

Influence of dietary combinations of vitamin E, C and K in the development of systemic granulomatosis in meagre



Barcelona, 17-19 January 2017













Dietary combinations of vitamin E, C and K affect the incidence of systemic granulomatosis in on-growing meagre (*Argyrosomus regius*)

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Task 24.1. Systemic Granulomatosis

Subtask 24.1.1. Feeding trials

- Trial 4. Effects of vitamins



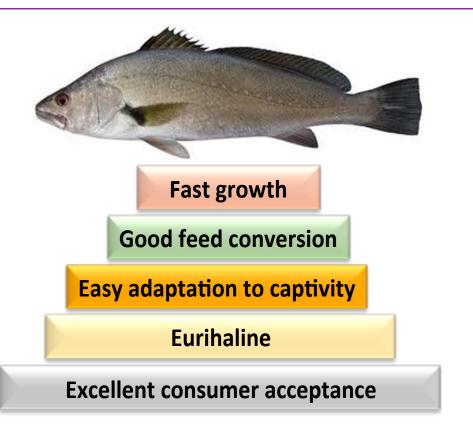








Meagre as an emerging species for aquaculture diversification







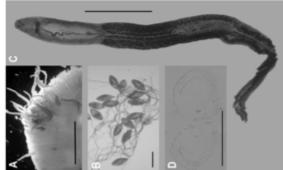






Main health problems found in meagre

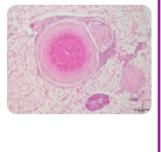
Parasite: Monogenea / Nematode



Moravec et al., 2007; Merella et al., 2009; Ternendo et al., 2010; Andree et al., 2016

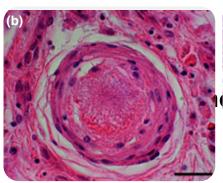
Systemic granulomatosis







Bacteria: Nocardiosis



Mycobacterium

(a)

Elkesh et al., 2013 Vega et al submitted

Grupo de Investigación en Acuicultura

Timur et al., 2015

- Non infectious disease
- Wide impact on meagre population
- High prevalence but low mortalities
- Associated to poor growth
- Unacceptable for the consumer



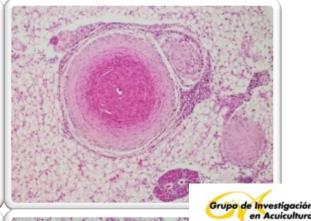


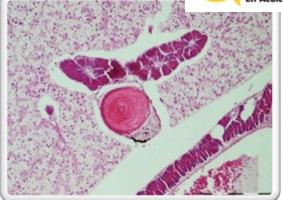




Systemic granulomatosis

- Unknown and possibly diverse ethiology
- Could be related to nutritional unbalances
- For meagre only described in farmed fish





Multiple white to yellow lesions with hard consistency, progressively developping into necrotic focus that may be calcified with concentric layers of cells (endotelial, inflamatory and macrophages)









Systemic granulomatosis in other fish species



Aquaculture Research

SHORT COMMUNICATION

Systemic granuloma observed in Atlantic salmon Salmo salar raised to market size in a freshwater recirculation aquaculture system

Christopher Good¹, David P Marancik^{2*}, Timothy J Welch², Travis May¹, John Davidson¹ & Steven Summerfelt

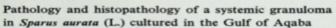
The Conservation Fund's Freshwater Institute, Shepherdstown, WV, USA National Center for Cool and Cold Water Aquaculture, USDA-ARS, Kearnersville, WV, USA



Visceral Granuloma in Brook Trout (Salvelinus fontinalis)'

CLARENCE E. DUNBAR AND ROGER LEE HERMAN * Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Eastern Fish Disease Laboratory, Kearneysville, West Virginia 25430

urnal of Fish Diseases 1980, 3, 213-221



- PAPERNA H. Steinitz Marine Biology Laboratory of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Elat, Israel
- J. G. HARRISON Unit of Aquatic Pathobiology, Institute of Aquaculture, University of Stirling, Scotland
- G. W. KISSIL Mariculture Laboratory, Oceanographic and Limnological



Tixerant, G. (Ministere de l'Agriculture, Brest (France). Services Veterinaires, Laboratoire National de Pathologie des Aldrin, I.F.

Baudin Laurencin, F. Messager, J.L.

