Equine Herpesvirus Fact Sheet and FAQ

1. What is EHV?

Equine Herpes Virus (EHV) is a group of viruses that can cause respiratory disease, neonatal disease, abortion and neurologic disease

2. What are clinical signs of EHV?

- Fever (>101.5F)
- Nasal discharge
- Cough
- Lethargy and anorexia

3. What is the incubation period for EHV?

Can be as short as 24 hours; typically 4-7 days; can be up to 14 days.

4. What is EHM?

Equine Herpes Myeloencehpalopathy (EHM) is the neurologic form of EHV

5. What are clinical signs of EHM?

- Hind end weakness
- Toe dragging
- Incoordination
- Urinary/fecal incontinence
- Dog-sitting

6. How soon after fever do neurologic signs appear with EHM?

Fever is typically seen 24-48 hours prior to neurologic signs; can be as long as 8-12 days from initial fever onset

7. Can horses recover from EHV?

Yes, typically cases of EHV, especially in vaccinated horses, is self-limiting and mild and most horses recover without significant intervention over a few weeks

8. Can horses recover from EHM?

EHM carries a much higher mortality rate than EHV (30-50%) and often neurologic status declines very quickly. Horses that remain standing have a better chance of recovery, which may take weeks to months and up to over a year.

9. How is EHV transmitted?

- Nose-to-nose contact between horses, especially via mucus
- Can be aerosolized up to 30 feet from coughing/snorting
- Shared equipment and tack
- Can be transmitted from people/clothes/shoes
- Can survive on surfaces several weeks w/o disinfection
- Horses can be carriers w/o showing clinical signs

10. What is the test for EHV?

PCR nasal swab and blood test sent to the state lab (CAFHS)

11. What is the treatment for EHV?

Supportive care; antibiotics are NOT recommended; antipyretics and antiinflammatories (like banamine) Treatment for EHM includes anti-viral and heparin treatments

Preventative measures include low-dose aspirin

12. Is there a vaccine for EHV/EHM?

There is a vaccine for EHV, and high-antigen vaccines help to decrease viral shedding. A vaccinated horse can still contract EHV, but the clinical disease is typically less severe. There is not a vaccine for EHM.

13. Should I booster my horse's EHV vaccine at this time?

No; vaccination can cause transient fever, EHM appears to develop with more frequency in recently vaccinated horses, and a vaccine takes ~2 weeks before granting immunity

14. How can I disinfect for EHV?

EHV is easily killed by most disinfectants, including bleach at a 1:10 bleach:water ratio.

15. What can I do to limit transmission of EHV?

- Limit horse-to-horse contact
- Limit horse-to-human-to-horse contact
- Disinfect/wash hands between horses and disinfect/change clothes and shoes when dealing with exposed or positive horses; handle exposed/positive horses last
- Avoid sharing water; do not put end of hose into water buckets when filling
- Avoid sharing tack and other equipment
- Monitor horses for clinical signs take horse's temperature twice daily
 - Ideal to have clipboard and log outside stall w/ list of medications horse is currently on and owner contact information
- We will have the CDFA biosecurity guidelines available

16. How long will a quarantine last?

AAEP recommendation: 14-28 days after the last detection of clinical signs OR based on recommendations from the State Vet

17. What should I do if my horse has a fever?

- Contact your veterinarian to inform so they may be appropriately tested as soon as possible
- Contact Dave to move horse to an isolation stall

18. What are recommendations on events and travel at this time?

As of 3/3/22 evening, CDFA/State vet is recommending a postponement of all H/J events for the next 28 days, postponing ALL equine events for 14 days, and all non-essential horse movement to be postponed for at least 14 days.

Further questions may be directed to the following: jacqueline.johnson.dvm@gmail.com or danielle.keating.dvm@gmail.com