# 2025 Equine Infectious Anemia Cases in the United States

January 1 – December 31, 2025

September 2026

This document summarizes equine infectious anemia (EIA) cases and testing reported in the United States during 2025. Following current guidance,[1] approximately 400 EIA testing-approved laboratories sent monthly summary testing data directly to Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Veterinary Services (VS). The National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL) confirmed all positive cases and the VS Equine Health Team compiled all case information in collaboration with State Animal Health Officials.

APHIS reports of EIA testing are summarized on a calendar-year basis. During 2025, a total of 1,345,453 EIA tests were conducted, resulting in detection of 100 positive horses on 66 premises in 17 States (**Table 1**). These results compared to 1,292,655 tests and 147 positives on 63 premises in 12 States in 2024.

**Table 1.** Test results reported for equine infectious anemia in the United States in 2025.

| State or Territory | Positive Horses | Positive Premises |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 2 | 1 |
| Arizona | 1 | 1 |
| California | 6 | 5 |
| Colorado | 5 | 3 |
| Georgia | 2 | 2 |
| Kansas | 5 | 1 |
| Louisiana | 3 | 3 |
| Mississippi | 6 | 1 |
| Montana | 1 | 1 |
| Nebraska | 1 | 1 |
| New Mexico | 2 | 2 |
| North Carolina | 7 | 5 |
| North Dakota | 1 | 1 |
| Oklahoma | 4 | 3 |
| Texas | 52 | 34 |
| Virginia | 1 | 1 |
| Washington | 1 | 1 |
| **U.S. Totals** | **100** | **66** |

[1] U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. (2023). *VS Guidance 15201.1 Approval of Laboratories to Conduct Tests for EIA.* https://www.aphis.usda.gov/sites/default/files/vsg-approval-of-labs.pdf

**Figure 1** and **Figure 2** depict reported numbers of horses testing positive for EIA in 2025 by State and county, and premises by State, respectively.

