate the pest and protect American agriculture.

3. Wildlife Migration Prevention

Animals don't know borders

USDA ramping up the hiring of mounted patrol officers

- **"Tick Riders"—**for over a century mounted patrol inspectors have been riding the southern U.S. border from Brownsville to Del Rio, Texas protecting cattle from the **cattle fever tick** carrying Babesiosis and Anaplasmosis. They monitor for stray livestock crossing the border.
- Under new protocol they will apply NWS treatments to captured animals

USDA will begin training detector dogs to detect screwworm infestations in livestock and other animals along our border and at ports of entry.

APHIS Tick Riders

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service/U.S. Department of Agriculture

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4. Stop the Pest from Spreading in Mexico; Full Partners in Eradication

USDA working with the National Service of Agri-Food Health, Safety and Quality (SENASICA) in Mexico to contain the pest south of US border

By:

- Enhancing US oversight
- Surveillance
- Improving case reporting
- Locking down animal movement (currently import stations are closed to livestock)
- Providing traps and lures
- Training, and verification of Mexican NWS activities

5. United States Food Safety is of Utmost Importance

FSIS inspects carcasses at slaughter, including for NWS

> "USDA has assessed the information on the ground in Mexico and determined we need to construct an additional sterile fly facility in the U.S. will ensure the United States continues to lead the way in combating this devastating pest. We are working every day to ensure our American agriculture industry is safe, secure, and resilient".
>
> - *Brooke Rollins, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, August 15, 2025*

What is the CDC doing to protect the US?

Current situation

In 2023, Panama and Costa Rica identified an outbreak of NWS. Since that time, all countries in Central America and Mexico, where NWS was previously controlled, have identified cases in animals and people.

Cases of NWS in Central America and Mexico

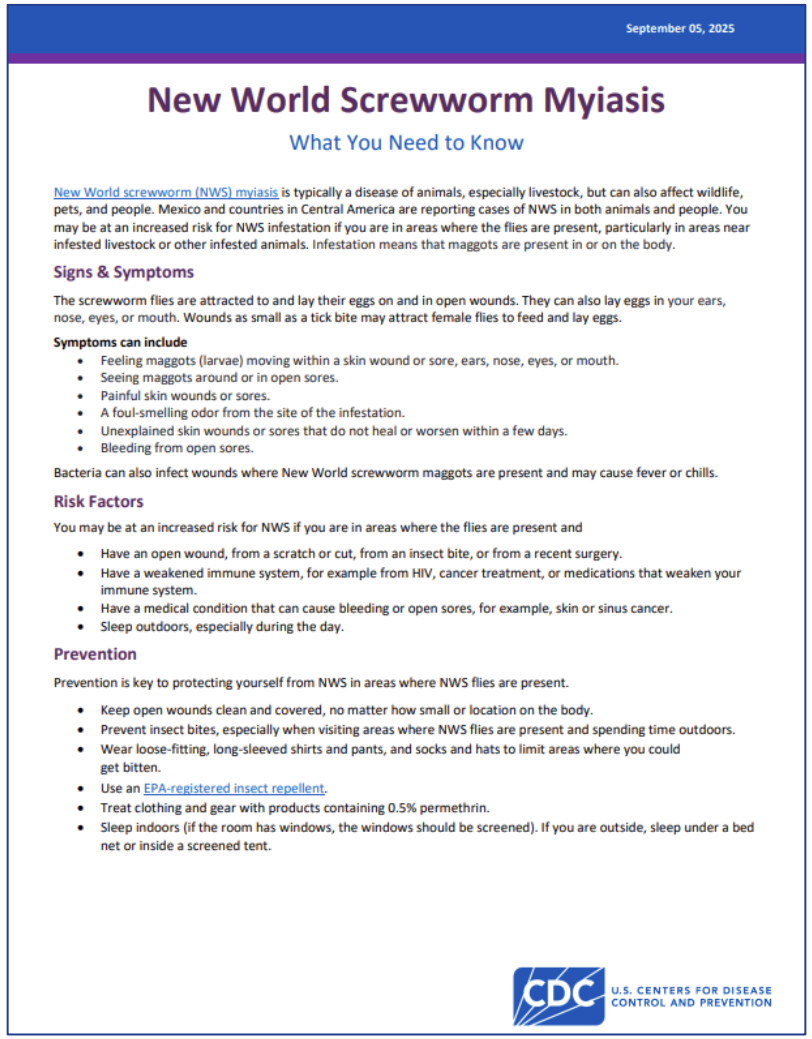
As of January 27, 2026, these countries have reported more than 149,000 NWS cases in animals and more than 1,200 cases in people.

Maryland reports first US New World screwworm infection in humans in 50 years

News brief | August 25, 2025

Stephanie Soucheray, MA

Topics: Misc Emerging Topics , New World Screwworm



September 05, 2025

New World Screwworm Myiasis

What You Need to Know

New World screwworm (NWS) myiasis is typically a disease of animals, especially livestock, but can also affect wildlife, pets, and people. Mexico and countries in Central America are reporting cases of NWS in both animals and people. You may be at an increased risk for NWS infestation if you are in areas where the flies are present, particularly in areas near infested livestock or other infested animals. Infestation means that maggots are present in or on the body.

Signs & Symptoms

The screwworm flies are attracted to and lay their eggs on and in open wounds. They can also lay eggs in your ears, nose, eyes, or mouth. Wounds as small as a tick bite may attract female flies to feed and lay eggs.

