

International Infectious Disease Reports

(1 October to 31 December 2021)



International
Collating Centre

INTERNATIONAL COLLATING CENTRE Information Exchange on Infectious Equine Disease

*Generously supported by contributions from
International Thoroughbred Breeders Federation members
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Fourth Quarter Summary Report: October - December 2021

This article provides a summary of international disease outbreaks during fourth quarter 2021. It should also be noted that additional summary reports were kindly received that included further information on disease occurrence for that country but which had not been reported in previous real-time ICC reports. This additional information is identified by *or # in the tables and text where relevant throughout this report. The information from the ICC interim (real-time) reports are available on the interactive ICC website, which can be found at www.equinesurveillance.org/iccview/.

The data presented in this report *must be interpreted with caution*, as there is likely to be some bias in the way that samples are submitted for laboratory testing and subsequently reported. Consequently these data do not necessarily reflect true infectious disease frequency within the international equine population. A country with no reported outbreaks of a disease does not necessarily equate to the disease not being present in that country. Each table below summarises the number of disease outbreaks reported by a country. Each reported outbreak may involve more than one animal.

Reproductive Diseases

Country	EHV-1	<i>Salmonella abortusequi</i>	Leptospirosis
France	1	-	1
Germany	4	-	-
Japan	3*	1	-
UK	2	-	-

*relates to additional summary information reported at the end of the quarter, but which was not reported via ICC interim reports
reported by ICC after the quarter end

Equine Herpes Virus-1 (EHV-1) Abortion

France



One case of EHV-1 abortion was reported on a premises in Orne. Positive diagnosis was confirmed by PCR on lung tissue.

Germany



Four outbreaks of EHV-1 abortion were reported on premises in the Federal State of Lower Saxony (one case), Brandenburg (two cases, but reported a month apart) and North Rhine-Westphalia (one case). Three of the cases were in vaccinated Thoroughbreds. Positive diagnoses were confirmed by PCR on fetal and placental tissue in three cases and PCR on fetal and placental tissue and lochia in one case.

Japan



Three outbreaks of EHV-1 abortion in four vaccinated Thoroughbreds were reported after the quarter end. Positive diagnoses were confirmed by PCR.

United Kingdom



Two outbreaks of EHV-1 abortion were reported in vaccinated Thoroughbreds on premises in

Shropshire and Essex. Positive diagnoses were confirmed by PCR.

Salmonella abortusequi

Japan



One case of *Salmonella abortusequi* (equine paratyphoid) was reported in a non-Thoroughbred. Clinical signs included abortion.

Leptospirosis

France



One case of leptospiral abortion was reported in a 10-year-old Trait Breton mare on a premises in Ille et Vilaine. Positive diagnosis was confirmed by PCR on fetal organs.

Respiratory Conditions

Country	EHV-1	EHV-1&4	EHV-4	Flu	Strangles
Belgium	-	1	#1	1	#3
Canada	-	-	-	1	-
France	-	-	17		20
Germany	-	-	-	3	-
Italy	-	-	2	-	-
Netherlands	1	-	6	1	14
South Africa	#1	-	#1	-	-
Switzerland	2	-	-	-	6
UK	1	-	2	17	-
USA	1	-	1	6	27

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Equine Herpes Virus-1 (EHV-1) Respiratory Infection

Netherlands



One case of EHV-1 respiratory infection was reported in an unvaccinated animal on a premises in North Brabant. Clinical signs included pyrexia, anorexia and lethargy. Positive diagnosis was confirmed by PCR on a nasopharyngeal swab.

Switzerland



Two outbreaks of EHV-1 respiratory infection with a single case in each were reported on separate premises in the Canton Fribourg. Positive diagnoses were confirmed by PCR.

South Africa



#EHV-1 was reported from the Eastern Cape Province (1 case) after the quarter end.

UK



One case of EHV-1 respiratory infection was reported in a non-Thoroughbred colt on a premises in Northumberland. Clinical signs included cough and mucoid nasal discharge. Positive diagnosis was confirmed by PCR on a nasopharyngeal swab.

USA



One case of EHV-1 respiratory infection was reported on a premises in North Carolina.

Equine Herpes Virus-1 & -4 (EHV-1 & -4) Respiratory Co-infection

Belgium



One case of EHV-1&-4 respiratory co-infection was reported on a premises in Flemish Brabant. Clinical signs include cough, lethargy and nasal discharge. Positive diagnosis was confirmed by PCR on a nasal swab.