Granulomas formed by mineral deposits of unknown origin

Non infectious disease with mineralized granulomas suggested to be associeated to to mineral or vit D unbalances

Fish with granulomatosis showed an excess of tyrosine

Granulomatosis hypertyrosinemia in turbot fed diets deficient in vitamin C













Systemic granulomatosis in Canary Islands meagre



Fish Farm – sea cage



First record of granulomas in meagre larvae



High incidence in meagre broodstock (F1>) and juveniles

> Low vitamin K levels in weaning diets (D 8.1)











Objective

➤ To evaluate the effect of vitamins E and C and K on granulomatosis occurrence in meagre (*Argyrosomus regius*)



Water temperature

Tank volume

Feeding period

Lutavit C Aquastab 35%

Ingredients

Lutavit E-50

Vitamin K

Proximate

Composition

Crude Protein (%dw)

Crude Lipid (%dw)

Vitamin E (mg/kg)







Initial weight $79.6 \pm 0.3 \,\mathrm{g}$

17.6 to 21.6 °C

 $0.5 \, \mathrm{m}^3$

90 days

0

0.0

0.0

0.0

48.8 ±

0.1

 $17.9 \pm$

0.2

158.7

7.9 kg/m³ (50 fish/

K

0.0

0.0

35.0

172.5

Diets

EC

300.0

100.0

0.0

283.6

KEC

300.0

100.0

35.0

 49.6 ± 0.1 48.7 ± 0.2 48.6 ± 0.1 48.7 ± 0.3 48.5 ± 0.3

 17.6 ± 0.1 19.5 ± 0.4 17.4 ± 0.3 17.7 ± 0.1 16.8 ± 0.2

276.5

KEECC

700.0

600.0

35.0

449.2

Experimental design

EECC

700.0

600.0

0.0

416.4

Initial density

tank)









Growth performance

Weight, length, weight gain, K, FCR and SGR calculated at 45 and 90 days of feeding





Histology

Samples of liver, kidney, heart and spleen

- 50 initial fish
- 23 fish / diet at 90 days

Kidney, heart and spleen were completely processed, liver was cut in several sections (5-6) to evaluate the largest tissue-surface possible.



Hematoxylin and Eosin

Ziel-Neelsen (ZN)

Fite-Faraco method

Gram stain

Analysis Nocardia culture

Samples of liver, kidney, heart and spleen

Culture medium: YEME Gram Stain









Results





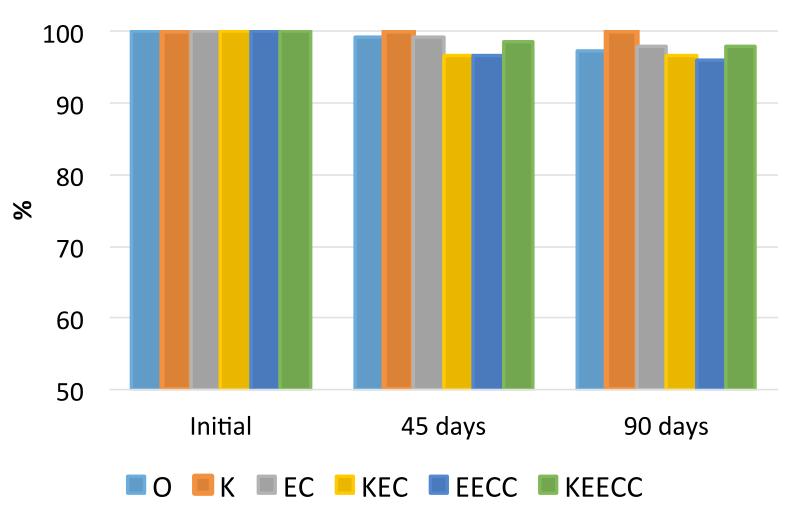






Survival was high (96-100 %) and no significantly affected by dietary vitamin levels