Symptoms can include

- Feeling maggots (larvae) moving within a skin wound or sore, ears, nose, eyes, or mouth.
- Seeing maggots around or in open sores.
- Painful skin wounds or sores.
- A foul-smelling odor from the site of the infestation.
- Unexplained skin wounds or sores that do not heal or worsen within a few days.
- Bleeding from open sores.

Bacteria can also infect wounds where New World screwworm maggots are present and may cause fever or chills.

Risk Factors

You may be at an increased risk for NWS if you are in areas where the flies are present and

- Have an open wound, from a scratch or cut, from an insect bite, or from a recent surgery.
- Have a weakened immune system, for example from HIV, cancer treatment, or medications that weaken your immune system.
- Have a medical condition that can cause bleeding or open sores, for example, skin or sinus cancer.
- Sleep outdoors, especially during the day.

Prevention

Prevention is key to protecting yourself from NWS in areas where NWS flies are present.

- Keep open wounds clean and covered, no matter how small or location on the body.
- Prevent insect bites, especially when visiting areas where NWS flies are present and spending time outdoors.
- Wear loose-fitting, long-sleeved shirts and pants, and socks and hats to limit areas where you could get bitten.
- Use an EPA-registered insect repellent.
- Treat clothing and gear with products containing 0.5% permethrin.
- Sleep indoors (if the room has windows, the windows should be screened). If you are outside, sleep under a bed net or inside a screened tent.

CDC U.S. CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

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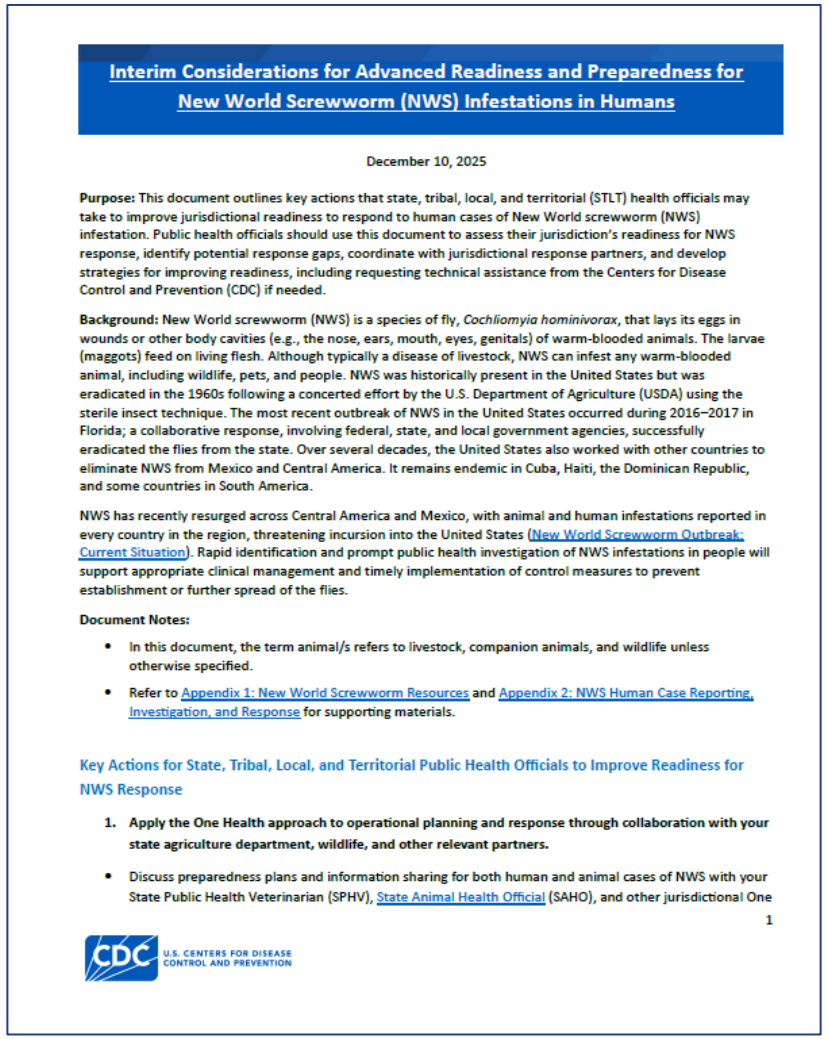
New World Screwworm-What You Need to Know

What is the CDC doing to protect the US?

Dec 10, 2025 - Interim Considerations for STLT New World Screwworm Preparedness

1. Apply the One Health approach to operational planning and response through collaboration with your state agriculture department, wildlife, and other relevant partners
2. Ensure rapid detection and reporting of human cases.
3. Ensure collection of appropriate specimens and establish processes with the State Public Health Laboratory (SPHL) to submit human specimens for confirmatory diagnosis and notification of results.
4. Ensure appropriate disposal of larvae not sent for diagnosis.
5. Identify human populations potentially at higher risk in your jurisdiction.
6. Prepare for public messaging.



Interim Considerations for Advanced Readiness and Preparedness for New World Screwworm (NWS) Infestations in Humans

December 10, 2025

Purpose: This document outlines key actions that state, tribal, local, and territorial (STLT) health officials may take to improve jurisdictional readiness to respond to human cases of New World screwworm (NWS) infestation. Public health officials should use this document to assess their jurisdiction's readiness for NWS response, identify potential response gaps, coordinate with jurisdictional response partners, and develop strategies for improving readiness, including requesting technical assistance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) if needed.