Equine Herpes Virus-4 (EHV-4) Respiratory Infection

Belgium



#On case of EHV-4 respiratory infection was reported after the quarter end in an 18-month-old animal on a premises in Hainaut. Clinical signs included pyrexia and cough. Positive diagnosis was confirmed on a nasopharyngeal swab.

France



Seventeen outbreaks of EHV-4 respiratory infection were reported with one outbreak with three cases, one outbreak with two cases and 15 outbreaks with single cases on premises in Bouches du Rhône, Calvados, Côtes d'Armor, Essonne, Haute Saone, Hérault, Ille et Vilane Saone et Loire, Seine et Marne and Orne. Clinical signs included cough, lymphadenopathy, nasal discharge and pyrexia. Positive diagnoses were confirmed by PCR on swabs or nasopharyngeal swabs.

Italy



Two outbreaks of EHV-4 respiratory infection were confirmed with single cases in each on premises in Emilia Romagna and Friuli Venezia Giulia.

Netherlands



Six outbreaks of EHV-4 respiratory infection were confirmed with single cases in each on premises in North Holland, South Holland and Zeeland. Clinical signs included pyrexia, cough, nasal discharge and colic. Positive diagnoses were confirmed by PCR on nasopharyngeal swabs.

South Africa



#EHV-4 was reported from Kwa-Zulu Natal Province (one case) after the quarter end.

UK



Two outbreaks of EHV-4 respiratory infection in non-Thoroughbreds were confirmed with single cases in each on premises in Northumberland and Northamptonshire. Clinical signs included pyrexia, inappetence, lethargy, nasal discharge and cough. Positive diagnoses were confirmed by PCR on nasopharyngeal swabs.

USA



One case of EHV-4 respiratory infection was confirmed in a vaccinated Warmblood on a premises in Michigan.

Equine Influenza (EI)

Belgium



One outbreak of EI involving three cases was confirmed on a premises in Liège. One of the animals was fully vaccinated and two had incomplete vaccination schedules. Clinical signs included pyrexia, serous nasal discharge and cough. Positive diagnoses were confirmed by PCR on nasal swabs. It was noted that only the animals with incomplete vaccination status presented with clinical signs.

Canada



One outbreak of EI involving several cases was confirmed at a racetrack in Edmonton, Alberta. Clinical signs included pyrexia, nasal discharge and cough with some animals developing mild pneumonia. Positive diagnoses were confirmed by PCR on nasopharyngeal swabs. It was noted that the most severely affected had not been vaccinated recently for EI.

Germany



Three outbreaks with single cases in each were confirmed on premises in the federal states of Lower Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein and Northrhine Westphalia. Positive diagnoses were confirmed by PCR on nasopharyngeal swabs.

Netherlands



One outbreak involving six cases was confirmed on a premises in North Holland. Clinical signs included pyrexia and nasal discharge. Positive diagnoses were confirmed by PCR on nasopharyngeal

swabs. The premises had a further 144 in-contacts some of which were also affected by strangles.

UK



Seventeen outbreaks of EI were confirmed with one outbreak with two cases and 15 outbreaks with single cases on premises in Cheshire, East Sussex, East Yorkshire, Greater London, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, North Yorkshire, North Ayrshire, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, Shropshire, West Midlands, Warwickshire and Worcestershire. Clinical signs included cough, inappetence, lethargy, lymphadenopathy, nasal discharge, ocular discharge and pyrexia. Positive diagnoses were confirmed by PCR on nasopharyngeal swabs in the majority of cases. It was noted that most of the animals were non-vaccinated non-Thoroughbreds with six recently imported from Ireland and one recently imported from Holland.

USA



Six outbreaks of EI were reported with two outbreaks with two cases and four outbreaks with single cases on premises in Ohio, Oregon and Washington. Clinical signs included cough, lethargy, pyrexia and nasal discharge.

Strangles **Belgium**



Three outbreaks of strangles were reported with single cases in each on premises in Flemish Brabant and Limburg. Clinical signs included abscessation, cough, nasal discharge and pyrexia. Positive diagnoses were confirmed by PCR on nasal or nasopharyngeal swabs. One of the cases had a co-infection of EHV-2 and EHV-5. It was noted that two of these outbreaks were reported after the quarter end.

