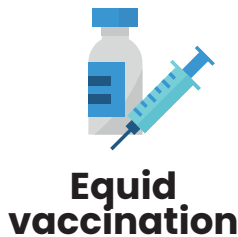


# African horse sickness (AHS) controlling the vector to stop the spread

AHS is a deadly disease of equids (horses, donkeys, mules, zebras).  
It is transmitted through midges which act as **vectors**.

## REDUCING THE RISK OF TRANSMISSION THROUGH AN INTEGRATED CONTROL PROGRAMME



## IMPLEMENTING ADEQUATE MEASURES

### CHEMICAL APPROACH

- Apply daily a topical **insect repellent** and **insecticide** on equids, and residual insecticide on surfaces, netting and transport vehicles.
- Place automatic insecticide dispensers in the establishment, when possible.

### USE THE RIGHT PRODUCTS AND KNOW HOW TO COMBINE THEM

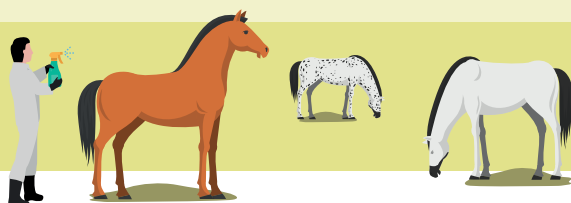
#### INSECT REPELLENT:

deters insects from approaching or settling.  
FOR EXAMPLE: DEET based compounds.

#### INSECTICIDE:

kills insects.  
FOR EXAMPLE: pyrethroid based compounds such as cypermethrin.

### **ALWAYS USE A REGISTERED PRODUCT PRESCRIBED BY YOUR VETERINARIAN**



### PHYSICAL BARRIERS

- Keep equids in stables between dusk and dawn.
- Cover stables and transport vehicles with appropriate netting.
- Install a double-door to enter/exit the stable.

### **MEANWHILE, MAKE SURE TO RESPECT THE WELFARE OF STABLED EQUIDS.**



### ECOLOGICAL FACTORS

- Keep facilities clean and clear of dung.
- Turn off lights in stables at night-time.
- Decrease open water and leaking water infrastructure.
- Load and transport equids during the times of the day when vectors are less active.
- Prefer managing equids at cooler places such as high-altitude and windy areas.