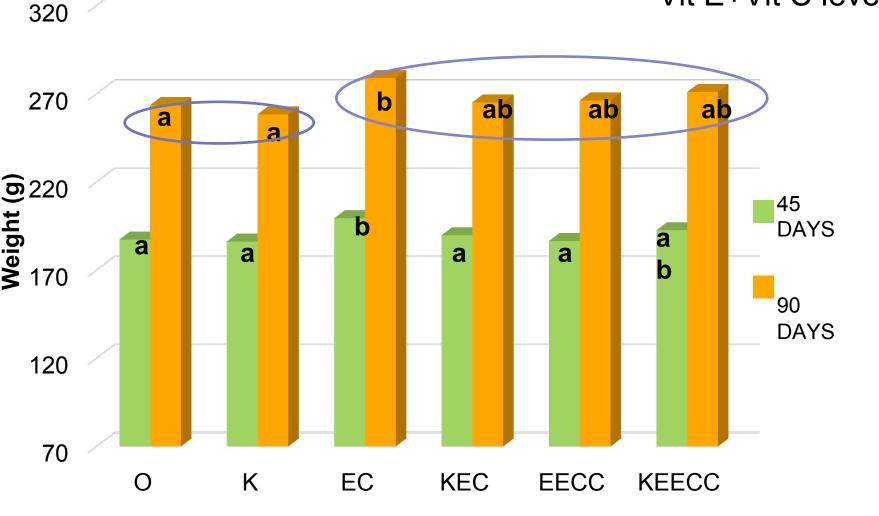




Final weight

Growth was lower in meagre fed the lowest

Vit E+Vit C levels

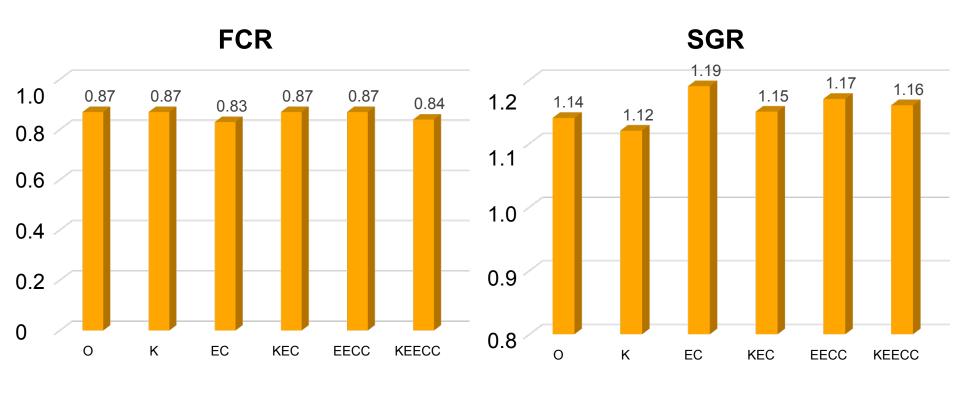














FCR < 1 SGR 1.1-1.6



FCR ± 1.2-1.5 SGR 0.6-1.4

(Bonaldo et al., 2009, Ortega, 2008, Gómez et al., 2003)



FCR ± 1.4-1.5 SGR 1.1-1.5

(Chebbaki et al., 2010, Hossu, et al., 2005, Robles, et al., 2006)



FCR ± 1 SGR 0.8-1.3

(Norman, 2014, Moreno, 2012, Handeland, et al., 2008)

(Couto et al., 2016, Velazco, 2015, Chatzifotis et al., 2011)







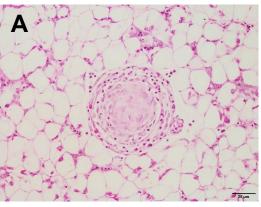


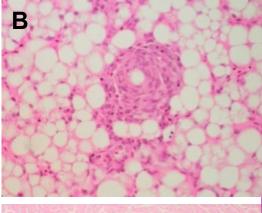
Macroscopic lesions in heart and liver only observed in 10 fish

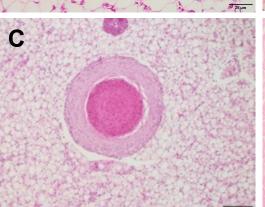
Macroscopic and histological description

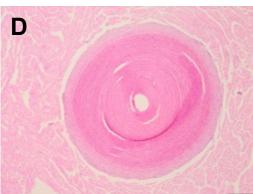












(A & B) Concentric layers of macrophages and inflammatory cells around vascular endotelial cells

- (C) Necrotic center with external fibroblast layer and inflammatory cells
- (D) Granuloma composed completely of laminar material

