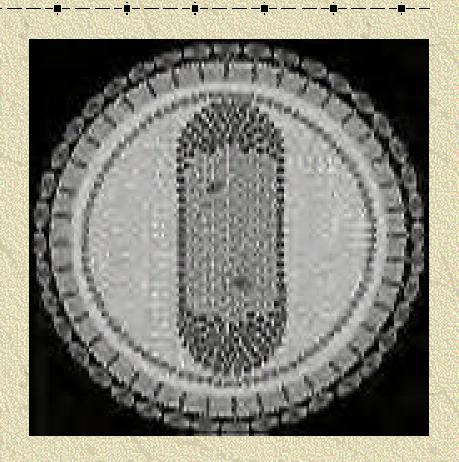
Equine Infectious Anemia



EIA

- * Enveloped, icosahedral
- * Family Retroviridae,
 Subfamily Lentiviridae
 Two identical plusstranded RNA
- Symptoms: intermittent or continuous fever, profuse sweating, rapid breathing, depression, and weight loss
- Infects equines

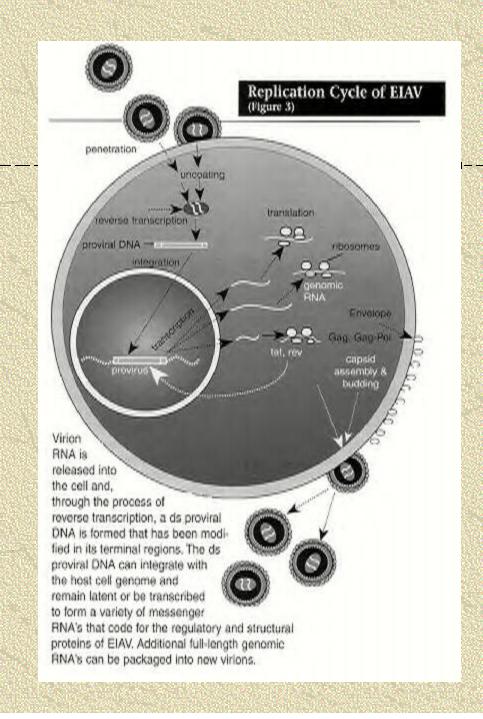


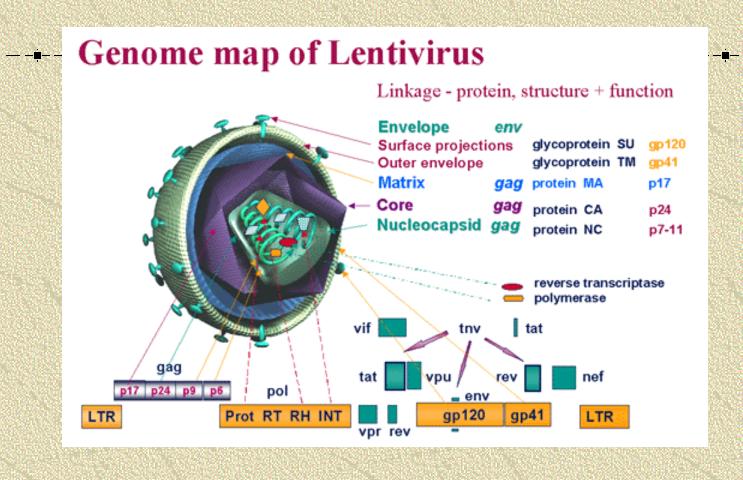
Mode of Infection

- * Insect bites such as horseflies, stable flies, and deer flies
- Contaminated hoof knives, needles, and syringes
- * Transplacental infection if virus levels are high enough in mother's blood—what if foal is not infected?

Mode of Infection

- Invades lymphocytes
- * Anemia caused by immune system attacking bone marrow—reason?
- Death by opportunistic bacterial or viral infection
- * 30 to 70% death rate





Four Patterns

* Acute (least likely)

Animal rarely survives 10 days after virus enters the bloodstream.

* Subacute

Animal exhibits no signs of disease at first and then begins a state of weight loss, rough coat, and anemia.

Four Patterns

* Chronic

Animal develops classic symptoms that subside and may never recur. This pattern usually develops after stress.

***** Carrier

Animal appears healthy but carries the disease.

HIV and EIA

***** EIA has many firsts:

Transmission by insects
Antigenic drift

Diagnostic test

- * EIA was the first virus shown to be related to HIV
- **EIA** serves as a model for AIDS research



Diagnostics

- * Coggins test detects antibodies
- * No vaccine or cure
- *Owners of a test-positive horse have four options:

Move animal 1/4 mile away from other equines

Move animal to an insect-free enclosure

Euthanasia witnessed by a veterinarian or DA official

Slaughter

Prevention

- * Keep flies under control
- * "One horse, one needle"
- * Sharing of tack
- * Observe each animal's daily habits and condition
- * Purchase only recently-tested animals
- * Only participate in shows or races that require proof of a negative test
- * Establish a routine EIA testing schedule with vet