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فَالْوَالِهِ سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا
مَا عَلِمْتَنَا إِنْكَ أَنْتَ الْعَظِيمُ
الْحَكِيمُ

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سورة البقرة آية 32

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME FISH-BORNE PARASITES

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Introduction

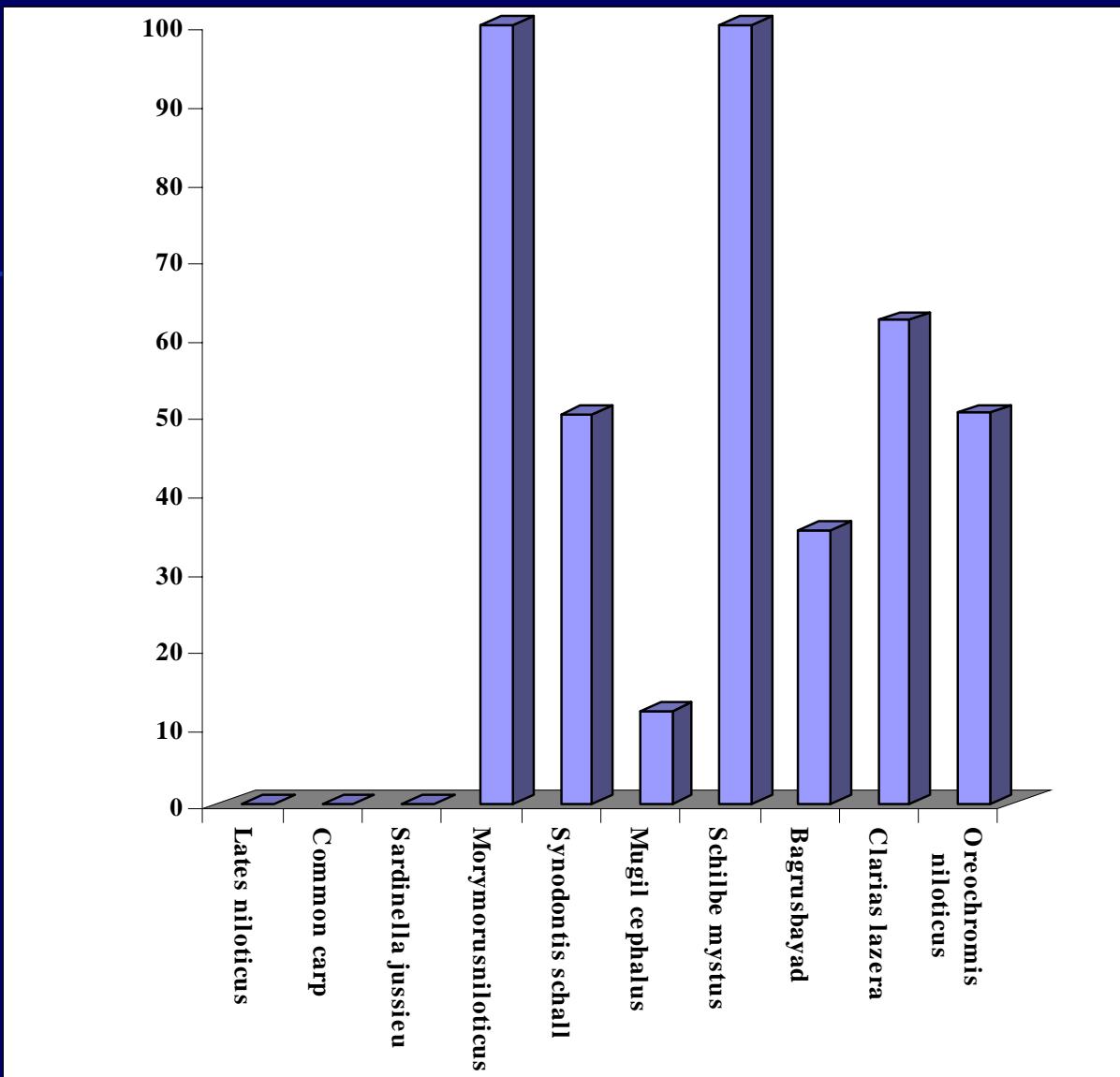
1. Fish is considered as a source of protein.
2. Fish production is greatly affected with parasitic infection.
3. Fish may act as a source of parasitic zoonoses.
4. This study was focusing on metacercarial infection of fish.

