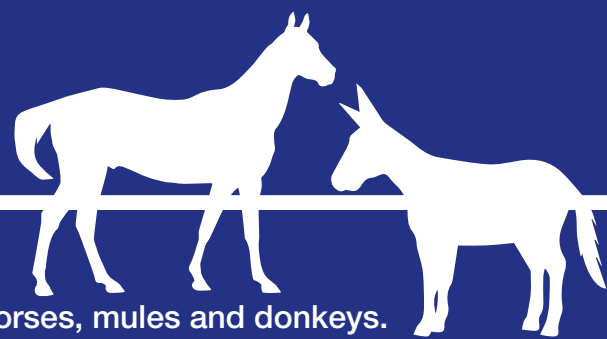
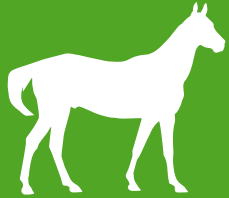


# Equine Viral Arteritis



## Did you know?

Equine Viral Arteritis (EVA) is a viral disease that affects horses, mules and donkeys. It is a notifiable disease (visit the [DAERA EVA](#) and [DAFM EVA](#) webpages for specific notification requirements). The disease is common in warmblood horses on the continent.



EVA is spread through mating, teasing, artificial insemination (AI), contact with aborted fetuses, fomites and also on the breath of infected animals. Stallions can carry the disease without showing clinical signs and spread the disease through natural service or if their semen is used for AI.

## Spread

## Clinical Signs

- abortions (failed pregnancies)
- conjunctivitis
- swelling of scrotum and prepuce or udder
- swelling around eyes and lower legs
- fever
- lethargy and stiff movement.

Many infected horses will show no clinical signs.

In rare cases EVA can cause severe clinical signs or death in young foals.

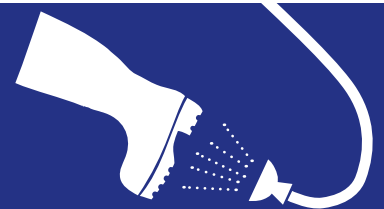


By law suspected EVA must be reported to your local divisional veterinary office.

## Remember

## Tip 1: Biosecurity

Maintain good biosecurity by following codes of practice published by UK and ROI equine bodies: [Horserace Betting Levy Board](#), [Irish Thoroughbred Breeders' Association](#), [Horse Sport Ireland](#)



The main ways of preventing EVA are vaccination, particularly for stallions and teasers, and the establishment of freedom from infection in stallions, teasers and mares before breeding activities commence. Always seek pre-breeding advice from your private veterinary practitioner.

## Tip 2: Breeding Stock

## Tip 3: Stay Aware

For further advice and the latest news on EVA visit the [DAERA](#) or [DAFM](#) websites.



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