

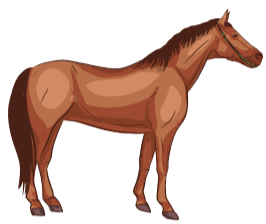
African horse sickness

a new threat to the region

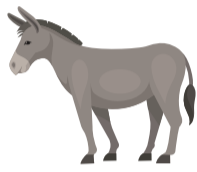
Newly introduced in South East Asia, this disease threatens horses, donkeys, mules and zebras. It appeared in Thailand in early 2020 and could spread to YOUR COUNTRY.

African horse sickness (AHS) is a viral disease which can kill up to 95% of affected equids

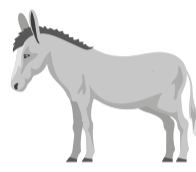
It is spread by tiny flying insects, midges, also called Culicoides



HORSES



DONKEYS



MULES



ZEBRAS

When to suspect AHS?

- Fever (39-41°C / 102-106°F)
- Difficulty to breathe, spasmodic coughing, dilated nostrils with frothy fluid oozing out
- Swelling of the supraorbital fossa, eyelids, facial tissues, neck, thorax, brisket or shoulders
- Redness of conjunctivae
- Mortality of equids (horses, donkeys, mules and zebras)



Horse, head. Marked swelling of supraorbital fossa. [Source: OVI/ARC]



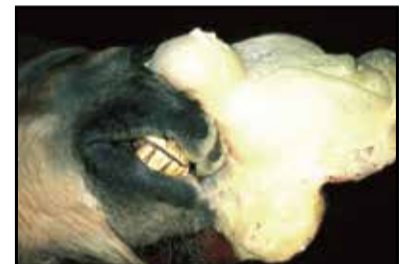
Horse, head. Non-pitting edema in the adipose tissue within the supraorbital fossa. [Source: FV/UCM]



Horse, conjunctiva. Severe edema. [Source: OVI/ARC]



Conjunctival swelling (oedema) and redness (erythema) [Source: Camilla Weyer, SAEPS]



Horse. Abundant white foamy nasal discharge. [Source: PIADC]

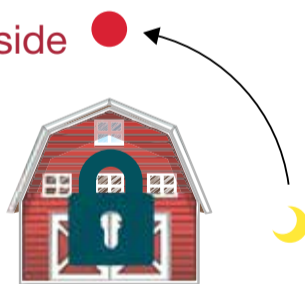
What to do in case of AHS suspicion?

1. Contact the Veterinary Services.
2. Prevent further spread of the disease by asking the animal owners/keepers to:

Spray equids with midges repellent, respecting recommended concentrations: 15% DEET



Keep equids inside from dusk until dawn



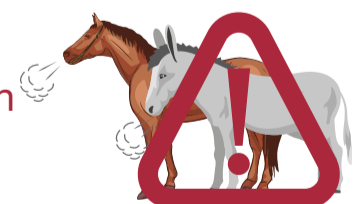
Protect the building with a mesh/net (1-4 mm) and apply pyrethroids to buildings where equids are kept



Do not transport animals into other villages/regions



Avoid any stressful situation for affected equids



3. In the absence of specific treatment, you can provide supportive treatment to affected equids.

For more information:

OIE regional webpage on AHS:

<https://rr-asia.oie.int/en/projects/african-horse-sickness/>



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