Aim of the work

- 1-Study the incidence of different metacercariae and cysts in ten fish species.
- 2-Identification of these metacercariae and cysts by excystation and animal inoculation.
- 3-Collection of adult worms recovered from experimentally infected laboratory animals (rats and mice).
- 4-Mounting and identification of the recovered worms.

By examination of the muscles of a total no. 669 from which 255

Oreochromis niloticus, 129 *Clarias lazera*, 91 *Bagrus bayad*, 15 *Schilbe mystus*, 67 *Mugil cephalus*, 26 *Synodontis schall*, 15 *Mormyrus niloticus*, 24 *Common carp*, 40 *Sardinella jussieu* and 7 *Iates niloticus*
And the results revealed that :-



**Prevalence of infection with encysted metacercariae
in different fish species**

Concerning the percentage of infection and no. of encysted metacercariae P.G.M. the results Showed that:

Fish species	Total No. exam.	No .+ve	% of infection	Mean intensity/gm
<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	255	128	50.19	1.854
<i>Clarias lazera</i>	129	80	62.015	6.08
<i>Bagrus bayad</i>	91	32	35.16	1.30
<i>Schilbe mystus</i>	15	15	100	1.59
<i>Mugil sp.</i>	67	8	11.94	2.22
<i>Synodontis schall</i>	26	13	50	1.13
<i>Mormyroetus niloticus</i>	15	15	100	1.855

Concerning the infection % & intensity among fish species the results indicated Prevalence and intensity of infection with encysted metacercaria in *Oreochromis niloticus*

Infection in each body region of the body

**Prevalence and intensity of infection with encysted metacercaria in *Oreochromis niloticus*
(Cont.)**

Nile fish	Month	No.	Mean size (mm)	Prevalence (%)	Intensity (mean)	Infected no.	Prevalence (%)	Intensity (mean)	Infected no.	Prevalence (%)	Intensity (mean)	Infected no.	Prevalence (%)	Intensity (mean)
	Jan.	8	6	75	5 (83.3)	1.16 5	5(83.3)	2.165	1(16.66)	1	4(66.6)	1.62 5	5(83.3)	1.83
	Feb.	8	8	100	6 (75)	1.12 5	5(62.5)	2	1(12.5)	1	7(87.5)	1.16 5	6(75)	1.2
	Mar ch	39	35	89.7	26 (74.2)	2.39	30(85.71)	1.95	10(28.57)	1.6	32(91.42)	3.06	33(94.28)	3.35
	April	68	40	58.8	21 (52.5)	1.57 5	27(67.5)	1.335	-	-	29(72.5)	1.41	27(67.5)	1.255
	May	50	29	58	19 (65.5)	1.55	25(86.2)	1.975	10 (34.48)	1	20(68.96)	2.58 5	19(65.5)	1.1
	June	9	7	77.7	4 (57.14)	1.25	2(28.57)	1	-	-	1(14.28)	1	1(14.28)	1
	July	14	1	7.14	1 (100)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sep.	2	2	100	2 (100)	1	2 (100)	2.5	-	-	2(100)	2	2(100)	3.5

Prevalence and intensity of infection with encysted metacercaria in *Clarias lazera*