Background: New World screwworm (NWS) is a species of fly, *Cochliomyia hominivorax*, that lays its eggs in wounds or other body cavities (e.g., the nose, ears, mouth, eyes, genitals) of warm-blooded animals. The larvae (maggots) feed on living flesh. Although typically a disease of livestock, NWS can infest any warm-blooded animal, including wildlife, pets, and people. NWS was historically present in the United States but was eradicated in the 1960s following a concerted effort by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) using the sterile insect technique. The most recent outbreak of NWS in the United States occurred during 2016–2017 in Florida; a collaborative response, involving federal, state, and local government agencies, successfully eradicated the flies from the state. Over several decades, the United States also worked with other countries to eliminate NWS from Mexico and Central America. It remains endemic in Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and some countries in South America.

NWS has recently resurged across Central America and Mexico, with animal and human infestations reported in every country in the region, threatening incursion into the United States (New World Screwworm Outbreak: Current Situation). Rapid identification and prompt public health investigation of NWS infestations in people will support appropriate clinical management and timely implementation of control measures to prevent establishment or further spread of the flies.

Document Notes:

- In this document, the term animal/s refers to livestock, companion animals, and wildlife unless otherwise specified.
- Refer to Appendix 1: New World Screwworm Resources and Appendix 2: NWS Human Case Reporting, Investigation, and Response for supporting materials.

Key Actions for State, Tribal, Local, and Territorial Public Health Officials to Improve Readiness for NWS Response

1. **Apply the One Health approach to operational planning and response through collaboration with your state agriculture department, wildlife, and other relevant partners.**

- Discuss preparedness plans and information sharing for both human and animal cases of NWS with your State Public Health Veterinarian (SPHV), State Animal Health Official (SAHO), and other jurisdictional One

1

CDC U.S. CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

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What is the CDC doing to protect the US?

Step 1

Apply the One Health approach to operational planning and response through collaboration with your state agriculture department, wildlife, and other relevant partners

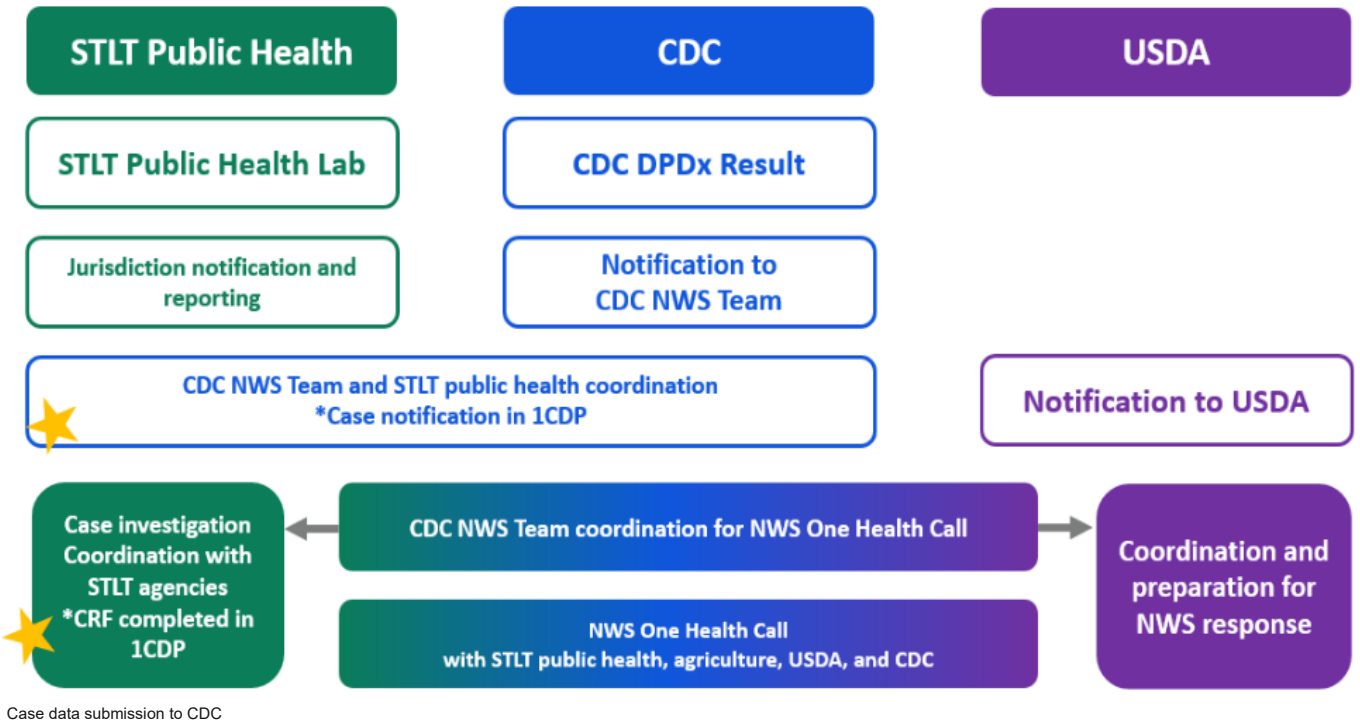
- BOAH is lead agency
  - Works closely with USDA
- IDOH responsible for human cases
  - Works closely with CDC
- DNR responsible for wildlife
- Routine communications

What is the CDC doing to protect the US?

