

Figure 1 Mortality, morbidity and clinical signs by species

Species	Pigs	Horses
Clinical signs	<p>Adult pigs generally show no overt signs of infection.</p> <p>Under experimental conditions, pigs can become pyrexia (40–41 °C) after 24 hours of infection, lasting up to 5 days, with inappetence and depression.</p> <p>Piglets may show central nervous signs indicative of encephalitis, such as hind limb tremor</p> <p>Infected boars may have oedematous, congested testicles, lowered motile sperm counts and abnormal spermatozoa.</p>	<p>Subclinical infection is most common.</p> <p>Neurological sequelae can occur in surviving horses, and has manifested as incoordination, paraplegia, ataxia and incontinence.</p> <p>Transient, lethargic or hyperexcitable type syndrome.</p> <p>There are three clinical presentations in horses. These are:</p> <p>Transient type – pyrexia of up to 40 °C for 2-4 days, with anorexia, sluggish movement, congested or jaundice mucous membranes, and rapid and an uneventful recovery.</p> <p>Lethargic type – fluctuating pyrexia up to 41 °C, with lethargy, anorexia, stupor, grinding of teeth and chewing motions, difficulty in swallowing, jaundice, petechial haemorrhages in mucous membranes, incoordination, staggering and falling, transient neck rigidity, radial paralysis, impaired vision and recovery within 1 week.</p> <p>Hyperexcitable type – marked pyrexia (&gt;41°C), with aimless wandering, violent and demented behaviour, blindness, profuse sweating, muscle trembling, bruxism, collapse, coma and death.</p>
Mortality rates	<p>Mortality in litters of pigs can reach 100 per cent but is rare in adult pigs.</p>	<p>Estimated at 5–15 per cent in endemic areas and 30–40 per cent in seasonal epidemics. JE in livestock has not been accurately quantified.</p>

Morbidity rates	Reproductive losses in pig herds can be up to 50–70 per cent during epidemics.	Low (<1 per cent) and up to 1.4 per cent during epidemics.
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