Infection in each body region of the body

Month	Toatal no. exa m.	N o. + ve	% of infect ion	Head region		Dorsum region		Trunk region		Tail region		Anal region	
				No.+ve(%)	Mean E.M.C./gm	No.+ve(%)	Mean E.M.C./gm	No.+ve(%)	Mean E.M.C./gm	No.+ve(%)	Mean E.M.C./gm	No.+ve(%)	Mean E.M.C./gm
Feb.	13	13	100	-	-	13(100)	8.61	13(100)	5.61	13(100)	6.38	13(100)	4.38
Mar.	15	7	46.66	-	-	7(100)	6.82	6(85.71)	8	7(100)	7.14	6(85.71)	6.66
Apr	13	7	53.8	-	-	7(100)	7.57	7(100)	5.85	7(100)	6.57	7(100)	6.28
July	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Octo.	4	4	100	-		4(100)	12.5	4(100)	6	4(100)	8.5	4(100)	9.5
Jan.	13	10	76.92	1(10)	7	10(100)	8.71	9(90)	5.91	9(90)	8.165	9(90)	7.75
Mar.	23	12	52.17	-	-	12(100)	2.125	8(66.6)	2	11(91.66)	2.375	8(66.6)	2.875
Apr	12	6	50	-	-	6(100)	2.125	3(50)	1.83	3(50)	2.66	3(50)	3
May	11	5	45.45	-	-	5(100)	4.25	5(100)	3.75	5(100)	7.875	5(100)	7.08
July	6	1	16.66	-	-	1(100)	1	-	-	1(100)	2	-	-
Aug.	13	12	92.3	12(100)	3.83	11(91.66)	5.14	11(91.66)	5.35	11(91.66)	7.375	11(91.66)	5.915
Nov.	3	3	100	-	-	3(100)	11.66	3(100)	7.33	3(100)	17	3(100)	16.33

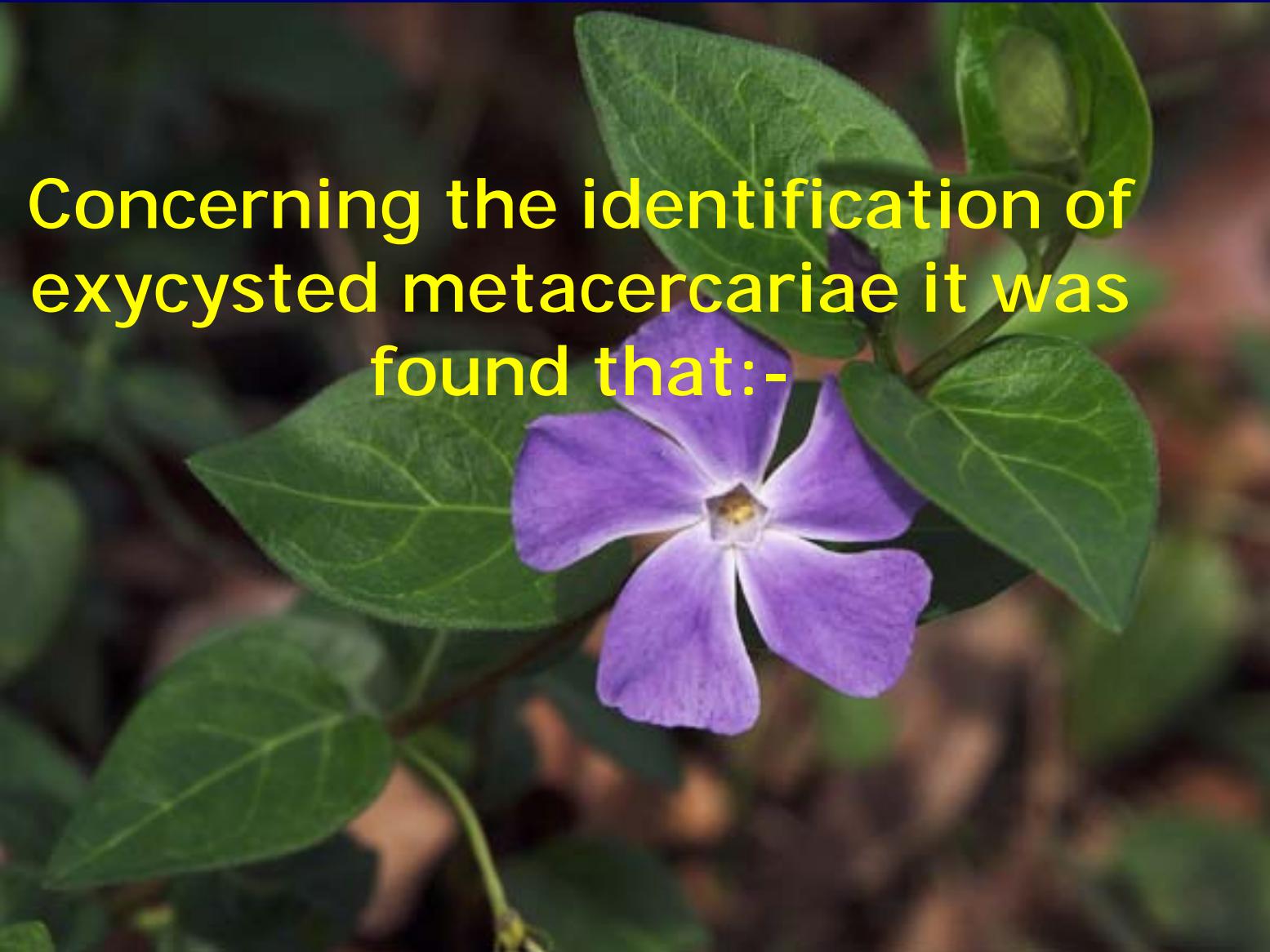
Prevalence and intensity of infection with encysted metacercaria in *Bagrus bayad* and *Schilbe mystus*

