

PRCA Members:

Since the last situation report (8/6/2020), there have been 17 new VSV-affected premises identified (7 confirmed positive, 10 suspect) in 3 states. Updates are as follows:

Kansas (3 new confirmed positive, 2 new suspect premises)

- Harvey County (New Infected County) – 1 confirmed positive equine premises
- Johnson County (New Infected County) – 1 confirmed positive equine premises
- Labette County – 1 new suspect equine premises
- Montgomery County – 1 new suspect equine premises
- Sedgwick County – 1 new confirmed positive equine premises
- Since the last situation report, 11 previously VSV-infected or suspect premises have been released from quarantine in Cowley, Labette, Miami, Neosho, and Riley Counties.

Missouri (3 new confirmed positive, 6 new suspect premises)

- Camden County (New Infected County) – 1 confirmed positive equine premises
- Douglas County (New Infected County) – 1 confirmed positive equine premises
- Jasper County – 1 new suspect equine premises
- Lawrence County – 1 new suspect equine premises
- McDonald County – 1 new confirmed positive, 1 new suspect equine premises
- Newton County – 3 new suspect equine premises
- Since the last situation report, 14 previously VSV-infected or suspect premises have been released from quarantine in Cedar, Jasper, Newton, Ozark, and St. Clair Counties.

Oklahoma (1 new confirmed positive, 2 new suspect premises)

- Cherokee County – 1 new confirmed positive equine premises
- Craig County – 1 new suspect equine premises
- Rogers County – 1 new suspect equine premises
- Since the last situation report, 3 previously VSV-infected premises or suspect premises have been released from quarantine in Adair and Rogers Counties.

The VS virus typically causes oral blisters and sores that can be painful causing difficulty in eating and drinking. Some of the early signs are: Heavy salivation; reluctance to eat and drink; lameness; weight loss.

The virus can cause your horse or livestock to be quarantined for at least 14 days. There are no USDA approved vaccines for VSV. Investigation indicate that the VSV-infected insect vectors is the likely source of infection.

We want to remind you to employ additional biosecurity measures to reduce the further spread of the virus. We recommend the following in minimizing contact and spreading of the virus:

- Strict fly control is an important factor to inhibit the transmission of the disease.
- Clean trailers regularly and avoid transferring feed equipment, cleaning tools or health care equipment from others.
- Keep your livestock and horses away from standing water areas as insects tend to populate these areas.

Please be aware as you travel across state lines as import requirements may change without notice. State Veterinary Boards, Fairs, and Rodeos may require Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVIs or health certificates) be issued within 2-5 days prior to a rodeo.

- Please contact the respective State Veterinarian Offices for state of destination when moving horses and livestock across state lines to ensure all import requirements are met.
- [Click here for the list of State Veterinary Boards.](#)

About Vesicular Stomatitis: Vesicular stomatitis is a viral disease that primarily affects horses and cattle, and occasionally swine, sheep, goats, llamas, and alpacas. The transmission process of VSV is not completely understood, but includes insects such as black flies, sand flies and biting midges. Humans may become infected when handling affected animals, but this is rare. To avoid human exposure, individuals should use personal protective measures when handling affected animals.

If you have any questions, please contact either one of us directly via:
email (abartkowski@prorodeo.com) or by phone at 719-528-4729
email (sdorenkamp@prorodeo.com) or by phone at 719-528-4782.

Best regards,

Anthony Bartkowski
Director, Athlete Development and Welfare

Scott Dorenkamp
Livestock Program & Government Relations Manager