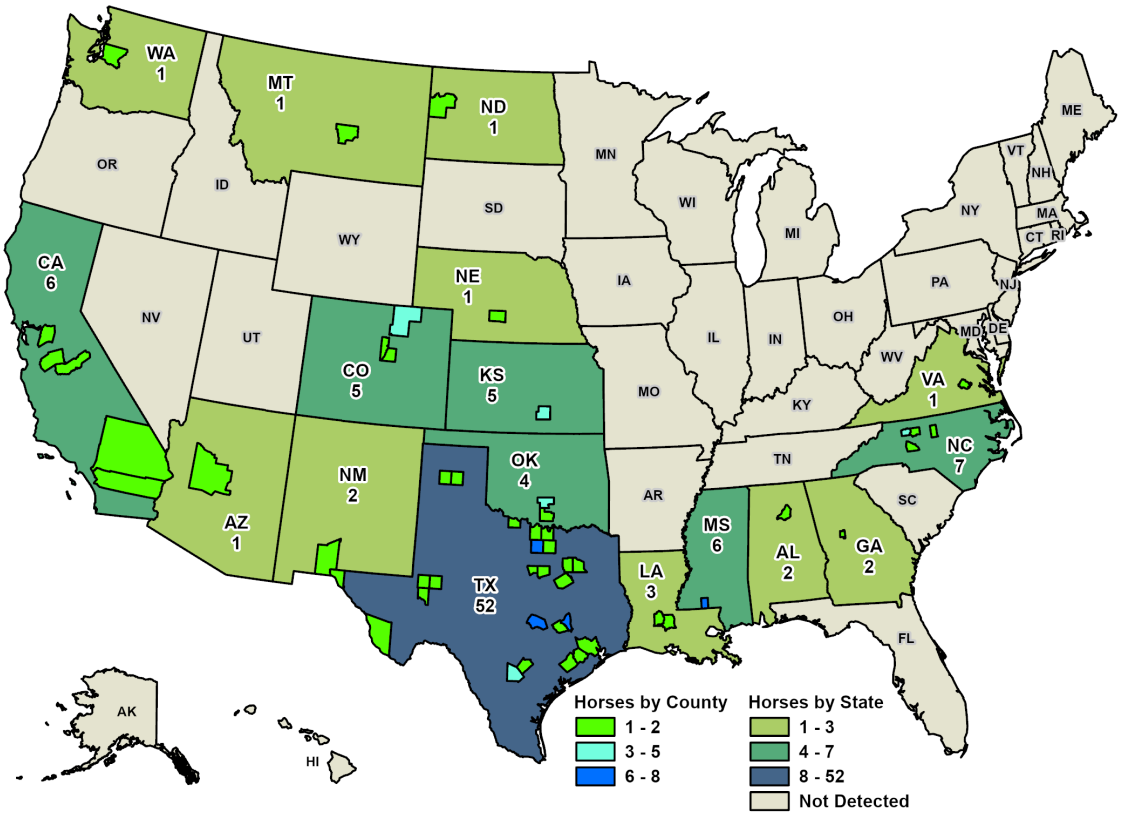



**Figure 1.** Reported numbers of horses testing positive for EIA by State and county in 2025.

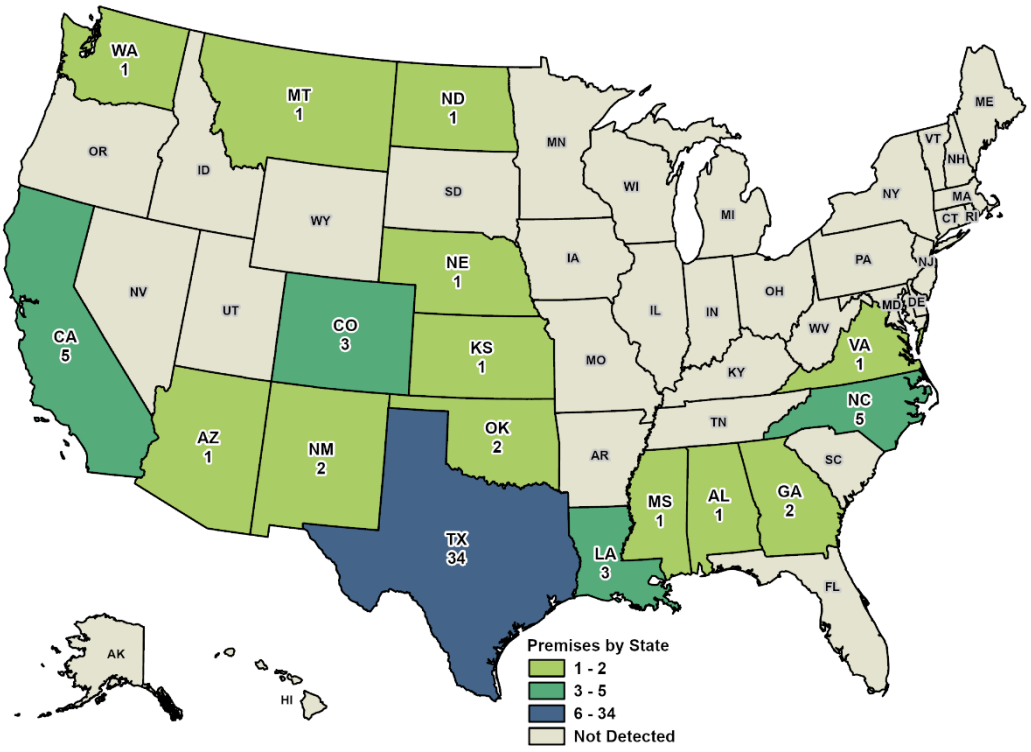



**Figure 2.** Reported numbers of premises testing positive for EIA by State in 2025.

Although the current prevalence of EIA in the U.S. equine population remains very low with an estimated national prevalence at around 0.004 percent, the epidemiology of EIA-positive cases has shifted in recent years. Prior to 2017, most EIA cases occurred from natural transmission by biting fly vectors in untested and undertested populations. Currently, iatrogenic transmission—caused by humans through the use of blood-contaminated medical equipment between horses—is the most frequently identified mode of disease transmission. **Figure 3** summarizes EIA testing from 2006 through 2025. Historical data and additional information on EIA are available online at https://www.aphis.usda.gov/livestock-poultry-disease/equine/infectious-anemia.