Fish spp.	Month	Total no.exam.	No. +ve	% of infection	Head region		Dorsum region		Trunk region		Tail region		Anal region	
					No.+ve(%)	Mean E.M.C./gm	No.+ve(%)	Mean E.M.C./gm	No.+ve(%)	Mean E.M.C./gm	No.+ve(%)	Mean E.M.C./gm	No.+ve(%)	Mean E.M.C./gm
<i>B. baya d</i>	May	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jun	15	13	86.66	10(76.92)	1.3	13(100)	1.53	-	-	6(46.15)	1	7(53.8)	1.428
	Jan	28	15	53.57	6(40)	1	12(80)	1.1	1(6.66)	1	10(66.6 6)	1.75	4(26.6 6)	1.75
	Mar	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jun	12	2	16.66	-	-	2(100)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Dec.	2	2	100	2(100)	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(100)	1.5
<i>S. mystus</i>	Sept.	12	12	100	11(91.6)	1.8	10(83.3)	1.2	12(10 0)	1	11(91.6)	1.36	7(58.3 3)	1.428
	Jan.	3	3	100	3(100)	1.6	3(100)	3	3(100)	2.6	3(100)	2	1(33.3)	5

**Prevalence and intensity of infection with encysted metacercaria in
Mugil cephalus, *Synodontis schall* and *Mormyromorus niloticus***

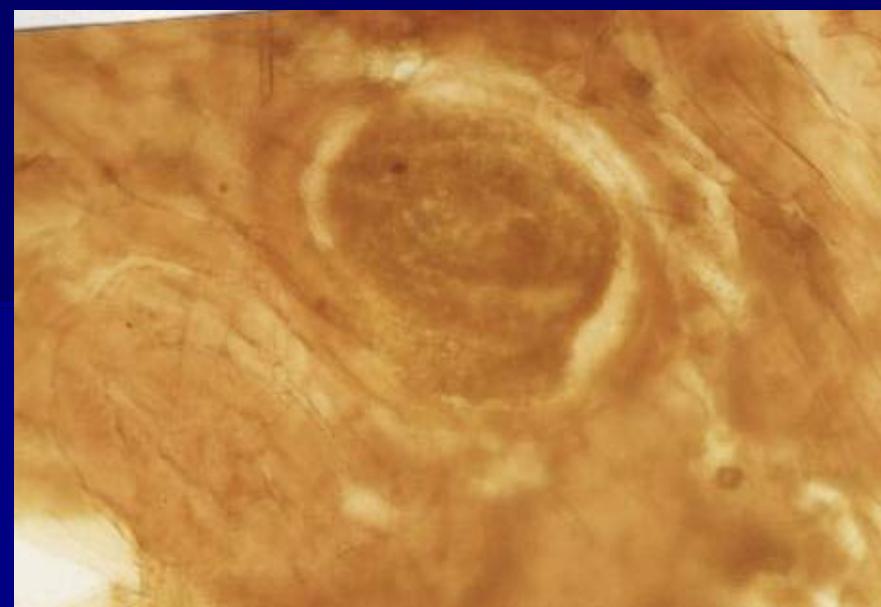
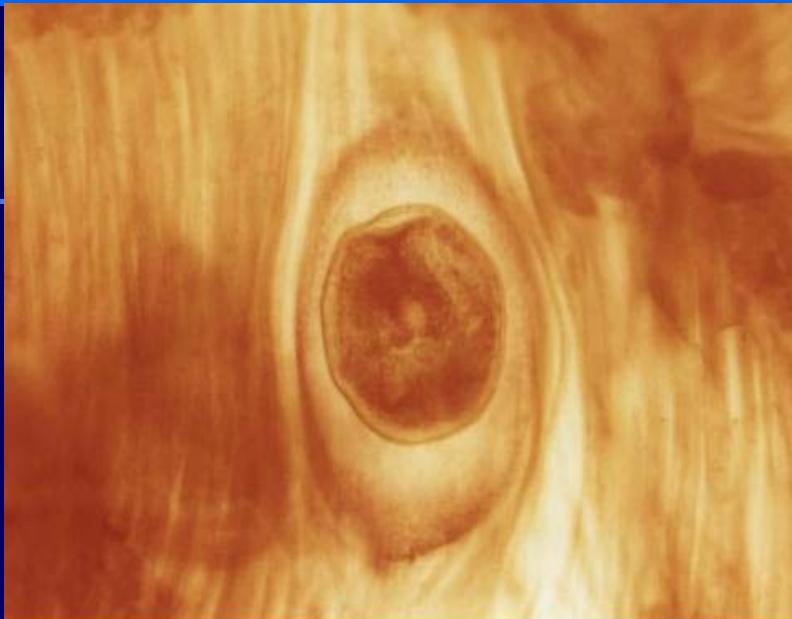
Infection in each body region of the body