Step 2

Ensure rapid detection and reporting of human cases.

- Coordinate with LHDs
- Engage healthcare providers
- Understand the process for reporting and evaluating suspected cases



What is the CDC doing to protect the US?

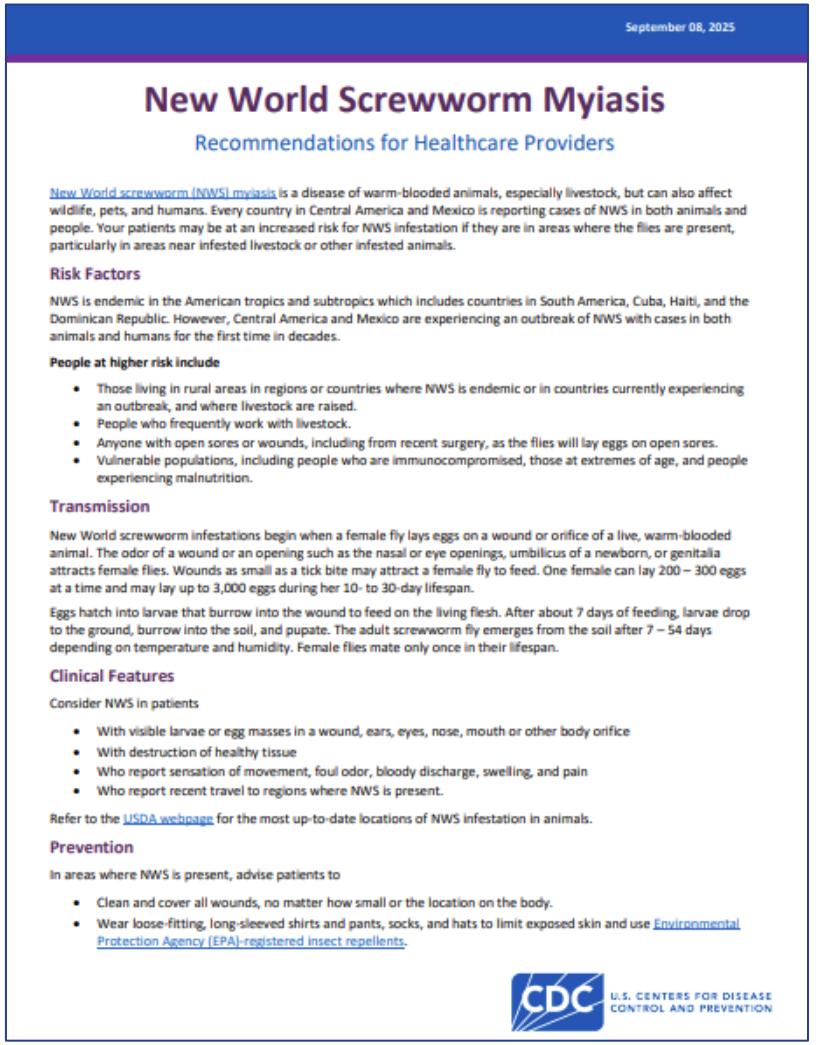
Step 3

Ensure collection of appropriate specimens and establish processes with the SPHL to submit human specimens for confirmatory diagnosis and notification of results.

Step 4

Ensure appropriate disposal of larvae not sent for diagnosis.

- Obtain and submit ALL SAMPLES
  - 70% EtOH or Isopropyl
- IDOH Entomology Lab
  - IDOH Entomology or IDOH Field Epi
  - CDC DPDx



September 08, 2025

New World Screwworm Myiasis

Recommendations for Healthcare Providers

New World screwworm (NWS) myiasis is a disease of warm-blooded animals, especially livestock, but can also affect wildlife, pets, and humans. Every country in Central America and Mexico is reporting cases of NWS in both animals and people. Your patients may be at an increased risk for NWS infestation if they are in areas where the flies are present, particularly in areas near infested livestock or other infested animals.

Risk Factors

NWS is endemic in the American tropics and subtropics which includes countries in South America, Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic. However, Central America and Mexico are experiencing an outbreak of NWS with cases in both animals and humans for the first time in decades.

People at higher risk include

- Those living in rural areas in regions or countries where NWS is endemic or in countries currently experiencing an outbreak, and where livestock are raised.
- People who frequently work with livestock.
- Anyone with open sores or wounds, including from recent surgery, as the flies will lay eggs on open sores.
- Vulnerable populations, including people who are immunocompromised, those at extremes of age, and people experiencing malnutrition.

Transmission

New World screwworm infestations begin when a female fly lays eggs on a wound or orifice of a live, warm-blooded animal. The odor of a wound or an opening such as the nasal or eye openings, umbilicus of a newborn, or genitalia attracts female flies. Wounds as small as a tick bite may attract a female fly to feed. One female can lay 200 – 300 eggs at a time and may lay up to 3,000 eggs during her 10- to 30-day lifespan.

Eggs hatch into larvae that burrow into the wound to feed on the living flesh. After about 7 days of feeding, larvae drop to the ground, burrow into the soil, and pupate. The adult screwworm fly emerges from the soil after 7 – 54 days depending on temperature and humidity. Female flies mate only once in their lifespan.

Clinical Features

Consider NWS in patients

- With visible larvae or egg masses in a wound, ears, eyes, nose, mouth or other body orifice
- With destruction of healthy tissue
- Who report sensation of movement, foul odor, bloody discharge, swelling, and pain
- Who report recent travel to regions where NWS is present.

