# Fish Health Management Disease Prevention and Diagnosis

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## Fish Health Management Susceptible Host Disease Conducive Environment **Pathogen**

#### Fish Health Management



- Management practices which are designed to prevent fish disease
  - Good water quality
  - Proper nutrition
  - Maintaining a well working system
- Prevention rather than treatment

#### What affects Water Quality?

- Feeding practices
- Sanitation
- Water changes
- Overtreatments

#### Feed Issues



- Feed Storage
  - <70°F and 50% relative humidity</p>
  - Containers/pallets
  - Expiration dates
- Feeding
  - How much
  - How often

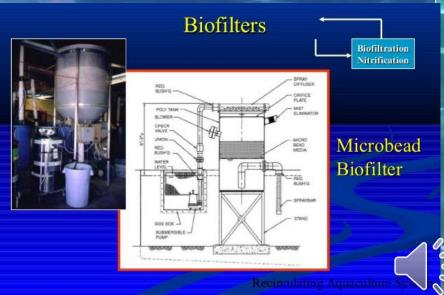




#### **Sanitation Issues**

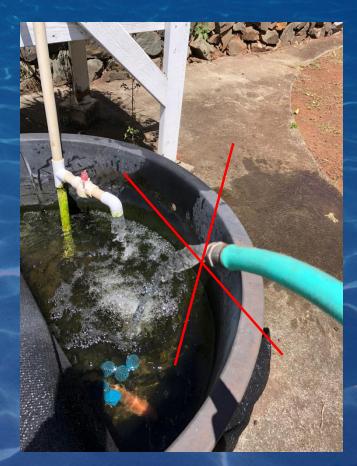
- Net dedication
- Net disinfection
- Regular schedule of cleaning biofilters, backflushing to remove organic material





#### Water Change Issues

- Water exchange vs.
   water replenishment
- Typically, no more than 30% water exchange per day
- Chemistry of water source vs. chemistry of tank water





#### Overtreatment

- Do not treat with chemicals prior to diagnosis of water and/or fish.
- Flushing with clean water often alleviates fish distress from environmental etiologies.
- Multiple treatments of drug/chemical may mask bacteriological results.





#### Important WQ parameters

- Temperature
- Dissolved Oxygen
- pH
- Total Ammonia Nitrogen = Ionized Ammonia (NH<sub>4</sub>+) + Un-ionized Ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>-)
  - Toxic = Un-ionized Ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>-)
- Nitrite
- Others (e.g. Total alkalinity, Total Hardness)



### Water Quality Testing









#### Importance of history records

- Stocking date
- Stocking size
- Source of fish
- New arrivals?
- Feeding rate and feed type
- Water chemistries
- Water source/ routine water or system changes
- Population vs individual





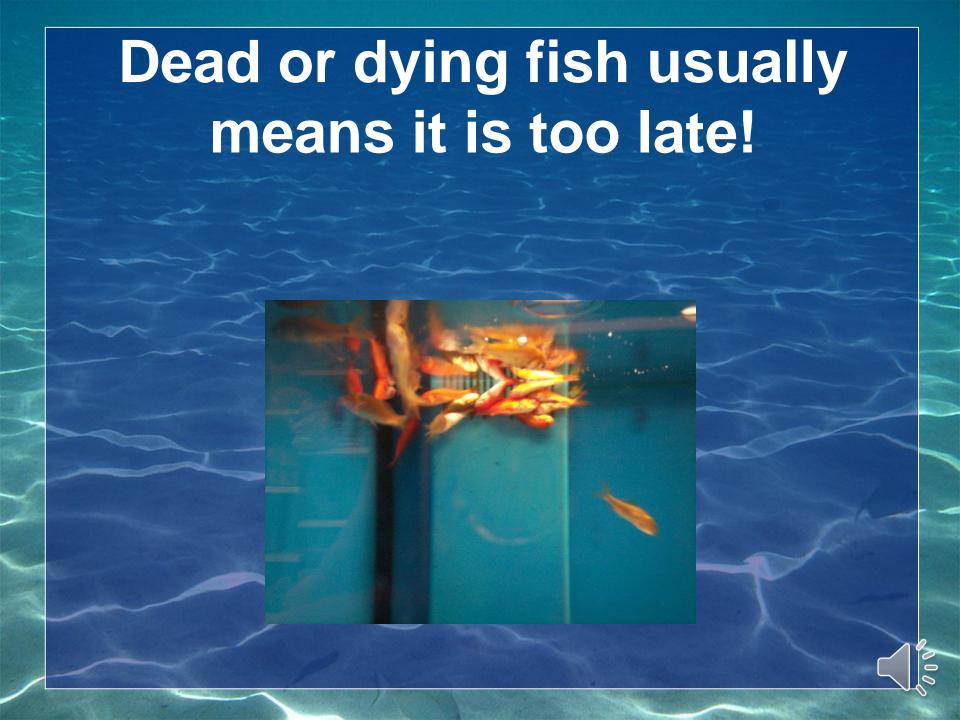
#### **Know Your Fish:**

- Natural Habitat
- Natural foods
  - Temperature for growth and well being
  - Disposition