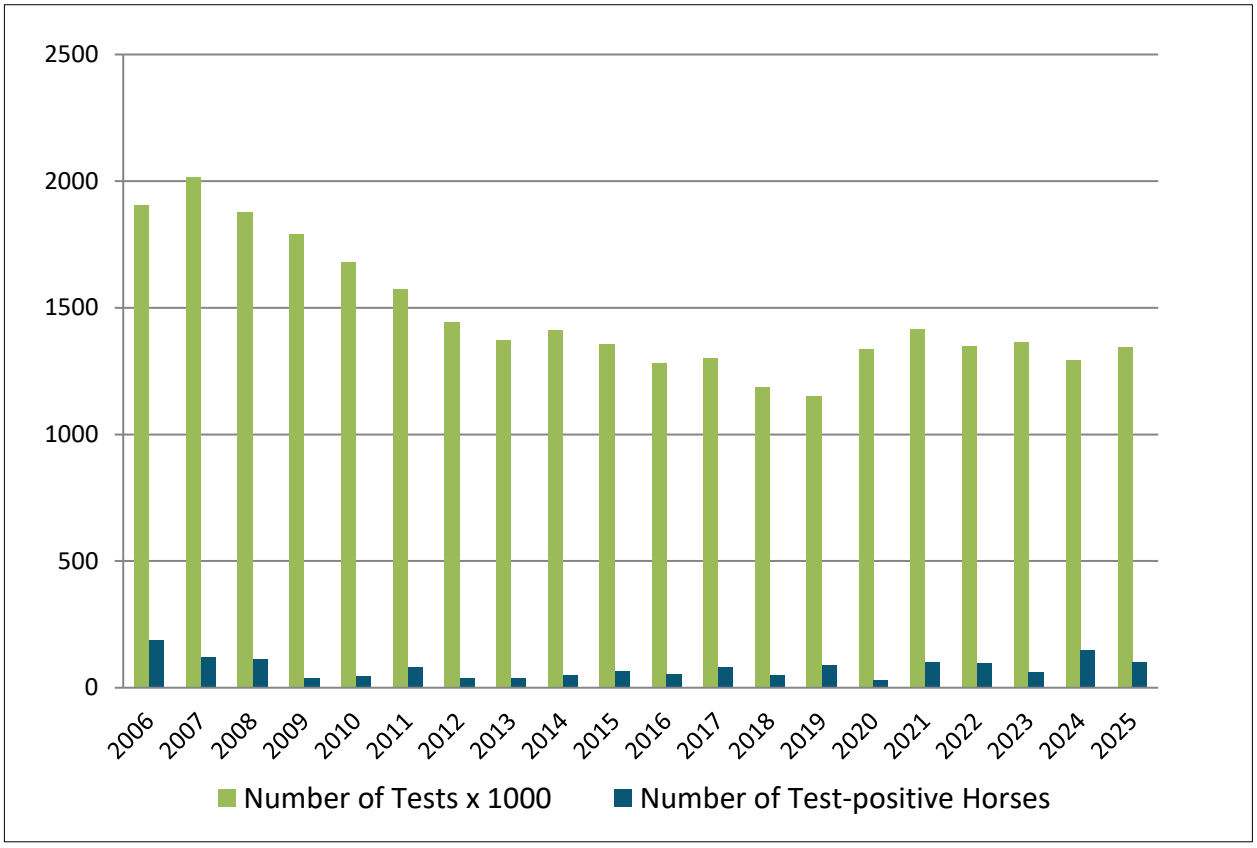



**Figure 3.** Reported numbers of EIA tests and positive cases in the United States, 2006–2025.

In 2025, there were 57 confirmed cases of EIA in either current or former Quarter Horse racehorses and 3 cases in Thoroughbred racehorses, where iatrogenic transmission was the method of disease spread. Ten of these cases were co-infected with *Theileria equi*, a causative agent of equine piroplasmosis, which was also transmitted by iatrogenic means—in this equine population, iatrogenic transmission occurs through unhygienic practices by horse trainers and owners, including re-use of needles, syringes, and IV sets; administration of blood transfusions from untested donor horses; use of illegal blood products from other countries; and infectious blood contamination of multi-dose drug vials.

Some of the iatrogenic transmission cases in the Quarter Horse racehorse population are found in horses participating in unsanctioned racing; however, there are also recognized crossover cases between unsanctioned and sanctioned racing in some parts of the United States. Horses in sanctioned Quarter Horse racing with no obvious connection to unsanctioned events have also been identified. EIA-positive cases in this emerging high-risk population are frequently found in clusters, indicating repeated unhygienic practices that cause disease to spread to multiple horses. These cases are preventable with good hygienic practices and basic

biosecurity measures. Increased education and outreach to trainers and owners of Quarter Horse racehorses are necessary to mitigate the continued spread of EIA.

Of the remaining 40 positive EIA cases identified in the United States during 2025, 19 horses were infected due to an outbreak caused by iatrogenic transmission associated with a single veterinary clinic in Texas, 10 horses were suspected or confirmed to have been illegally moved into the United States from Mexico where the disease is endemic, 5 horses were infected from an unknown/undetermined source, 4 originated from untested/undertested herds where natural transmission was likely occurring over a long period, 1 foal born to a positive mare was likely infected *in utero*, and 1 horse was infected via natural transmission following contact with a case associated with iatrogenic transmission at the aforementioned veterinary clinic. One of the horses moved illegally from Mexico was also found to be co-infected with *Theileria equi*. **Figure 4** captures the number of EIA tests performed in 2025 by month. April, March, and May were the busiest months for EIA testing in 2025, respectively.