No calcification was observed in any of the granulomas studied





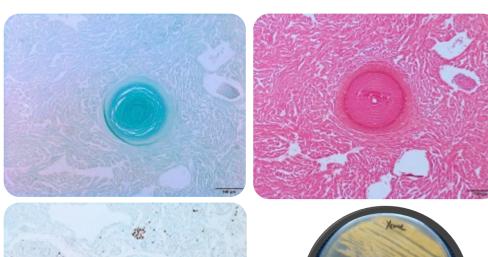


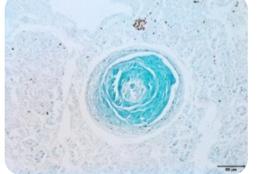


✓ None of the specific stains revealed the presence of bacteria

- ✓ Nocardia culture was negative
- ✓ PCR negative to Nocardia performed in paraffin samples
 UNIVERSITY OF STEPLING

Zielh-Neelsen / Fite-Faraco / Gram stain







Negative results in Ziel-Neelsen, Fite-Faraco, Gram stain, bacterial cultures and PCR reinforce the non infectious character of the systemic granulomatosis in meagre (Deliverable 8.1).



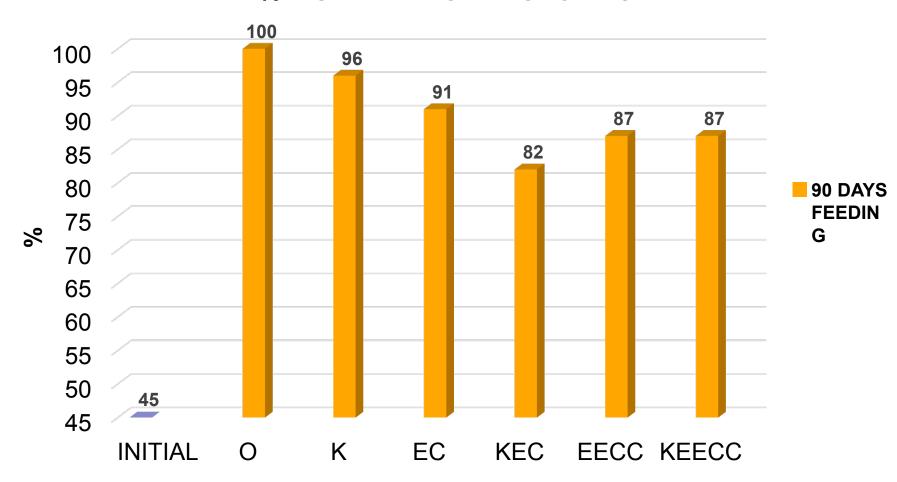






Effects of diets on granulomatosis

% FISH WITH GRANULOMAS



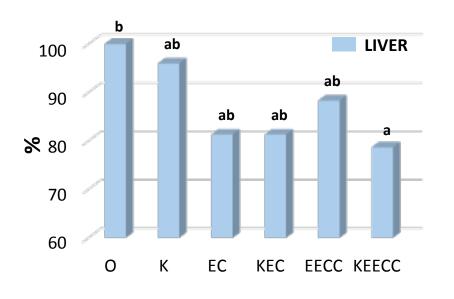


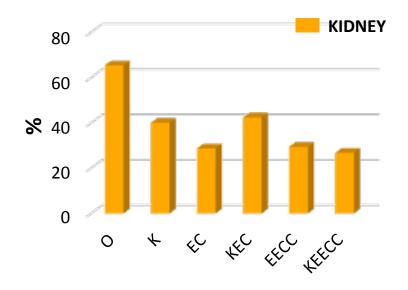


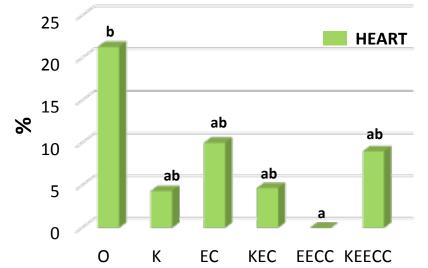




Effects of diets on granulomatosis incidence







% FISH WITH GRANULOMAS IN DIFFERENT TISSUES

Liver > kidney > heart

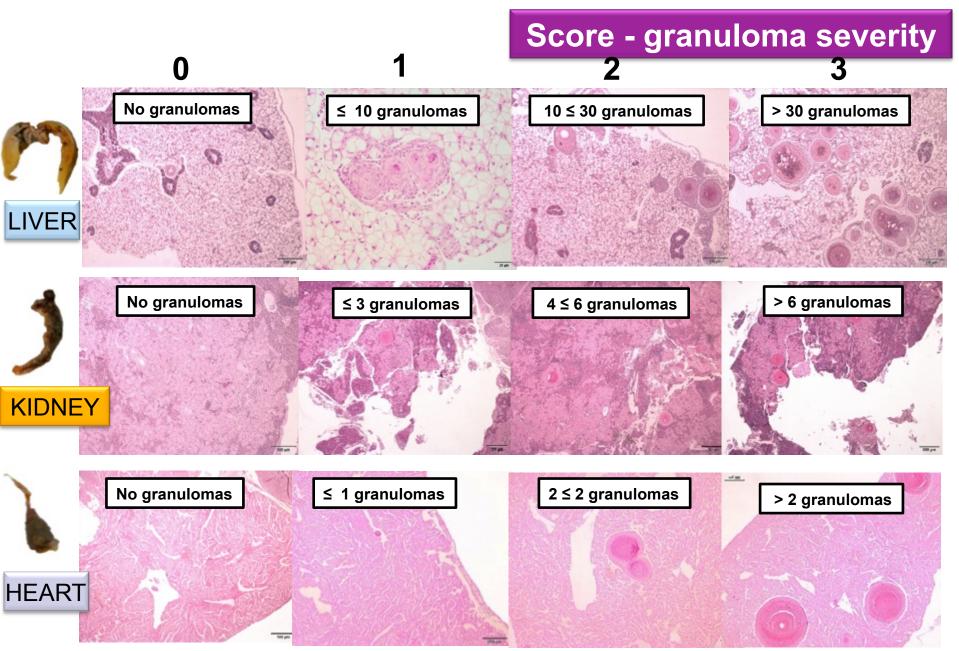
Spleen was not affected











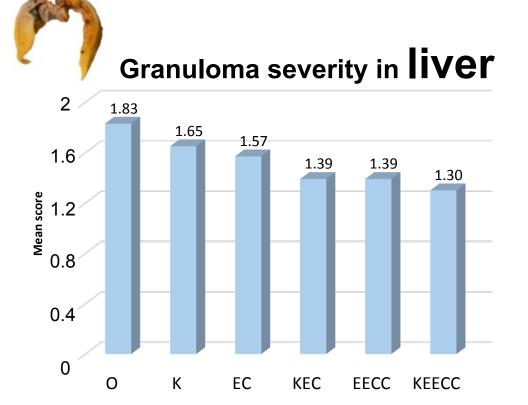




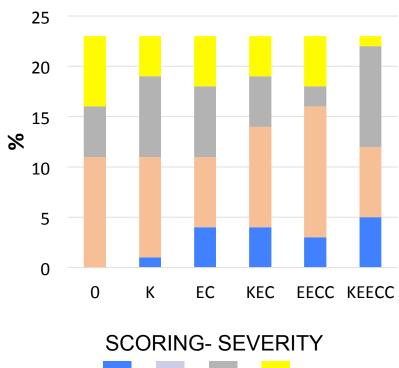




