EQUINE PIROPLASMOSIS & EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA SUBCOMMITTEE

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Short communication

Diagnosis and prevalence of *Theileria equi* horses in western Mexico by nested PCR

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Prevalence of Antibodies to *Theileria equi* and *Babesia caballi* in Horses From Northeastern Mexico

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• In 2016, two percent of equines who were tested for pre-import requirements from Mexico had a positive test rate for EIA

• In Brazil, the infection rate in certain horse herds has been as high as 50%

• In 1972, the US prevalence was 4%!
Equine Infectious Anemia

Figure 2. Percentage of Samples that Tested Positive for EIAV in the United States, 1972-2005

Percent tests positive

Decrease in prevalence: 4% in 1972 to less than 0.01 % in 2005.

*Data not available for 1981 and 1982
EIA TESTING FOR HORSES IMPORTED THROUGH SOUTHERN BORDER PORTS

UNITED STATES ANIMAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION
October 13-19, 2017; San Diego, California

RECOMMENDATION

SOURCE: COMMITTEE ON EQUINE

SUBJECT MATTER: EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA TESTING FOR HORSES IMPORTED THROUGH SOUTHERN BORDER PORTS
RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Implement a 45-90-day pre-import negative EIA AGID test requirement for all horses entering the United States through any Southern border port.

2. Require a written statement on the Official Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (OCVI) stating and certifying that the equine has not been exposed to another equine or premise testing positive for EIA.

3. Require all EIA-positive equines who are detected at Southern border ports be hot iron branded with an “A” (at least two inches high) on the left shoulder or neck.

4. Require all equines exposed to EIA reactor animals be microchipped.
MICROCHIP IDENTIFICATION
OF IMPORTED HORSES

UNITED STATES ANIMAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION
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RECOMMENDATION

SOURCE: COMMITTEE ON EQUINE

SUBJECT MATTER: MICROCHIP IDENTIFICATION OF IMPORTED HORSES
RECOMMENDATIONS

• Require that all equids imported to, or returning to, the United States be identified with an implanted radio frequency identification (RFID) microchip

• Microchips should comply with the International Organization for Standardization’s 11784 and 11785 standards, unless the animal is already implanted with a readable 125 kHz microchip

• Universal RFID readers should be present at all import centers and border stations to read both 125 and 134.2 kHz microchips

• All microchips of imported horses to be entered into a searchable, electronic database that will remain accessible to animal health officials during disease investigation.
IN CONCLUSION…

• As the rate of livestock transport continues to expand globally, so does the risk of propagating transmissible diseases such as EP and EIA.

• The subcommittee, as well as the equine industry, both recognize this dilemma.

• The proposed changes are expected to greatly assist in the reduction of the introduction of diseases at US borders and also provide a reliable method of tracing diseases of imported equines.
QUESTIONS?