



NEW MEXICO LIVESTOCK BOARD

EQUINE VIRAL ARTERITIS

[Disease Information](#)

[NM Statute and Rule](#)

[EVA Vaccination](#)

[Ordering Process for EVA Vaccine](#)

Disease Information

Equine viral arteritis (EVA) is a contagious viral disease (equine arteritis virus) of horses worldwide. Limited data suggests the virus may also infect alpacas and llamas. Disease transmission may occur directly by aerosol (principal route), congenital, and venereal routes (to include artificial insemination) and indirectly by contact with fomites, urine, feces, and vaginal secretions). The majority of acute EVA infections are inapparent (subclinical). Clinical signs of disease are variable, but may include fever, depression, anorexia, dependent edema (limbs, scrotum, prepuce, mammary tissue, lower abdomen), abortion, conjunctivitis, rash, and rhinitis. EVA is of special economic concern because it can result in the establishment of the carrier state in stallions, abortion in pregnant mares, and illness and death in young foals. Vaccination appears to prevent uninfected stallions from becoming long term carriers. EVA is a disease that is reportable to the State and Federal Animal Health Officials.

Additional Information:

Authorities:

NM Statute and Rule

[NMAC 21.30.7. \(1-21\)](#)

[USDA APHIS Equine Viral Arteritis Uniform Method and Rules 91-55-075](#)

EVA Vaccination

The New Mexico Equine Viral Arteritis Rule (NMAC 21.30.7.19) specifies that:

- A. Issue of EVA vaccine is to federally accredited New Mexico-licensed veterinarians following written request through the state veterinarian.
- B. Testing of stallions for antibodies in blood or evidence of EAV in semen is to be done at an approved veterinary laboratory.

- C. Before an initial EVA vaccination, stallions must be confirmed EVA test negative to a blood sample collected by an accredited veterinarian.
 - a. Intact colts between six (6) and twelve (12) months of age must be confirmed EVA Test sero-negative before vaccination.
- D. Initial EVA vaccination of stallions be done by an accredited veterinarian within **ten (10) days** of the pre-vaccination sample collection date.
- E. Following the initial EVA vaccination, an equid shall not have direct exposure to an EVA affected animal or pregnant mare for twenty-eight (28) days after vaccination.
- F. Following EVA vaccination, a vaccinated stallion shall not be used for breeding or artificial insemination within twenty-eight (28) days after vaccination. A vaccinated mare shall not be bred within twenty-one (21) days of vaccination.

See the New Mexico EVA Rule for other requirements.