Effects of diets on granulomatosis severity



% Fish with different severity of granuloma in liver







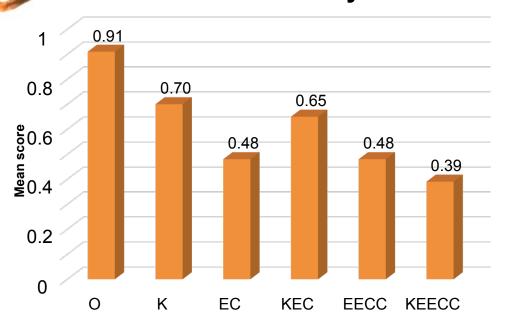




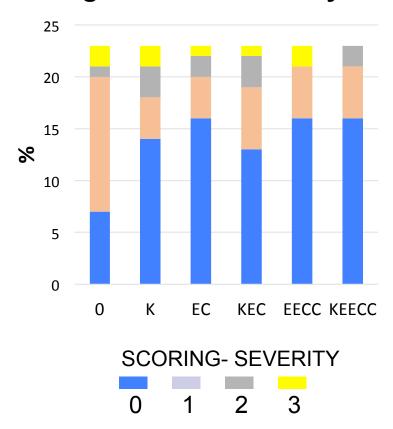


Effects of diets on granulomatosis severity

Granuloma severity in **kidney**



% Fish with different severity of granuloma in kidney





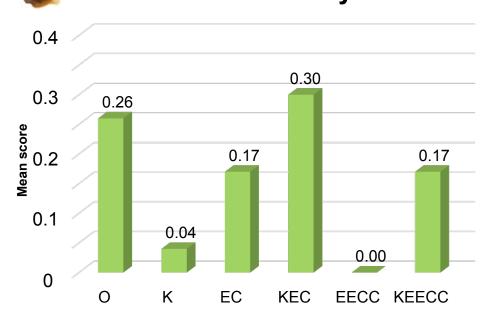




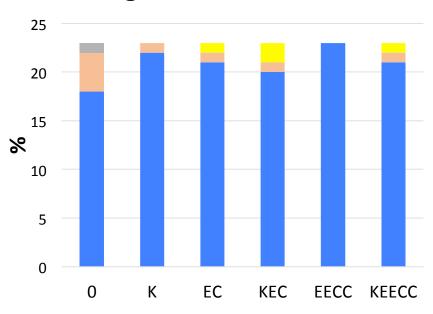


Effects of diets on granulomatosis

Granuloma severity in **heart**



% Fish with different severity of granuloma in heart





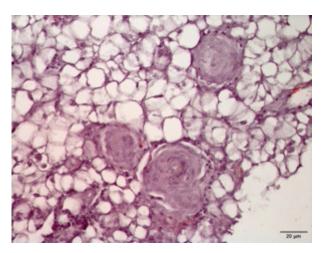


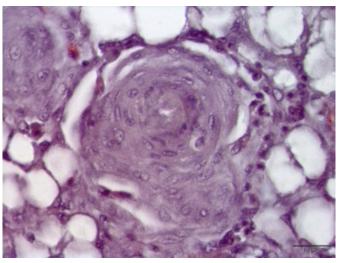


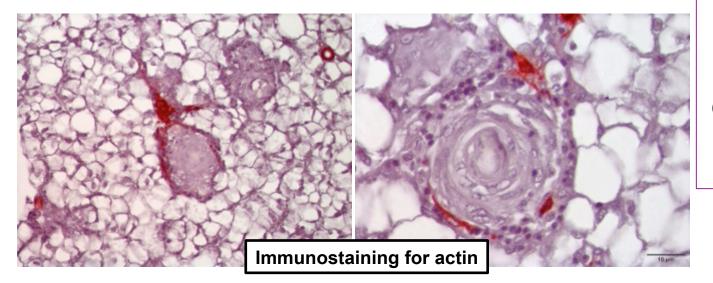




Granuloma formation

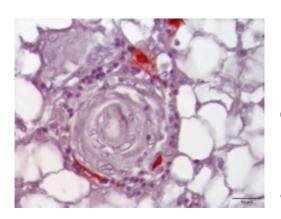






Granulomas were initiated always in the blood vessels, with inflammation of the endothelial cells, alteration of vascular permeability and causing vascular dysfunction, but severity was reduced by vit E & **C** supplementation No calcification was observed

Granuloma formation



Oxidative stress promotes vascular dysfunction, inducing altered vascular permeability and inflammation and the aberrant expression of inflammatory adhesion

Vitamin E and vitamin C counteract lipid peroxidative damage restoring vascular function and protecting endotelial tissue in blood vessels.

Vitamin K supplementation improves arterial stiffness in mammals and could contribute to reduce the severity of the lessions









Summary

- Dietary addition of vitamins E and C improved meagre growth performance.
- Microscopic granuloma incidence did not affected feed efficiency or fish mortality.
- Granulomas were present in almost half of the initial meagre population and the incidence increased along the trial
- ➤ Increase in dietary vit E and C reduced granulomas incidence and severity, particularly with supplementation of vit K
- ➤ The granuloma formation was initiated in blood vessels were oxidative stress would affect endotelial tissue causing vascular dysfunction, altered vascular permeability and inflammation.
- ➤ No calcification was observed denoting that the origin of this granulomatosis is not directly related to mineral unbalances









THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION







