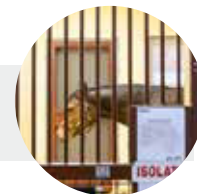




EHV is spread through contact with nasal discharge, infected fetal tissues, aerosol droplets or by contact with contaminated surfaces including people, clothing, feed and water, equipment, and transport vehicles.

ISOLATE

Isolate horses with a fever, cough, or nasal discharge.



CONSULT

Isolate horses with a fever, cough, or nasal discharge. PCR testing of a nasal swab and blood is necessary for diagnosis.



DISINFECT

Clean, wash, and disinfect surfaces & equipment that come in contact with sick horses, fetal membranes and aborted fetuses.



VACCINATE

Vaccinate as recommended by your veterinarian.



Know the Difference, Stop the Spread!

EHV vs. EHM

Equine herpesvirus, abbreviated to EHV, is a family of equine viruses named by numbers, with EHV-1 and EHV-4 posing the most risk for horses.

EHV-1 and EHV-4, called equine rhinopneumonitis virus, most often cause mild respiratory disease or abortion.

The first signs of EHV infection are fever, nasal discharge, lethargy, and swollen limbs.

Vaccinations are available for protection against abortion and the respiratory form of EHV-1 and EHV-4.

Equine Herpesvirus Myeloencephalopathy (EHM) is a rare neurologic manifestation of EHV-1.

In exceptionally rare cases, EHM may be caused by EHV-4.

Initial signs include fever, lethargy, and limb swelling. Neurologic signs include incoordination, often most severe in the hind limbs, urine dribbling, inability to stand, and mentation changes and/or deficits of the nerves controlling the eyes, head and face.

Strict biosecurity is necessary to prevent spread of EHM. With treatment, most horses recover from EHM.