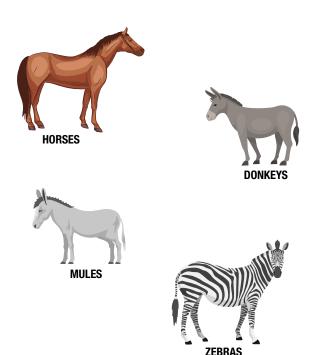
African horse sickness (AHS) is a viral disease of horses, donkeys, mules and zebras. It can kill up to 95% of affected equids.



The disease is spread by tiny flying insects: midges, also called Culicoides



For more information:

OIE regional webpage on AHS:

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

Check the latest information on the evolution of AHS in the region:

- Consult the WAHIS platform: www.oie.int/wahis interface
- Subscribe to WAHIS alerts: www.oie.int/wahis alerts

Contact us:

OIE Asia and Pacific: rr.asiapacific@oie.int OIE South East Asia: srr.seasia@oie.int



a new threat to South East Asia





Protecting animals, preserving our future



How can you protect your country from AHS?

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]



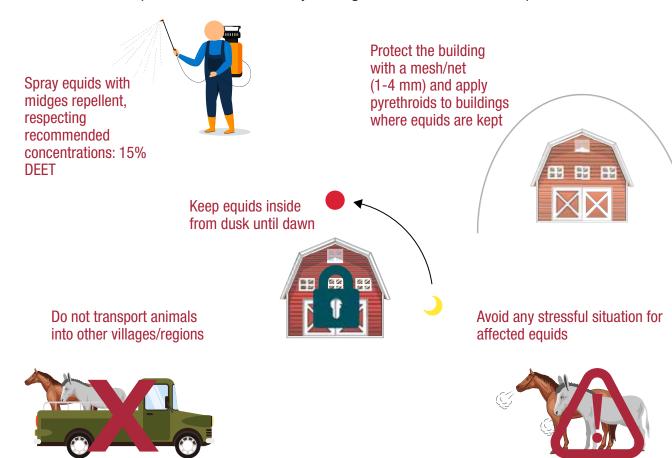
Conjuctival swelling (oedema) and redness

(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:



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