



**Lecture title: Equine Infectious Anemia**

**Lecturer Affiliation: University of Mosul / College of Veterinary Medicine /  
Department of Pathology and Poultry Diseases/  
Assistant lecturer Atheer Nabeel Taha**

**Equine Infectious Anemia**

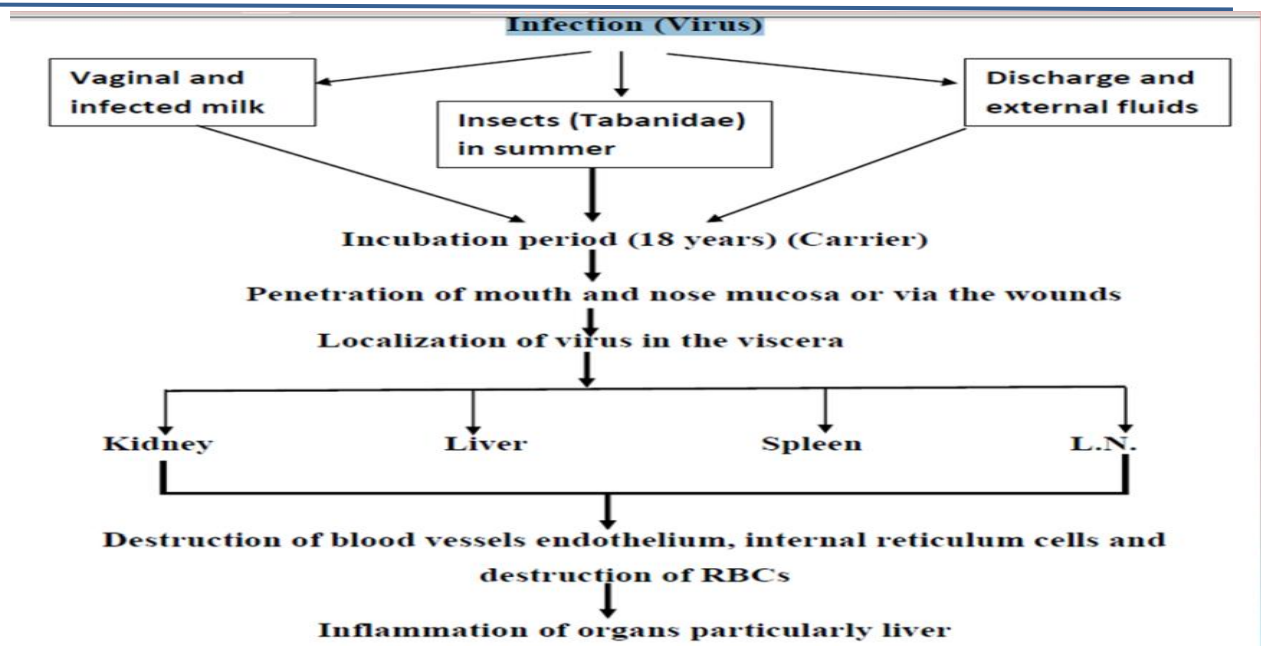
**Synonyms:**

- Swamp Fever
- Mountain Fever
- Slow Fever
- Equine Malarial Fever
- Coggins Disease
- is a noncontagious, infectious disease of horses and other Equidae.
- It is caused by Lentivirus genus, family Retroviridae.
- The most frequently encountered form of the disease is the unapparent, chronically infected carrier.

**Transmission- Primary**

- ☐ Mechanical transmission
  - Mouthparts of biting insects
  - Needles
  - Surgical instruments
- ☐ In utero
- ☐ Aerosol
- ☐ Via milk
- ☐ Venereal





### Species Affected

- ❖ All members of Equidae affected.
- ❖ Clinical disease occurs in horses and ponies.
- ❖ Donkeys may be asymptomatic.



### Post Mortem Lesions

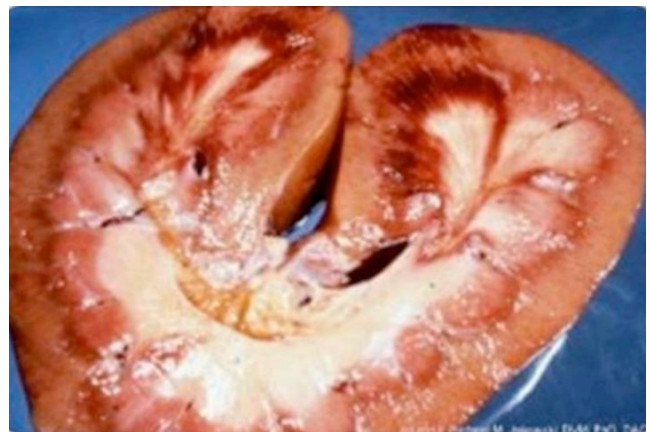
- Enlarged spleen, liver, lymph nodes.
- Pale mucous membranes.
- Emaciation.
- Edema.
- Petechiae.



Pale cardiac muscle, focal  
white area of myocardial  
degeneration



Kidney Infarction



Enlarged grey red liver  
and hemorrhage under  
capsule





Replacement of bone marrow fat with dark red haemopoietic tissue



Hypertrophy of spleen due to infection with equine infectious anemia



### Differential Diagnosis

- Equine viral arteritis
- Leptospirosis
- Babesiosis
- Autoimmune hemolytic anemia
- Other causes of fever/edema/anemia