Refer to the USDA webpage for the most up-to-date locations of NWS infestation in animals.

Prevention

In areas where NWS is present, advise patients to

- Clean and cover all wounds, no matter how small or the location on the body.
- Wear loose-fitting, long-sleeved shirts and pants, socks, and hats to limit exposed skin and use Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-registered insect repellents.

CDC U.S. CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

New World Screwworm-Information for Healthcare Providers

What is the CDC doing to protect the US?

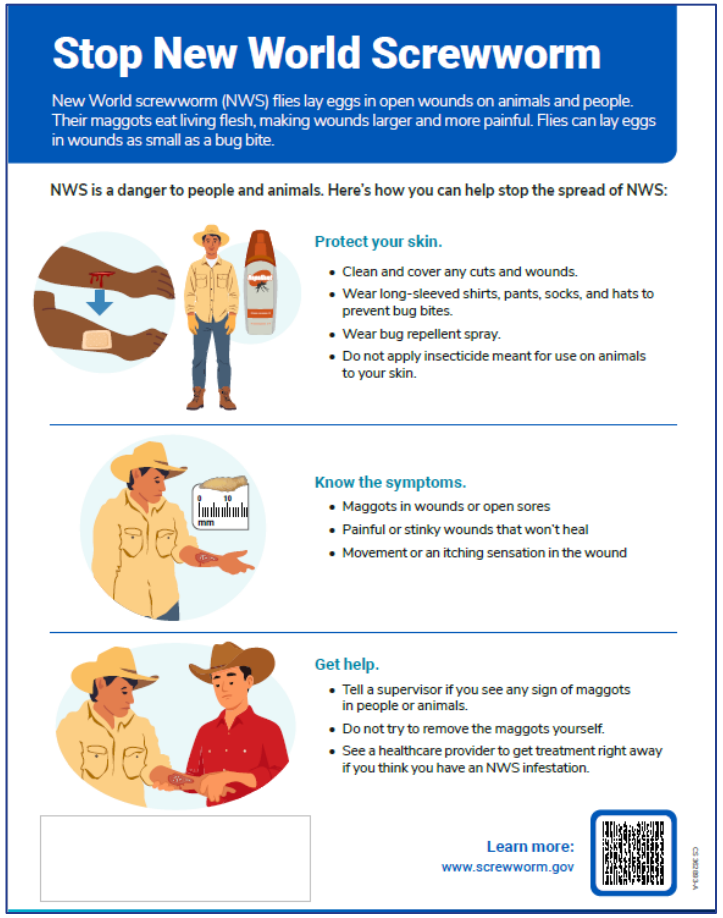
Step 5

Identify human populations potentially at higher risk in your jurisdiction.

- Agricultural producers/farm owners
- Agricultural workers
- Travelers

Step 6

Prepare for public messaging.



Stop New World Screwworm

New World screwworm (NWS) flies lay eggs in open wounds on animals and people. Their maggots eat living flesh, making wounds larger and more painful. Flies can lay eggs in wounds as small as a bug bite.

NWS is a danger to people and animals. Here's how you can help stop the spread of NWS:

Protect your skin.

- Clean and cover any cuts and wounds.
- Wear long-sleeved shirts, pants, socks, and hats to prevent bug bites.
- Wear bug repellent spray.
- Do not apply insecticide meant for use on animals to your skin.

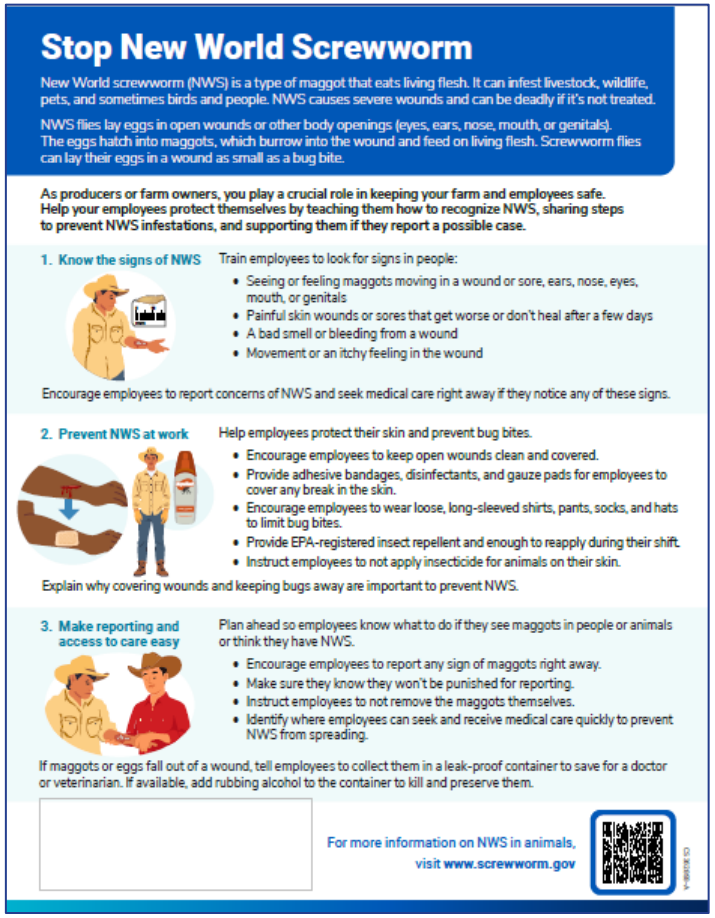
Know the symptoms.