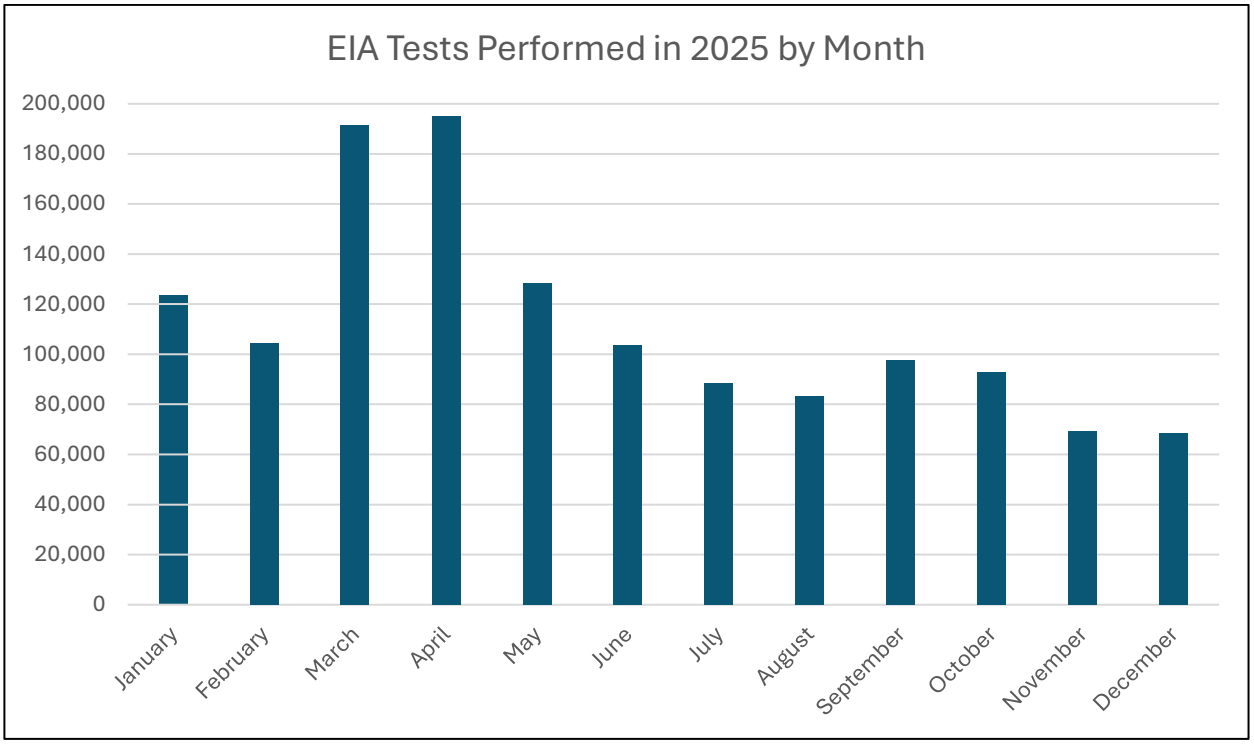



**Figure 4.** Reported numbers of EIA tests performed in the United States in 2025 by month.

Two EIA test types are authorized for use by approved laboratories in the United States: agar gel immunodiffusion (AGID) tests, commonly called Coggins tests; and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) tests. **Figure 5** illustrates the number of AGID tests performed throughout the United States in 2025, compared to the number of ELISA tests performed. Both test assays were used in 2025 with similar frequency.

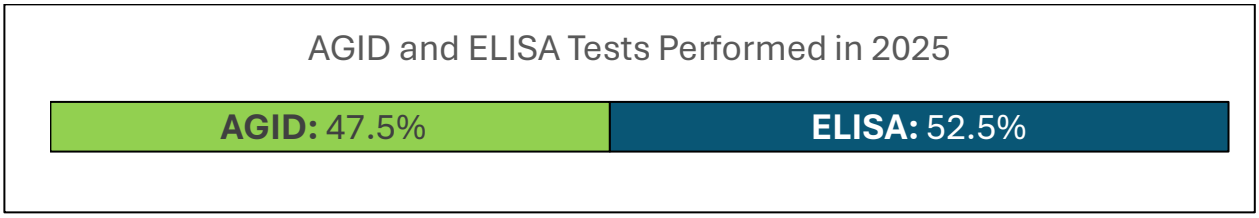



**Figure 5.** Percentages of authorized EIA test types performed in the United States in 2025.

**Figure 6** shows the number and type of EIA assays used to test resident horses in each State. Twenty-six States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands reported fewer than 20,000 EIA tests performed on their horse populations in 2025. Twenty-one States reported between 20,000 and 60,000 EIA tests performed on their horse populations in 2025. Three States—Florida, Kentucky, and Texas—reported over 60,000 EIA tests performed on their horse populations in 2025. Horse populations in 26 States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands were tested more frequently using an ELISA assay than the AGID assay. In comparison, horse populations in 24 States and the District of Columbia were tested more frequently using the AGID assay than an ELISA assay.