France



Twenty outbreaks of strangles were confirmed with one outbreak with two cases and 18 outbreaks with single cases on premises including Côte d'Or, Bouches du Rhône, Eure, Haute Savoie, Ille et Vilaine, Loire, Maine et Loire, Manche, Morbihan, Oise, Orne, Rhône, Val de Marne and Yvelines. Clinical signs included cough, depression, dyspnoea, lymphadenopathy, nasal discharge and pyrexia. Positive diagnoses were confirmed by PCR on guttural pouch lavage, nasopharyngeal swabs or pus or purulent discharge.

Netherlands



Fourteen outbreaks of strangles were confirmed with one outbreak with two cases and 13 outbreaks with single cases on premises in Friesland, Gelderland, North Brabant, North Holland and South Holland. Clinical signs included pyrexia, nasal discharge, lethargy, pharyngitis, enlarged submandibular and retropharyngeal lymph nodes and swollen throat. Positive diagnoses were confirmed by PCR on nasopharyngeal swabs. It was noted that the majority of animals were unvaccinated.

Switzerland



Six outbreaks of strangles were confirmed with two outbreaks with more than one case and four outbreaks with single cases on premises in the Cantons of Graubünde, Lucerne and Zug. Clinical signs included pyrexia and respiratory tract signs. Positive diagnoses were confirmed by PCR and in one case by PCR on chondroids from guttural pouches.

USA



Twenty-seven outbreaks of strangles were confirmed with single cases in 23 outbreaks and four outbreaks with two cases in Arizona, Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, Washington, Ohio, Wisconsin and Washington. Clinical signs included abscessation, cough, dyspnoea, enlarged submandibular lymph nodes, nasal discharge, pyrexia and swollen throat.

Gastrointestinal Diseases

Country	Equine Coronavirus
Germany	#1

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Equine Coronavirus (EcoV)

Germany



#A single case of EcoV was reported on a premises on the German/Swiss border. Clinical signs included pyrexia and lethargy. Positive diagnosis was confirmed by PCR on faeces.

Neurological Diseases

Country	EEE	EEV	EHV-1	WNV
Belgium	-	-	2	-
Canada	-	-	2	1
France	-	-	1	2
Germany	-	-	1	3
Hungary	-	-	-	1
Italy	-	-	1	4
Netherlands	-	-	1	-
Portugal	-	-	-	3
Spain	-	-	-	2
South Africa	-	#1	-	-
USA	14	-	3	26

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Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE)

USA



Fourteen outbreaks of EEE were reported during the fourth quarter with single cases in 13 outbreaks and one outbreak with two cases on premises in Florida, Michigan and Wisconsin. Clinical signs included ataxia, circling, inability to rise, muscle twitching, pyrexia, recumbency and weakness.

Equine Encephalosis Virus

South Africa



#Equine Encephalosis Virus (EEV) is regarded as endemic in South Africa and cases were reported after the quarter end from North West Province (one case)

Equine Herpes Virys-1 (EHV-1) Neurological Disease

Belgium



Two outbreaks of EHV-1 neurological disease with single cases in each were reported, both on separate premises in Antwerp – one of the animals was euthanased. An update was received in January 2022 for one of the outbreaks confirming two further animals with clinical signs had tested positive and one of these had been euthanased. It was noted that further animals on the premises with no clinical signs had also tested positive by PCR on nasal swabs.

Canada



Two outbreaks of EHV-1 neurological disease with single cases in each were reported on premises in Quebec City and Montèrègie, Quebec.

France



One outbreak of EHV-1 neurological disease with two cases in a Selle Francais mare and stallion was reported on premises in Meurthe et Moselle. Clinical signs included depression and paresis. Positive diagnoses were confirmed by PCR on nasopharyngeal swabs.

Germany



One case of EHV-1 neurological disease was reported on the German/Swiss border. Clinical signs included pyrexia and neurological signs. Positive diagnosis was confirmed by PCR.

Italy



One case of EHV-1 neurological disease was reported in Toscana.

Netherlands



One case of EHV-1 neurological disease was reported on a premises in Utrecht. Clinical signs included pyrexia, leg oedema, ataxia and distended bladder. Positive diagnosis was confirmed by PCR on a nasopharyngeal swab. There are a further 11 in-contacts affected, however, only the tested case had clinical signs.