- Maggots in wounds or open sores
- Painful or stinky wounds that won't heal
- Movement or an itching sensation in the wound

Get help.

- Tell a supervisor if you see any sign of maggots in people or animals.
- Do not try to remove the maggots yourself.
- See a healthcare provider to get treatment right away if you think you have an NWS infestation.

Learn more:
www.screwworm.gov



Stop New World Screwworm

New World screwworm (NWS) is a type of maggot that eats living flesh. It can infest livestock, wildlife, pets, and sometimes birds and people. NWS causes severe wounds and can be deadly if it's not treated.

NWS flies lay eggs in open wounds or other body openings (eyes, ears, nose, mouth, or genitals). The eggs hatch into maggots, which burrow into the wound and feed on living flesh. Screwworm flies can lay their eggs in a wound as small as a bug bite.

As producers or farm owners, you play a crucial role in keeping your farm and employees safe. Help your employees protect themselves by teaching them how to recognize NWS, sharing steps to prevent NWS infestations, and supporting them if they report a possible case.

1. Know the signs of NWS

Train employees to look for signs in people:

- Seeing or feeling maggots moving in a wound or sore, ears, nose, eyes, mouth, or genitals
- Painful skin wounds or sores that get worse or don't heal after a few days
- A bad smell or bleeding from a wound
- Movement or an itchy feeling in the wound

Encourage employees to report concerns of NWS and seek medical care right away if they notice any of these signs.

2. Prevent NWS at work

Help employees protect their skin and prevent bug bites.

- Encourage employees to keep open wounds clean and covered.
- Provide adhesive bandages, disinfectants, and gauze pads for employees to cover any break in the skin.
- Encourage employees to wear loose, long-sleeved shirts, pants, socks, and hats to limit bug bites.
- Provide EPA-registered insect repellent and enough to reapply during their shift.
- Instruct employees to not apply insecticide for animals on their skin.

Explain why covering wounds and keeping bugs away are important to prevent NWS.

3. Make reporting and access to care easy

Plan ahead so employees know what to do if they see maggots in people or animals or think they have NWS.

- Encourage employees to report any sign of maggots right away.
- Make sure they know they won't be punished for reporting.
- Instruct employees to not remove the maggots themselves.
- Identify where employees can seek and receive medical care quickly to prevent NWS from spreading.

If maggots or eggs fall out of a wound, tell employees to collect them in a leak-proof container to save for a doctor or veterinarian. If available, add rubbing alcohol to the container to kill and preserve them.

For more information on NWS in animals, visit www.screwworm.gov

Indiana Department of Health

These resources can be requested and branded with LHD logo

What is IDEPD doing?

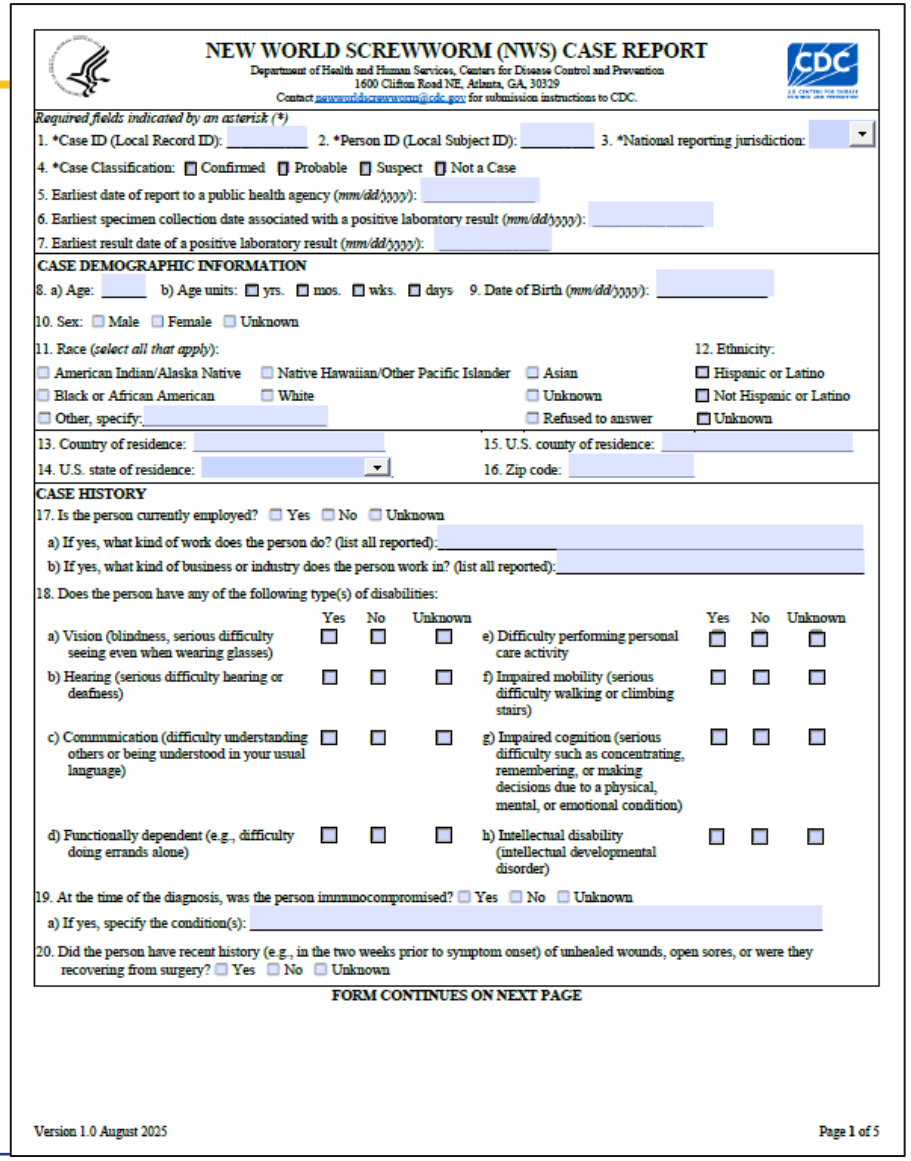
- Key resources
  - CDC Health Advisory
  - CDC Interim Considerations
  - CDC Case Report Form

