

The SENASICA detects the Eastern Equine Encephalitis in Tamaulipas

Virus-carrying mosquitoes bite and infect the horses



The population is advised to take measures to control mosquitoes both in indoors and outdoors and use insect repellents.

The SENASICA confirmed the isolation of the Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE) virus in a community of Aldama, Tamaulipas. To control the disease, the agency of the Secretariat of Agriculture is already carrying out the necessary procedures abroad to obtain the vaccine for the horses located in the infected area, since the biological is not produced in Mexico.

The EEE is a disease endemic to the United States, mainly present in the states of Massachusetts, Michigan, Florida, Georgia, New York, and North Carolina. The transmission of the virus commonly takes place around the sweet water hardwood swamps in the Atlantic Coast, Gulf of Mexico, and Great Lakes states.

Songbirds are reservoirs of the disease, which is transmitted to horses through a vector, i.e., they get infected through mosquito bites. Therefore, horses are not transmitters themselves and establishing quarantine areas is unnecessary.

To reduce the risk of infection with the EEE virus, the population is advised to take measures to control mosquitoes both in indoors and outdoors and use insect repellents.

See more information at: [The SENASICA detects the Eastern Equine Encephalitis in Aldama, Tamaulipas.](#)