USA



Three outbreaks of EHV-1 neurological disease with single cases in each were reported on premises in Ohio, Oregon and Virginia. Clinical signs included pyrexia, ataxia, urine dribbling and recumbency. One of the affected animals has been euthanased.

West Nile Virus (WNV)

Canada



One outbreak of WNV was confirmed in an unvaccinated two-year-old filly on a premises in Ontario. Clinical signs included ataxia, hindlimb weakness, paralysis and recumbency. The animal has been euthanased.

France



Two outbreaks of WNV were confirmed with one outbreak with one case and the other outbreak with two cases on properties in Var and Corsica. Clinical signs included depression, ataxia, neurological signs, loss of sight and paresis. Positive diagnoses were confirmed by ELISA.

Germany



Three outbreaks of WNV were confirmed with single cases in each. One of the animals was euthanased and one has since died.

Hungary



One case of WNV was reported.

Italy



Four outbreaks of WNV were confirmed with one case in each on premises in Emilia Romagna, Lombardia and Piemonte.

Portugal



Three separate outbreaks of WNV with single cases in each were reported. Positive diagnoses were confirmed by ELISA. It was noted that two of the animals have since died.

Spain



Two outbreaks of WNV were confirmed. Positive diagnosis was confirmed in one case by ELISA. It was noted that one of the animals has since died.

USA



Twenty-six outbreaks of WNV were confirmed on premises in Arizona, Florida, Idaho, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Oklahoma and Tennessee. Clinical signs included ataxia, blindness, circling, colic,

inability to stand, incoordination, headshaking, lethargy, muscle tremors, recumbency and twitching.

Miscellaneous Diseases

Country	Anthrax	AHS	EHV-2 & EHV-5	EIA	EVA	Hendra	Leptospirosis	Piro	PHF
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	#0	-	-	-	-	#1	#36	-
Switzerland	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1

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Anthrax

Ukraine



One case of anthrax in a susceptible population of eight horses was confirmed on a premises in Ternopil. Positive diagnosis was confirmed by bacterial culture.

African Horse Sickness (AHS)

South Africa



#AHS is endemic in South Africa except in the AHS controlled area in the Western Cape Province. No AHS cases were reported in the fourth quarter of 2021.

Equine Herpes Virus-2 & -5 (EHV-2&-5)

Switzerland



One case of EHV-2 and -5 co-infection was confirmed on a premises in Zurich. Clinical signs included pyrexia and conjunctivitis. Positive diagnosis was confirmed by PCR.

Equine Infectious Anaemia (EIA)

Canada



Twelve outbreaks of EIA were confirmed with eight involving single cases, three with two cases and one with three cases on premises in Alberta and British Columbia.

Italy



Four outbreaks of EIA were confirmed during with singles cases in each with one case involving a mule on premises in Abruzzo and Sicily.

USA



Five outbreaks of EIA were confirmed with two in Texas, one involving one case and one involving three separate cases, one case in Oklahoma, one case in Virginia and one outbreak with four cases in Arizona.

Equine Viral Arteritis (EVA)

France



An outbreak of EVA was confirmed in a three-year-old French Saddle colt and a 19-year-old Dutch Warmblood stallion on a premises in Maine et Loire. Positive diagnoses were confirmed by PCR on semen.

Hendra Australia



A case of Hendra was confirmed in an unvaccinated seven-year-old Clydesdale on a premises in New South Wales. The animal presented with neurological signs and has since been euthanased.

Leptospirosis

France



Three outbreaks of leptospirosis were reported on premises in Côtes d'Armor, Val de Marne and Orne. Positive diagnoses were confirmed by PCR on aqueous humor in two cases and by PCR on blood in one case.

South Africa



Leptospirosis was reported from the Eastern Cape Province (1 case) after the quarter end.

Piroplasmosis

South Africa



Piroplasmosis is regarded as endemic in South Africa and cases were reported after the quarter end from 7 of the 9 provinces of South Africa with cases of *B. caballi* reported in Northern Cape (one case), Western Cape (two cases), Limpopo (one case) and case of *T. equi* reported in Free State (one case), Gauteng (twelve cases), Kwa-Zulu Natal (three cases), Mpumalanga (one case), Northern Cape (one case), Western Cape (nine cases) and Limpopo (five cases).