Indiana Department of Health

What is IDEPD doing?

Completed

- Update on IDOH Clinician call
- Initial interagency discussions with BOAH, DNR
- Establish access to CDC's NWS reporting module
- IDEPD planning meeting
- VBZD–lab meeting
  - Entomology Team will lead human case diagnosis



NEW WORLD SCREWWORM (NWS) CASE REPORT

Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
1600 Clifton Road NE, Atlanta, GA, 30329
Contact newworldscrewworm@cdc.gov for submission instructions to CDC.

Required fields indicated by an asterisk (*)

1. *Case ID (Local Record ID): _____ 2. *Person ID (Local Subject ID): _____ 3. *National reporting jurisdiction:
4. *Case Classification: ☐ Confirmed ☐ Probable ☐ Suspect ☐ Not a Case
5. Earliest date of report to a public health agency (*mm/dd/yyyy*):
6. Earliest specimen collection date associated with a positive laboratory result (*mm/dd/yyyy*):
7. Earliest result date of a positive laboratory result (*mm/dd/yyyy*):

CASE DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

8. a) Age: _____ b) Age units: ☐ yrs. ☐ mos. ☐ wks. ☐ days 9. Date of Birth (*mm/dd/yyyy*):
10. Sex: ☐ Male ☐ Female ☐ Unknown
11. Race (*select all that apply*):
☐ American Indian/Alaska Native ☐ Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander ☐ Asian
☐ Black or African American ☐ White ☐ Unknown
☐ Other, specify: ☐ Refused to answer
12. Ethnicity:
☐ Hispanic or Latino
☐ Not Hispanic or Latino
☐ Unknown
13. Country of residence:
14. U.S. state of residence:
15. U.S. county of residence:
16. Zip code:

CASE HISTORY

17. Is the person currently employed? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown
a) If yes, what kind of work does the person do? (list all reported):
b) If yes, what kind of business or industry does the person work in? (list all reported):
18. Does the person have any of the following type(s) of disabilities:

	Yes	No	Unknown		Yes	No	Unknown
a) Vision (blindness, serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses)	☐	☐	☐	e) Difficulty performing personal care activity	☐	☐	☐
b) Hearing (serious difficulty hearing or deafness)	☐	☐	☐	f) Impaired mobility (serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs)	☐	☐	☐
c) Communication (difficulty understanding others or being understood in your usual language)	☐	☐	☐	g) Impaired cognition (serious difficulty such as concentrating, remembering, or making decisions due to a physical, mental, or emotional condition)	☐	☐	☐
d) Functionally dependent (e.g., difficulty doing errands alone)	☐	☐	☐	h) Intellectual disability (intellectual developmental disorder)	☐	☐	☐

19. At the time of the diagnosis, was the person immunocompromised? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown
a) If yes, specify the condition(s):
20. Did the person have recent history (e.g., in the two weeks prior to symptom onset) of unhealed wounds, open sores, or were they recovering from surgery? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown

