ABC Bootcamp Elements of Aquatic Animal Health

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Elements

- Whole function of this section is to
 - Know what fish health is
 - Link the importance of fish health with production success
 - Identify what those basic elements of fish health are
 - Then the rest of the day is learning more about them...



Elements

- How to tell if your fish is sick
 - Clinical signs
 - Possible causes

- We'll talk about a combination of-
 - Public Aquaria
 - Aquaculture
 - Pets
 - Wildlife



Aquatic Animal Health Defining our Critters

- Aquatic Animals are
 - Any life stage (gamete, eggs, fry, adult) of
 - Fish, molluscs, crustaceans, or amphibians (& reptiles)
 - Taken from the wild or produced in captivity
 - For farming, release, human consumption or ornamental display
- Aquatic Animal Health (Medicine)
 - Is the condition and treatment of (any of the above) aquatic animals to control and prevent diseases.



Aquatic Animal Health Why generalize?

- Wet herd health
- Done at the population level
 - Economically not viable for individuals (pets and aquaria)
 - One affected, all affected
- · With accurate diagnoses, treatments are very successful
- However, the best treatment whether single pet or 10ac pond is-
 - Prevention!



Aquatic Animal Health

Why does it matter?

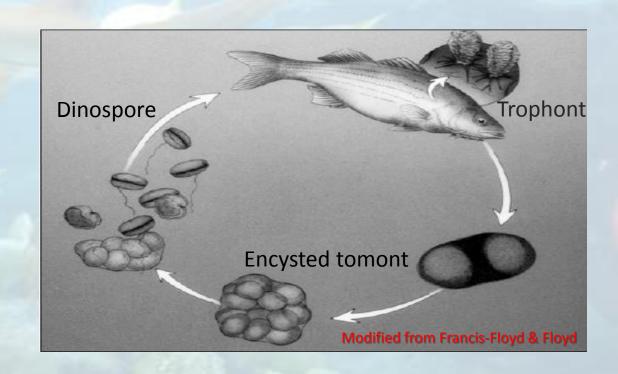
- No longer a subsistence enterprise- global
- Wild harvest
- Aquaculture produced
- Demand is high, therefore
 - Need to streamline and be efficient
 - Need to be competitive (lots of people trying)
 - Need to be high quality...



Aquatic Animal Health

Types of Fish Diseases

- Infectious diseases
 - Parasitic
 - Bacterial
 - Viral
 - Fungal
- Non-infectious diseases
 - Environmental
 - Nutritional
 - Genetic



Common Presentations

- Dead
- Excess mucous
- Bloated/floating
- Raised scales/ dropsy
- Lesions/erythema
- Gas bubbles
- Fluffy/ wormy









Initial (on-farm) diagnostics

- Distance exam- tank observation
- Water quality
- SFG
- RTT
- Environment- tank screens and swabs
- Review husbandry



Distance Exam Common Behaviors

- Dead
- Floating
- Piping
- Spinning
- Darting
- Lethargic





Water

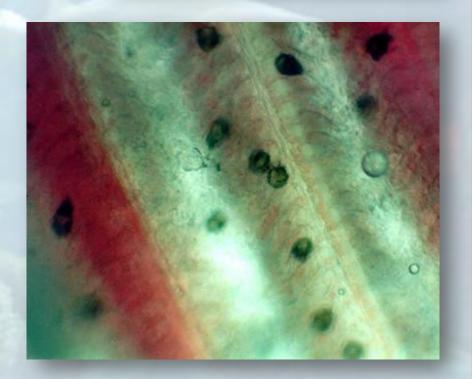
- Three most important things in aquatic animal health?
 - Water, water, water...
 - Ammonia, DO, pH, hardness, CO2, alkalinity, temperature, nitrates, organic load
 - Influenced by filtration and water movement

Recommended Reef Aquarium Water Parameters

| Temperature | 76 to 78 degrees Fahrenheit |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| Specific Gravity | 1.023 to 1.025 |
| pН | 8.2 to 8.4 |
| Ammonia | 0 ppm |
| Nitrite | 0 ppm |
| Nitrate | < 10 ppm |
| Alkalinity | 8 and 13 dKH |
| Calcium | 400 and 450 ppm |
| Magnesium | 1200 and 1320 ppm |
| Phosphate | 0 ppm |
| Iodine | 0.5 to 0.8 ppm |
| Iron | 0.1 to 0.3 ppm |