Potomac Horse Fever (PHF)

USA



One case of PHF was reported during the fourth quarter on a premises in Washington.

Surveillance of Contagious Equine Metritis (CEM) in Japan

Chihiro Fujisawa, Administration of Japanese council of equine health

The first outbreak of contagious equine metritis (CEM) occurred in the Hidaka-Iburi district of Hokkaido, which is a major area for Thoroughbred breeding, in Japan in 1980. Three hundred and twenty-one mares and stallions were diagnosed as positive for CEM by the isolation of *Taylorella equigenitalis* during that year. CEM eradication program started in 2001 with PCR test. All the registered Thoroughbred stallions and mares including teasers and those not for breeding were investigated by the PCR test prior to the breeding season every year. The results of the program were summarized in Table 1. The positive stallions and mares in the program were treated and tested until three consecutive negative PCR-results obtained, or euthanased if it was impossible to overcome the carrier status of the treatment. After scientific evaluation of the epidemiological data by the experts in 2011, the Liaison Council for Prevention and Control of Equine Infectious Diseases in Japan concluded that CEM had been eradicated from Japan by 2010.

Table 1. Results of the eradication program for CEM with PCR test in Japan.

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Registered stallions	411	412	389	351	331	305	281	282	311	269
Registered mares	12411	12276	11499	11130	10670	10297	10253	10263	9872	10765
PCR-tested horses	12356	12762	12124	12152	11769	12650	12738	12261	12305	11796
Positive stallions	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Positive mares	10	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

Some of the stallions and mares had multiple PCR testing each year: Two in 2001, one in 2002, 2004, and 2005 PCR-positive mares were culled and the other mares and the stallions were treated. Numbers of registered stallions and mares are total true head counts of Thoroughbreds registered for breeding for racing in Japan.

Since 2011, the extraction surveillance has been implemented. While all the stallions had to be tested with negative results by PCR test at least once before breeding seasons and most of them also were tested again after breeding seasons, all the mares were at least once tested before the first mating of life and each time they presented clinical signs of endometritis. No positive cases have been found until 2020 (Table 2). Japanese breeding and racing authorities will continue to carry out this surveillance together and report to ICC.

Table 2. Results of the extraction CEM surveillance by PCR test.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Registered stallions	253	240	263	230	223	232	248	236	241	267
PCR-tested stallions	425	479	459	465	509	467	475	465	449	480
Tested mares Before first mating of life	906	1024	1170	1067	1072	1133	1204	1196	1292	1258
Presenting endometritis	23	1	277	328	287	303	285	267	256	318
Positive stallions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Positive mares	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Active surveillance of Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) among racehorses in Japan

Chihiro Fujisawa, DVM. Administrator of Japanese Counsel of Equine Health

Since Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, or JMAFF, concluded that Japan eradicated equine infectious anemia (EIA) in 2017, the Japanese horseracing industry consisting of Japan Racing Association, or JRA, and the racecourses held by local governments have been implementing the voluntary sampling surveillance for EIA since 2020. In 2021, we randomly extracted 60 horses from the racehorses kept in each training center or racecourse with population size ranging from approx. 300 to 2000 horses and tested by agar gel immunodiffusion, or AGID, test with 95% confidence level (Cannon and Roe, 1982. Livestock disease surveys, a field manual for veterinarians) on the serum samples taken in fall 2021.

Table 1 shows the results of the surveillance. No EIA positive horses were detected, suggesting that the disease prevalence of EIA in Japanese racehorse population is less than 5% with 95% confidence level.

Table 1 shows the results of EIA surveillance with AGID test in 2021.

Training center (TC) /Racecourse (RC)	JRA/municipal government	Sampling size	Positive horses
Miho TC	JRA	60	0
Ritto TC	JRA	60	0
Obihiro RC	Hokkaido	60	0
Monbetsu RC	Hokkaido	60	0
Morioka RC	Iwate	60	0
Mizusawa RC	Iwate	60	0
Oi RC	Tokyo	60	0
Urawa RC	Saitama	60	0
Funabashi RC	Chiba	60	0
Kawasaki RC	Kanagawa	60	0
Kanazawa RC	Ishikawa	60	0
Kasamatsu RC	Gifu	60	0
Nagoya RC	Aichi	60	0
Sonoda RC	Hyogo	60	0
Kochi RC	Kochi	60	0

Serological surveys from Animal & Plant Quarantine Agency, Republic of Korea

A serological survey was performed for African Horse Sickness (AHS), Vesicular Stomatitis(VS), Equine Infectious Anemia(EIA), Equine Viral Arteritis(EVA), Japanese Encephalitis(JE), West Nile Fever(WNF) and Equine Influenza(EI) to investigate the serological evidence for the possible presence of the diseases listed above in horses raised in South Korea.

