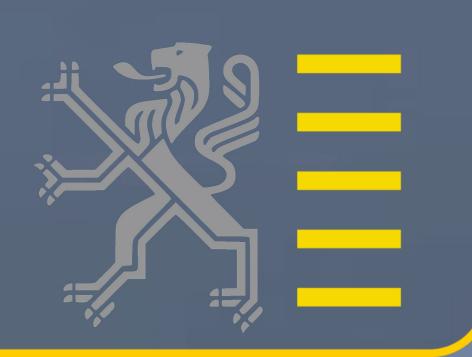
Patterns and Prevalence of Marine Fish Diseases and Parasites



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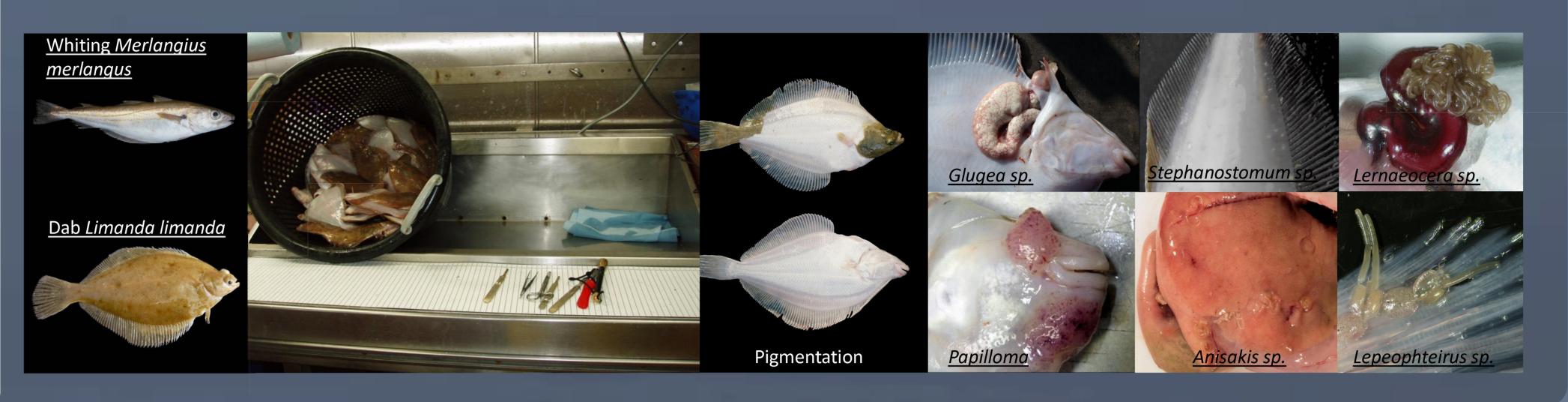
Institute for Agricultural and Fisheries Research (ILVO) - Animal Sciences Unit - Fisheries Ankerstraat 1, B-8400 Oostende Pictures: Hans Hillewaert



Fish Disease Assessment

- Biological Effect Technique
- Multifactorial Aetiology
- Host species: Whiting & Dab
- Area: Belgian Part of the North Sea
- Period: 1996-2011
- ICES guidelines (ICES TIMES N°19)

The assessment of fish diseases and numerous parasites focused on external and internal diseases (body, skin, gills and fins) on wild marine fish. The liver, spleen and intestines were excised and inspected for the occurrence of macroscopic nodules and other diseases.



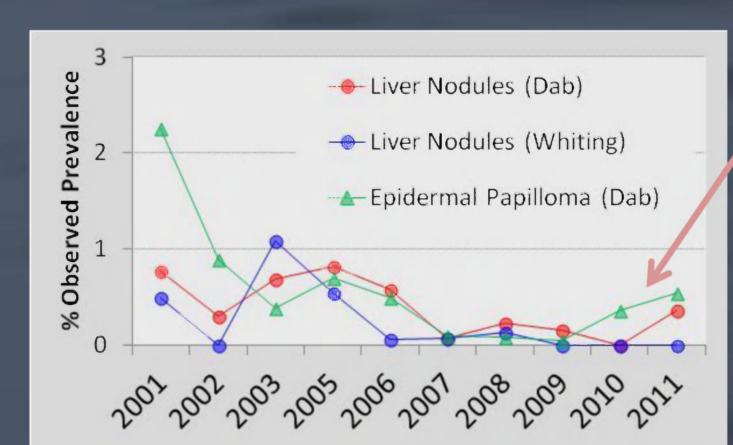
Background levels

Background levels or environmental assessment criteria for fish diseases are difficult to define due to the natural variation in disease prevalence on a temporal and regional scale.

Is it possible to use long-term prevalence data and model predictions as an assessment guideline or background level?