SFG Parasites and Oxygen

- Skin, Fin and Gills
- Invasive procedure but very revealing
- Samples of each to look for parasites
- Gills also show potential gas issues



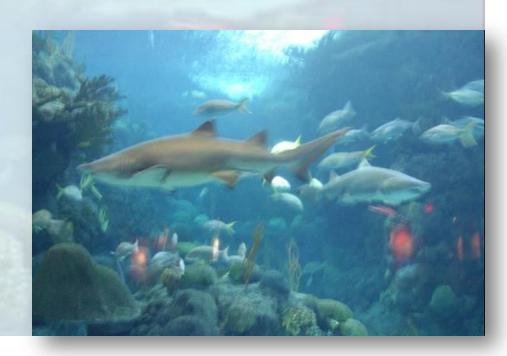
RTT It got better...

- Response to Therapy
 - Tried treating to see if improved
- Usually based on a presumptive diagnosis
- More usually based on what happened last time
- Risks are
 - Expensive to treat tanks without a definitive diagnosis
 - Each time you add a drug to the water you risk a/b resistance & saleability



EnvironmentTanks and screens

- Filtration systems
 - Expensive to run so go for minimum
 - Often not made for specific set-up or species
- Can use tank to help diagnose
 - Water quality (again...)
 - Screens on filters for eggs/ other critters
 - What else is alive in the tank



Lab diagnostics

- Essential resource- available here!
- Necropsy of tank mates- sick
 - Minimum of 4
 - Gross examination
 - Sterile micro- liver, kidneys, heart, brain, spleen
 - Squish prep (wet prep) of gut and all organs
- Blood collection
- PCR- viral screens





Husbandry

Not just water quality...



HusbandryMaximizing Pathogens

Organics within:

- High stocking densities of fish
- Excessive biofilm & sediments
- Dead animals & uneaten foods

Organics without:

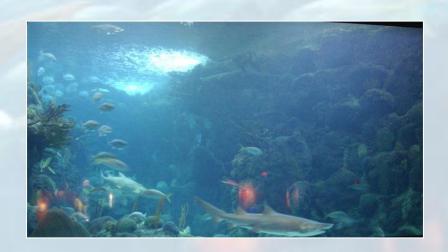
- Anything with a pocket of moisture!
- Food, floor, wall, ceiling, aerosols (mist/splash), equipment, other animals
- All favor pathogen survival & transmission



HusbandryMinimizing Pathogens

• Reservoirs:

- Not just the fish in the tank
- Non-living:
 - Water, system components
 - Equipment, floors, walls
 - Feed (commercial)
- Living:
 - Fish
 - Other animals (birds, frogs, insects [int host]) & plants
 - Feed (live & frozen)



HusbandryPeople Management

- Develop a written Biosecurity Program
 - Q-plans
- Risk analysis
 - Risk assessment
 - determine the risk
 - Risk management
 - prevention plan developed & implemented
 - Risk communication
 - all people are educated, buy-in & cooperate



Prevention

Biosecurity Goals

- Animal & population management: obtaining healthy stocks and optimizing their health and immunity through good husbandry
- Pathogen management: prevention of entry, reduction or elimination of potential pathogens (parasites, bacteria, viruses and fungi) to the system
- People management: educating and managing staff and visitors on facility biosecurity. Yanong 2011

PreventionHealthy Animals

- Know your source (what comes in...):
 - Problems with each source
 - Wild caught
 - Unknown history/ uncontrolled environment
 - Donations
 - "Hobbyist" issues
 - Breeders
 - Previous problems
 - Specific Pathogen Free (SPF) status



PreventionImmune Status

Influenced by:

- Genetics
 - Resistant strains
- Husbandry
 - Enviro stressors ↓ immunity
 - Handling ↓ immunity
 - Water quality
 - Nutrition



PreventionQuarantine

- ~30d clearance period (important)
- All-in-all-out approach
- Popⁿ isolated, acclimated, observed & treated
- Isolation = physical removal from other:
 - Animals
 - System waters
 - Discharges and splashes
- Sampling & Tx: eg SFG/ bloods/ C&S