Serum samples of **1,312** horses including Thoroughbred stallions, broodmares, racehorses, ponies, riding horses, etc were collected. Sample collections were performed by the Korea Racing Authority (**KRA**) and the tests was conducted by the Animal & Plant Quarantine Agency (**APQA**) of South Korea.

African Horse Sickness (AHS)

All samples tested negative with commercially available ELISA test kits.

All *Culicoides* spp. collected from five locations of KRA tested negative for antigen.

Vesicular Stomatitis (VS)

All samples tested negative with commercially available ELISA test kits and VN test.

Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA)

All samples tested negative with commercially available ELISA test kits and AGID test.

West Nile Fever (WNF)

All samples tested negative with commercially available IgM Antibody Capture ELISA test kits and VN test.

Equine Viral Arteritis (EVA)

Two of 1,312 samples tested positive(0.15%) for Antibody detection with commercially available ELISA(VMRD; USA) and VN test (due to vaccination). All seropositive horses were imported stallions with a history of vaccination and no clinical signs, which explained the seropositive results.

Japanese Encephalitis (JE)

Viral neutralization tests were performed and 1,182 samples of 1,312 (90.1%) tested positive for antibody. All seropositive results were due to vaccination.

Equine Influenza (EI)

Haemagglutination Inhibition tests were performed and 1,285 samples of 1,312(97.9%) tested positive for antibody. All seropositive results were due to vaccination.

A serological survey for Piroplasmosis in 2021

A serological survey for Piroplasmosis was conducted from the total 321 serum samples of various Thoroughbred stallions, broodmares, racehorses, ponies, riding horses, etc. stabled in KRA racetracks and both KRA and private farms in the first and second half of year. The test was performed by Korea Racing Authority (KRA) of Republic of Korea.

Piroplasmosis (*B. Caballi*, *T. equi*)

A commercially available cELISA(Antibody test kit; VMRD USA; OIE authorized method) was performed and all samples of 321 tested negative(0%) for *B. Caballi* and *T. equi*.

A serological survey for Surra in 2021

A serological survey for Surra was conducted from the total 321 serum samples of various Thoroughbred stallions, broodmares, racehorses, ponies, riding horses, etc. stabled in KRA racetracks and farms. The test was performed by Korea Racing Authority (KRA) of Republic of Korea.

Surra (*T. evansi*)

All samples tested negative(0%) with commercially available CATT/*T.evansi* kit (AT&-PU, Belgium).

2021 PCR survey for Contagious Equine Metritis(CEM)

KRA conducted the examination for CEM in 2,193 samples from Thoroughbred stallions and broodmares registered in the Korean studbook (<http://studbook.kra.co.kr>).

Contagious Equine Metritis

One sample out of 2,193 tested positive (0.05%) by qPCR on venereal swabs, which compared with 1 of 2,232 testing positive in 2020. The positive horse has not been in service and is under movement restrictions. The positive horse has undergone treatment and will be tested by APQA until three negative results are obtained.

**Surveillance Survey reported by the OIE on 13 January 2022
Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) - Uruguay**

Within the framework of serological surveillance activities aimed at detecting the presence or absence of *Trypanosoma evansi* in the equine species, positive equines without clinical symptoms were detected. Surveillance covered departments in the North and West coast of the country with five outbreaks of Surra located in the departments of Artigas (4) and Rivera (1), Uruguay. There were five outbreaks in total with 612 animals tested and 11 cases confirmed. The epidemiological survey conducted in the establishments determined that they had no history of symptomatology compatible with the disease. The clinical inspection carried out by the official service in each establishment did not detect any symptoms compatible with surra either. The samples were processed in the official laboratory using the card agglutination technique of the Institute of tropical medicine, Antwerp (Belgium), OIE Reference Center for surra. As a primary measure, the movement of animals from these farms was restricted. As a next measure, surveillance will be established in the positive farms, where animals will be re-sampled for additional tests. Sampling continues as part of the surveillance program.