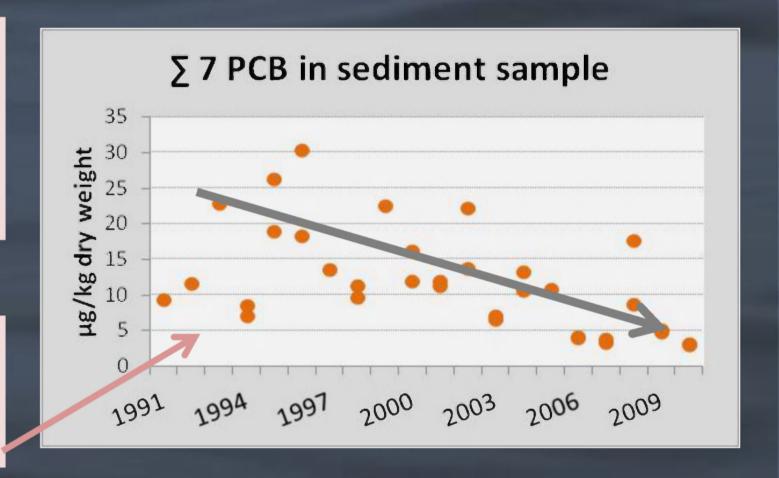
Non-parasitic infections:

- More severe diseases: liver nodules, tumors, epidermal papilloma
- Low prevalence, decrease since 2001
- Possible correlation: environmental contamination



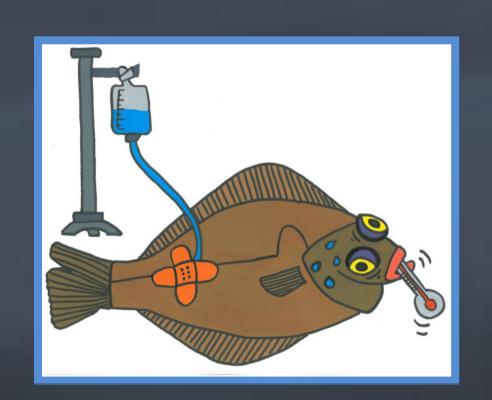
Decreasing Prevalence Pattern

Downward Trend

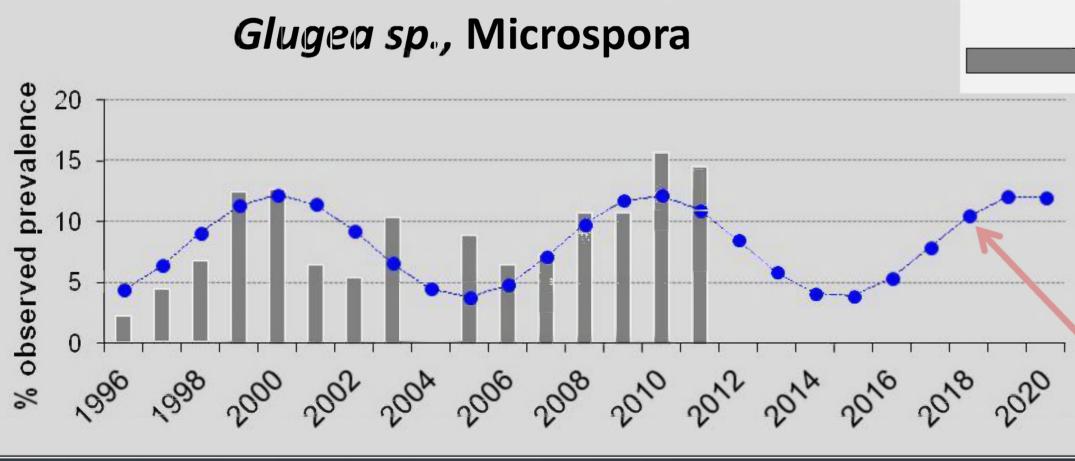


Parasitic infections:

Dab diseases



Fish: 15-25 cm n>100



Predictions Data

Model

Whiting diseases



Fish: >15 cm n>100



Undulating Prevalence Pattern

Anisakis sp. Observed Prevalence --- Whiting —— Dab 2996 2998 2000 2005 2005 2001 2009 2017

Are infective to humans – *Anisakiasis*

Anisakis nematodes

Can cause allergic reaction

>2009: Increasing or Undulating Prevalence Pattern?

Conclusions

Severe fish diseases on the BPNS during 1996-2011:

- Low observed prevalence
- Decreasing prevalence pattern
- Prevalence: indicator for good environmental status
- No significant difference between sampling locations

Parasitic infections on the BPNS during 1996-2011:

- Mainly parasitic infections
- Often undulating prevalence patterns
- Difficult to predict prevalence, complicated as biomarker
- No significant difference between sampling locations

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