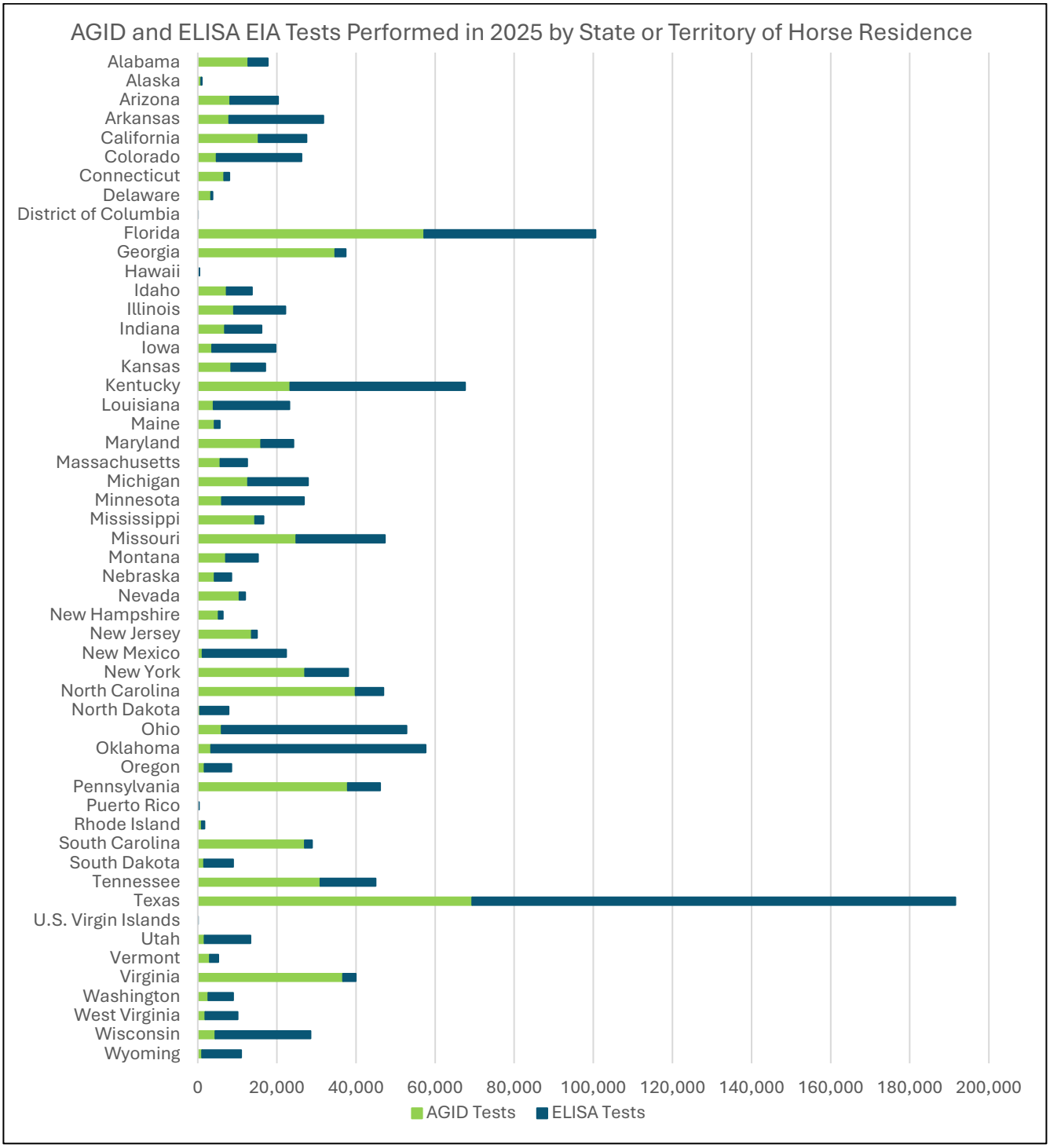



**Figure 6.** Reported numbers of AGID and ELISA EIA tests performed by State or territory of horse residence in 2025.