

# Vesicular Stomatitis Virus

## Guidelines for Shows and Fairs

The Kansas Division of Animal Health recommends that livestock event organizers consider extra precautionary measures to minimize the risk of transmission of vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV).

## ENTRY CONTROL MEASURES

### Arrival exam of all incoming livestock:

KDA recommends examination of all incoming susceptible species of livestock — cattle, horses, swine, sheep, goats, llamas and alpacas — by a qualified, licensed and accredited veterinarian. If any livestock are suspected of having VSV, the animals should not be permitted to enter the event and must be reported to the KDA Division of Animal Health: 785-564-6601.

### Timed certificates of veterinary inspection (CVIs):

CVIs are not required for in-state animals. Event organizers may choose to require a CVI, issued within 48 hours of gate entry, as a precautionary measure to ensure livestock arrive at the event free of clinical signs of VSV.

### Out-of-state participants:

All out-of-state animals must have a CVI to attend the event. Participants are encouraged to check with their state animal health officials prior to leaving to determine requirements for their livestock to return home following the event.

### VSV statement on CVI:

All CVIs presented at the event should have the following statement: *“I have examined the animal(s) represented on this certificate of veterinary inspection and have found no clinical signs of vesicular stomatitis and they have not originated from a premises under quarantine for vesicular stomatitis.”*

## PREMISES CONTROL MEASURES

- Strict biosecurity practices should be implemented.
- Avoid common watering sources.
- Discourage use of shared equipment and tack between participants.
- Event organizers should consider single-day shows.
- When necessary, implement stalling procedures to minimize contact and allow for proper cleaning and disinfecting.
- Insect control and abatement are very important in controlling the spread of VSV. Fly wipes, sprays, foggers and other repellents for use on animals and premises should be applied as directed by label instructions. Manure management, elimination of fly breeding areas, and appropriate insecticide use for premises are important prevention techniques.
- Event organizers should conduct regular observation of all susceptible livestock for clinical signs of VSV during the event. Often, excessive salivation is the first sign of the disease. VSV lesions can form on the dental pad, tongue, lips, nostrils, ears, sheath, prepuce, coronary band and ventral abdomen.
- Suspect VSV cases should be isolated and reported to the KDA Division of Animal Health: 785-564-6601.