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

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

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

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:
   - Spray equids with midges repellent, respecting recommended concentrations: 15% DEET
   - Protect the building with a mesh/net (1-4 mm) and apply pyrethroids to buildings where equids are kept
   - Keep equids inside from dusk until dawn
   - Do not transport animals into other villages/regions
   - Avoid any stressful situation for affected equids
3. In the absence of specific treatment, you can provide supportive treatment to affected equids.