FORM CONTINUES ON NEXT PAGE

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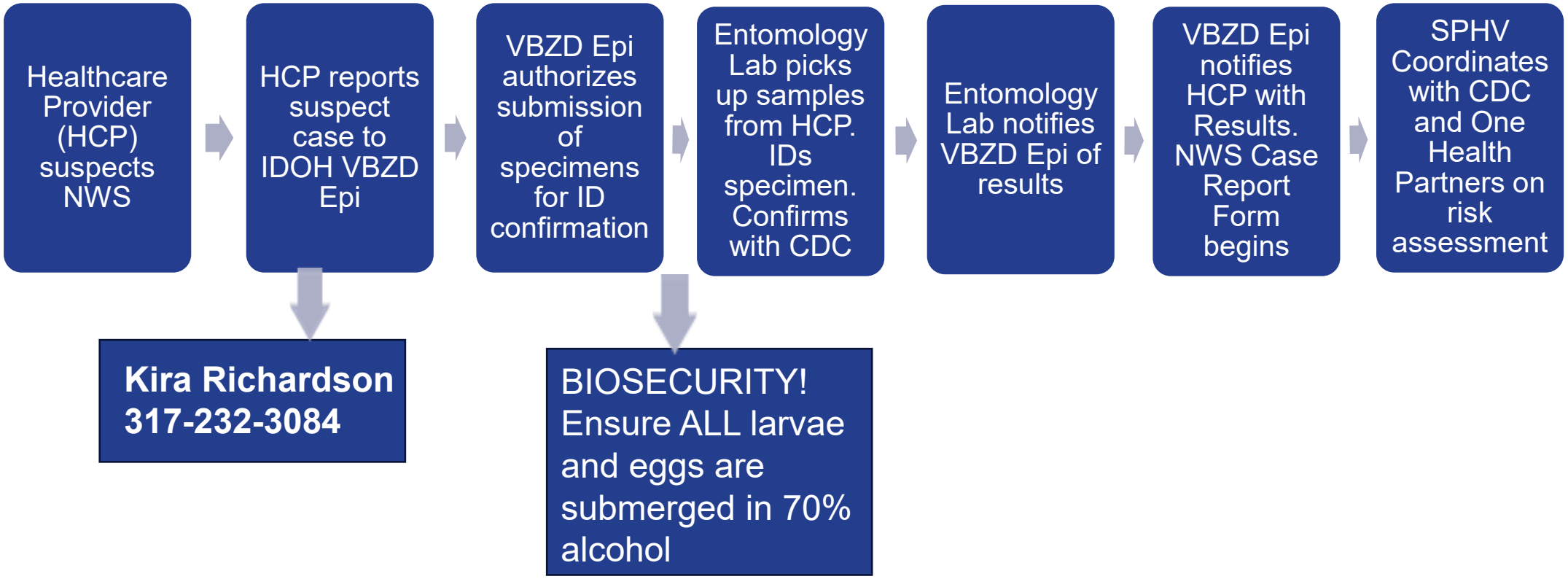
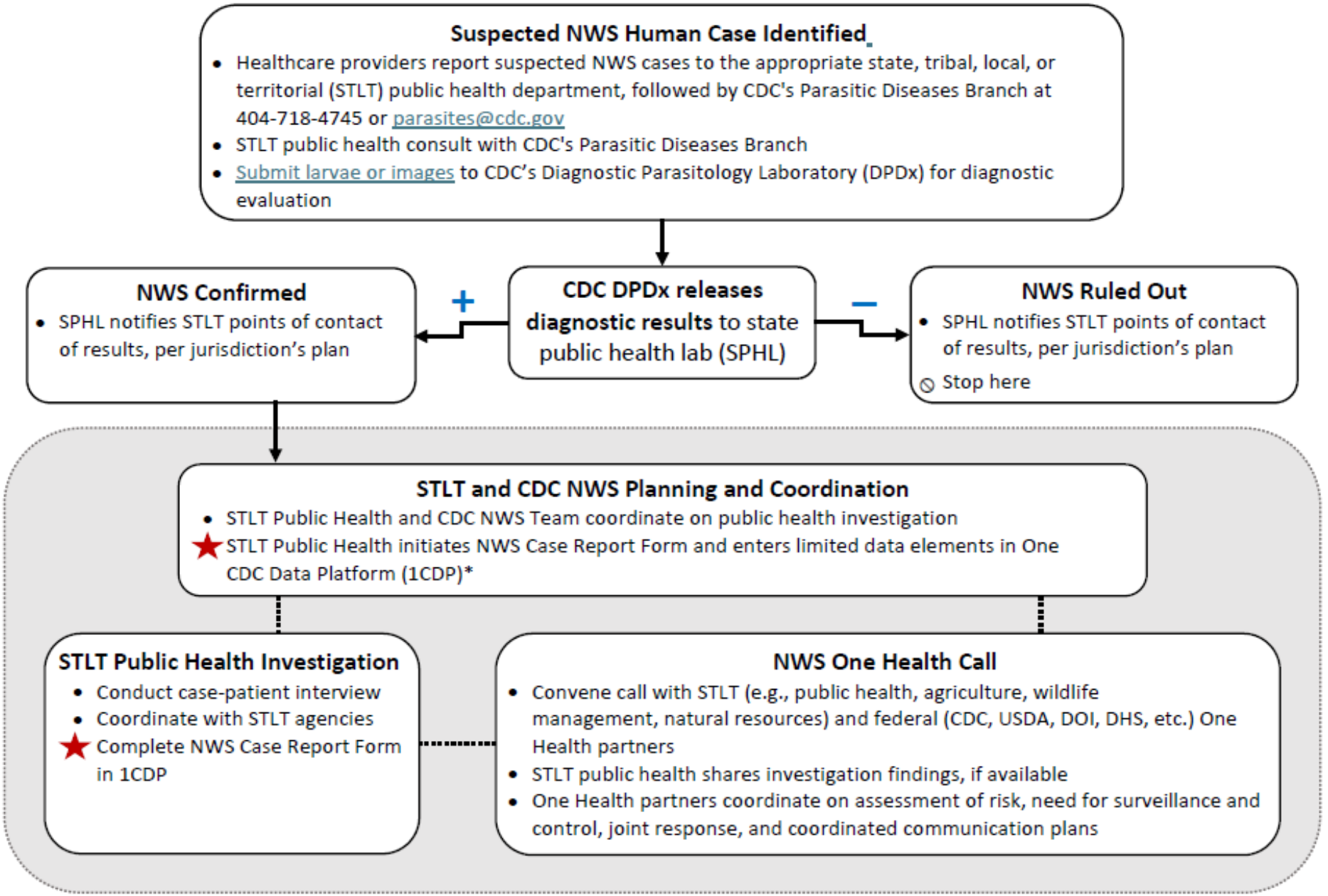
Indiana Department of Health

What is IDEPD doing?



Appendix 2: New World Screwworm Human Case Reporting, Investigation, and Response



Questions?

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- 317-517-5843

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If You See Something Indicating NWS: "Report It"