WSDA Equine Herpesvirus Incident Guidelines Factsheet

- At this time there is one laboratory verified case of EHV1 wildtype within the state of Washington.
- WSDA recommendations as of 8/22/2016:
  - Any equine cases where there are consistent symptoms with EHV1 (e.g., high body temperatures of 102.5 degrees Fahrenheit (39.0 degrees Centigrade) or greater, ocular or nasal discharge, limb edema, abortion and neurologic signs such as unsteady gait, weakness, urine dribbling, lack of tail tone and recumbency (horses down and unable to rise) should be reported to the owners veterinarian.
  - Suspect cases should be checked for both West Nile Virus (WNV) and EHV1 by the equine owner’s veterinarian. Please submit a red top and lavender top tube with nasal swabs through the owner’s veterinarian directly to the Washington Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (WADDL) at the WSU College of Veterinary Medicine to Jim Evermann, PhD or Kevin Snekvik, DVM, PhD at WADDL (Telephone: 509-335-9696).
  - Self-quarantine for any animals with questionable symptoms, vaccination of all horses for WNV and EHV1, and the practicing of biosecurity measures on farm and during the travel to events.
  - Several EHV-1 vaccines currently marketed in North America carry a label claim for the control of respiratory disease induced by EHV-1 and -4. These are multi-component inactivated vaccines specifically, Prestige® (Merck), Calvenza® (Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica) and Fluvac Innovator® (Zoetis) and the modified live vaccine Rhinomune® (Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica). Additionally, there are two EHV-1 vaccines licensed for the control of abortion and respiratory disease these vaccines are single-component inactivated vaccines, namely Pneumabort-K® (Zoetis) and Prodigy® (Merck).
  - Biosecurity: monitor all horses on premises
  - Obtain and record the body temperatures of all horses on the premises twice daily. Ideally obtain horse’s body temperature first thing in the morning and last thing in the evening and before administering medications which may decrease the body temperature.
  - Report a fever (any temperature of 101.5°F or greater) to a veterinarian for follow up collection of nasopharyngeal/nasal swabs and blood to test for EHV-1.
  - Monitor all horses for clinical signs compatible with EHV-1 infection, which include ocular or nasal discharge, limb edema, abortion and neurologic signs such as unsteady gait, weakness, urine dribbling, lack of tail tone and recumbency. Report the observation of any of these signs to the veterinarian designated for follow up collection of nasopharyngeal/nasal swabs and blood sampling to test for EHV-1.
  - Restrict human, pet and vehicle traffic from exposed-horse areas
  - Limit direct horse-to-horse contact
  - Limit stress to horses
• Eliminate sharing of equipment and personnel
• Clean and Disinfect
• Clean all barn, other stabling, trailer, or other equine contact surfaces thoroughly, removing all organic matter (dirt, nasal secretions, uneaten feed, manure, etc.) before applying a disinfectant. It is important to remember that organic material decreases the effectiveness of the disinfectant, especially if 10% bleach is used as the disinfectant.
• Clean all shared equipment and shared areas to remove dirt and manure before application of a disinfectant.
• Use footwear disinfectant and hand sanitizer where indicated.

NOTE:
• Isolation of all mules away from horses may be an important strategy in EHV-1 disease control during an EHV incident. Recent scientific studies have investigated the role of mules as silent shedders of EHV-1 during an Equine Herpesvirus incident.