



For Immediate Release  
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## Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease in Texas

### Situational Update #2

AUSTIN, TX – Since April 22, 2020, the Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC) has received two new confirmations of rabbit hemorrhagic disease virus 2 (RHDV2) in domestic rabbits on one Hamilton County premises and one Lampasas County premises. In Texas, RHDV2 has been confirmed in domestic rabbits in the following counties: El Paso, Hamilton, Hockley and Lampasas.

The new cases were confirmed after the rabbit owners observed high mortality rates in their facilities and contacted their private veterinarians.

"The Commission would like to urge all rabbit owners and breeders to protect their rabbits from diseases like RHDV2 by increasing biosecurity on their farms and in their homes," said Dr. Andy Schwartz, State Veterinarian and TAHC Executive Director.

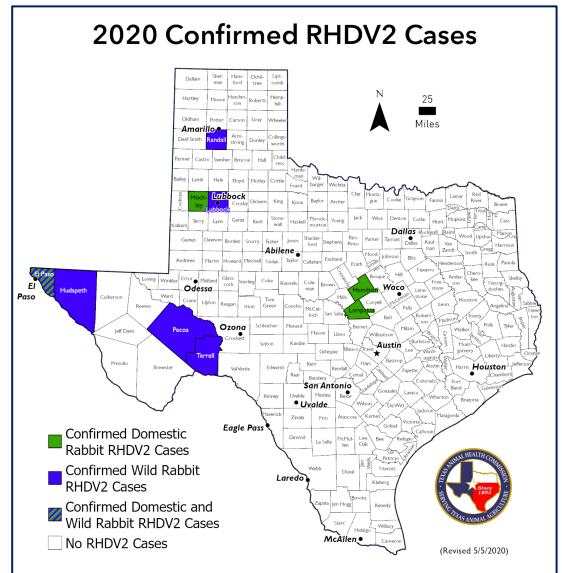
The TAHC is currently coordinating with private veterinarians and assisting them as they acquire the vaccine from overseas, and coordinate future distribution in Texas.

"As Texas veterinarians secure the vaccination, please continue diligently practicing cleanliness, isolating your rabbits and monitoring your rabbits' health closely," said Dr. Schwartz.

The Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) has confirmed RHDV2 in the wild rabbit population of El Paso, Hudspeth, Lubbock, Pecos, Randall, and Terrell counties. To learn more about RHDV2 in wild rabbits, visit the [TPWD website](#).

RHDV2 is a fatal, viral disease that affects both domestic and wild rabbits, including hares, jackrabbits and cottontails. It does not affect humans, or other animal species.

This highly contagious foreign animal disease spreads between rabbits through contact with infected rabbits or carcasses, their meat or fur, or contact with contaminated food, water, or materials. RHDV2 can persist in the environment for a very long time. These factors make disease control efforts extremely challenging once it is in the wild rabbit populations.



2020 Texas RHDV2 Summary		
Texas County	Domestic Rabbit Premises Confirmed Positive	Wild Rabbits Confirmed Positive
El Paso	2	1
Hamilton	1	0
Hockley	1	0
Hudspeth	0	1
Lampasas	1	0
Lubbock	0	1
Pecos	0	1
Randall	0	1
Terrell	0	1



## Protecting Your Rabbits with Biosecurity

The following procedures can reduce the chance of RHDV2 and other contagious diseases from affecting domestic rabbits. For a printable version, [click here](#).

- House rabbits indoors if possible.
- Do not allow pet, feral, or wild rabbits to come in contact with your rabbits or gain entry to the facility or home.
- Always wash your hands with warm, soapy water between pens and before and after entering your rabbit area.
- Keep a closed rabbitry. Do not introduce new rabbits from unknown or untrusted sources.
- If you bring new rabbits into your facility or home, keep them separated from your existing rabbits. Use separate equipment for newly acquired or sick rabbits to avoid spreading disease.
- Control flies, rats, cats, dogs, birds, etc. that can physically move the virus around on their feet or body.
- Do not collect outdoor forage and browse to feed rabbits since it may be contaminated.
- Remove brush, grass, weeds, trash, and debris from the rabbitry to reduce rodents.
- Protect feed from contamination by flies, birds, rodents, etc.
- Remove and properly dispose (i.e. bury or incinerate) of dead rabbits promptly.
- When moving rabbits or restocking pens disinfect all equipment and cages with 10% bleach mixed with water or other approved products. Properly dispose of bedding. Items made of wood are difficult to disinfect and best discarded.
- Breeders should review their biosecurity plans for gaps and all rabbit owners should establish a working relationship with a veterinarian to review biosecurity practices for identification and closure of possible gaps.

Rabbit owners who have questions about RHDV2 or observe sudden death in their rabbits should contact their private veterinarian. Private veterinarians are requested to contact the USDA-APHIS or the TAHC to report any suspected cases at 1-800-550-8242. Report all unusual mass morbidity (sickness) or mortality (deaths) events to the TAHC.

"TPWD will be monitoring wild rabbit populations to determine the extent of the disease," said Dr. Bob Dittmar, TPWD wildlife veterinarian. "We continue to receive reports of dead rabbits in the Tran Pecos and Panhandle regions of the state." If people notice sick or dead wild rabbits, they should contact their [local TPWD wildlife biologist](#).

Visit [https://www.tahc.texas.gov/animal\\_health/rabbits/](https://www.tahc.texas.gov/animal_health/rabbits/) for more information and resources on rabbit hemorrhagic disease. The TAHC will send weekly RHDV2 updates as long as confirmations are received. To receive updates, subscribe to the rabbit email distribution list [here](#).

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## TEXAS ANIMAL HEALTH COMMISSION

Serving Texas Animal Agriculture Since 1893

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*The Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC) was established in 1893 as the Livestock Sanitary Commission and charged with protecting the state's domestic animals "from all contagious or infectious diseases of a malignant character." TAHC remains true to this charge while evolving with the times to protect the health and marketability of all Texas livestock and poultry. Learn more about the TAHC by visiting [www.tahc.texas.gov](http://www.tahc.texas.gov).*