

## What is EIA?

Equine infectious anemia (EIA) is a disease, caused by a virus that causes anemia, intermittent fever, and severe weight loss. Equidae (e.g., horses, ponies, mules, zebras, and donkeys) are the only animals known to be affected by the virus. Once an animal is infected with the virus, it is infected for life. Other common names for EIA are swamp fever, malacial fever, mountain fever, slow fever, and Coggins disease. At present, there is no vaccine or cure available. The death rate of infected equidae varies from 30 to 70 percent.

## Signs of Infection

Signs of EIA may appear seven to 21 days after primary infection and may include:

- An intermittent or continuous fever, sudden rise from 100-105 ° (F)
- Profuse sweating
- Rapid breathing
- Depression
- Weight loss (even though the animal continues to eat well)
- Swelling of the lower legs and underline

## Spread of Infection

EIA is transmitted by the exchange of certain body fluids, usually blood, from an infected to a noninfected animal. Methods of transmission include:

- Insect bites - blood-feeding flies such as horseflies, stable flies, and deer flies. Note: Mosquitos are not capable of transmitting EIA.
- Mechanical means - hoof knives, needles (tattooing or bleeding), syringes, etc.
- Blood transfusions

## Testing for EIA

The AGID test, also known as the Coggins test, is the most commonly used official test to detect antibodies from equine blood against the EIA virus. It is extremely likely that an equine animal that tests positive on one occasion will do so for the rest of its life. The AGID test requires 24 hours to run. An alternate test, the ELISA test, can be completed in one to two hours. Equidae entering Canada, however, must still test negative on the AGID test. Canada does not accept ELISA testing for EIA.

## Michigan's Mandatory EIA Testing Requirements

Michigan's Public Act 33 of 2001, which took effect June 29, 2001, required all equidae in Michigan to be tested for EIA between January 1, 2001 and April 30, 2002. Fines for persons failing to have equidae tested by April 30, 2002 may be up to \$100.

In addition to the one-time mandatory testing requirement prior to April 30, 2002, Michigan horse owners must have an official EIA test with negative results within the current calendar year if equidae are:

- Entered into fairs, shows, exhibitions, or similar events. Show authorities are required to confirm proof of negative test status for entered animals;
- Sold and the change of ownership requires relocation of the animal. Testing is not required if the change of ownership does not include a change of stabling location; or
- Consigned to or entering within one-quarter mile of the premises of horse sales or auctions, even if they are not being offered for sale.

Michigan law also requires any equidae entering Michigan to have a negative EIA test within the current calendar year prior to entry.

### Please note:

*Foals under six months of age who are nursing their dam are excluded from testing requirements of this act.*

*For all EIA testing requirements, current calendar year is defined to be the 13-month period of December 1 through December 31 of the following year (i.e., December 1, 2001 through December 31, 2002).*

*In addition to state testing requirements, sponsors, coordinators, and managers of equine events may place additional testing requirements for participation in such events.*

## Law Violations

Intentional misrepresentation or violation of quarantine is a felony and is punishable by a fine of \$1,000 to \$50,000, not more than five years imprisonment, or both. Other violations are at the misdemeanor level and are subject to fines up to \$300, up to 30 days imprisonment, or both. Court and attorney fees incurred in the prosecution may also be charged to the defendant if convicted. Administrative fines and other penalties may also apply.

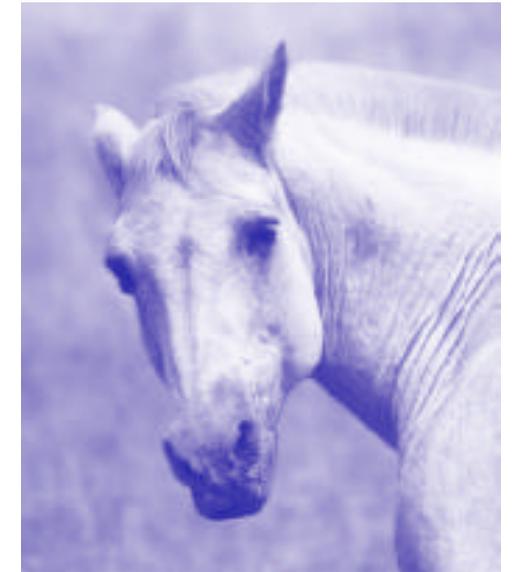
## If an Animal Tests Positive for EIA:

- The state of Michigan will re-test the animal to ensure an accurate test.
- If a positive test is confirmed, the animal and its herd mates will be quarantined.
- Any positive animal(s) will be freeze branded on the neck to identify them as Michigan EIA reactors.
- The animal's owner will then have three options:
  1. Have the EIA animal(s) euthanized.
  2. Isolate all EIA animals at least one-quarter mile from all other noninfected equine.
  3. Isolate the EIA animals in an insect-free enclosure.
- No compensation is provided by the state to the owner of an EIA animal.

## For More Information

Contact your local veterinarian or Michigan Department of Agriculture Animal Industry Division  
P.O. Box 30017, Lansing, MI 48909  
PH: 517.373.1077  
FX: 517.373.6015  
[www.michigan.gov/mda](http://www.michigan.gov/mda)

# Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA)



## ***Viral Disease of Horses, Ponies, Mules and Donkeys***

### Four Patterns of EIA

The initial signs of EIA pass quickly into one of four patterns: *acute*, *subacute*, *chronic*, or *carrier*.

- *Acute* cases are the exception rather than the rule. These animals rarely survive and can die within three to 10 days after the virus enters the bloodstream.
- *Subacute* cases can also be very sick and then become chronic. These animals exhibit no signs of the disease for a long time, then progress to a state of continuing weight loss, rough hair coat, and anemia. Relapses of increasing severity are common.
- *Chronic* cases may have occasional attacks and develop classic symptoms that include a poor hair coat, weight loss, weakness, anemia, and swelling of lower legs, chest, and abdomen. These signs will later subside but may never recur. These symptoms commonly develop after stress from hard work, hot weather, pregnancy, or from other diseases.
- *Carrier* animals appear to be healthy but harbor the agent of the disease. An animal will carry the virus for its entire life and never show signs of the disease, but is potentially able to transmit the disease. These animals may develop into acute or chronic cases after hard work, severe stress, or from other diseases.

### Preventing EIA

- Reduce flies in barns or stables and pastures.
- Use new, sterile needles on each animal.
- Clean and sterilize all instruments (knives, needles, and dental and surgical equipment, etc.) thoroughly after each use.
- Do not share saddles, bridles, or other pieces of equipment between any animals with open or bleeding wounds or sores.
- Do not breed mares or stallions that you suspect or know are infected.
- Observe your animal daily. A veterinarian should be called at the first sign of disease.
- Purchase animals only after they have been tested and found to be free of any evidence of disease. Require a copy of the test report.
- Only participate in events (show, sale, racetrack, trail ride, etc.) that require prior testing for all animals.
- Establish a routine EIA testing schedule with your private veterinarian.

### Michigan Department of Agriculture

Animal Industry Division  
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