#### **Early Detection**

Daily observation
Feeding Activity
Behavior
Appearance





# Determining if fish are sick: Feeding Activity

- Are the fish feeding aggressively?
- 5 minute rule
- Seasonal changes
- Feed quality and storage



## Determining if fish are sick: Behavior

- Do they appear lethargic?
- Are they listless in shallow water?
- Are they gasping (piping)?
- Are they rubbing against surfaces (flashing)?



## Determining if your fish are sick: Appearance

- Presence of sores or lesions
- Ragged fins
- Abnormal body parts e.g. distended abdomen, popeye
- Presence of growths or spots on body, fins, or gills

### Types of Fish Disease

#### Infectious

- Parasitic
- Bacterial
- Viral
- Fungal

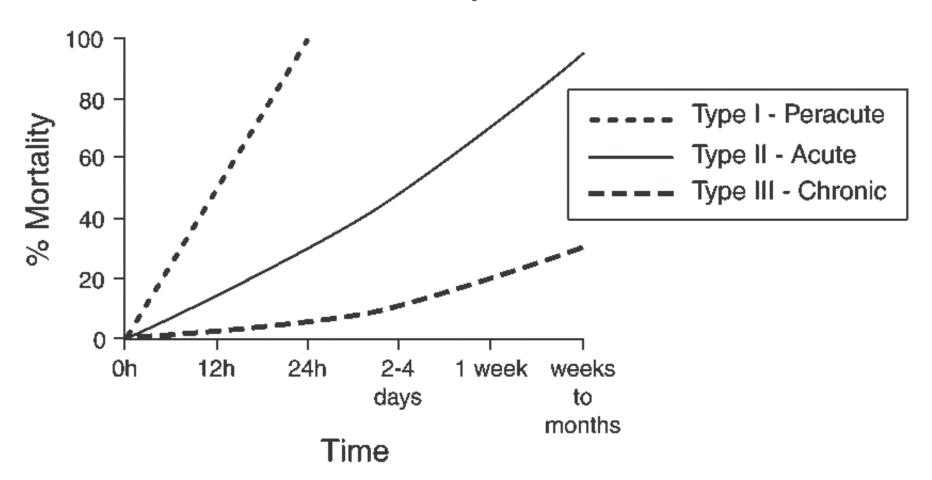
Typically requires medication

#### Non-Infectious

- Environmental
- Nutritional
- Genetic

Requires changing management strategies

#### **Mortality Curves**





### Diagnostic Cases



- Water Quality
- Parasites
- **Bacteria**
- Other (viral, tumors, toxins)

## Fish Diagnostics

- -History
  - **System**
  - **Water**
  - **oFish**
- -Water Chemistries
- -Fish Examination

# What makes a good sample for examination?



#### Submission of Fish for Diagnostic Evaluation<sup>1</sup>

RuthEllen Klinger and Ruth Francis-Floyd<sup>2</sup>

#### Introduction

Determining the cause of a fish's illness and death can be difficult and frustrating for anyone who works with fish. Disease problems are commonly misdiagnosed and fish are often incorrectly treated with over-the-counter medications. A vicious cycle arises when the first treatment doesn't work and another one is tried, then another, and so on. Not only is this method a waste of time and money, but if

#### The Importance of History and Records

When a client contacts a diagnostic laboratory, he/she will be asked a routine set of questions. Everyone involve should be knowledgeable about the system and animals it live there. Keeping records of water chemistry parameters water changes, species in the system, and recent additions

- Moribund fish, number dependent on population and value
- Less than 6 hours dead, if kept cold and wrapped (not left in water or frozen)

http://fisheries.tamu.edu/files/2013/09/Submission-of-Fish--for-Diagnostic-Evaluation.pdf

#### **Obligate vs Opportunistic Pathogens**

- Obligate
  - Requires animal host to replicate
- Opportunistic
  - Does not require animal host to replicate
  - Nutrition from organic material
  - Naturally occur in soil and/or water
  - May also be part of natural microbial population in fish (i.e. on skin, digestive tract)

#### **Treatment**

# Food Fish Approved Drugs for Use in Aquaculture



## Ornamental No regulation