Fish spp.	Month	Total no. exam.	No. +ve	% of infection	Head region		Dorsum region		Trunk region		Tail region		Anal region	
					No.+ve(%)	Mean E.M. C./gm	No.+ve(%)	Mean E.M. C./gm	No.+ve(%)	Mean E.M. C./gm	No.+ve(%)	Mean E.M. C./gm	No.+ve(%)	Mean E.M. C./gm
<i>M.cephalus</i>	Feb.	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	June	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sept.	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>S.schall</i>	June	14	8	57.14	5(62.5)	2.2	8(100)	2.25	4(50)	2.25	5(62.5)	1.4	1(12.5)	3
	Jan.	24	11	45.8	-	-	5(45.45)	1	-	-	8(72.7)	1.128	3(27.27)	1
	June	2	2	100	-	-	2(100)	1	-	-	1(50)	2	2(100)	1.5
<i>M.niloticus</i>	June	10	10	100	8(80)	1.4	10(100)	3	-	-	8(80)	1.75	8(80)	1.8
	Jan.	3	3	100	2(66.6)	2	3(100)	2	-	-	2(66.6)	1.5	3(100)	2
	Dec.	2	2	100	1(50)	2	2(100)	1	-	-	1(50)	1	2(100)	2



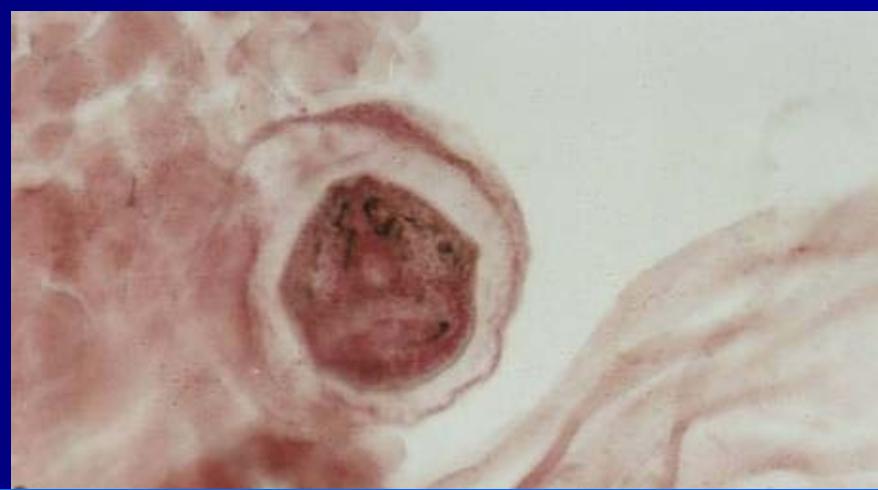
Concerning the identification of
excysted metacercariae it was
found that:-

Mesostephanus encysted metacercaria
(X 100) (Carmine stain)

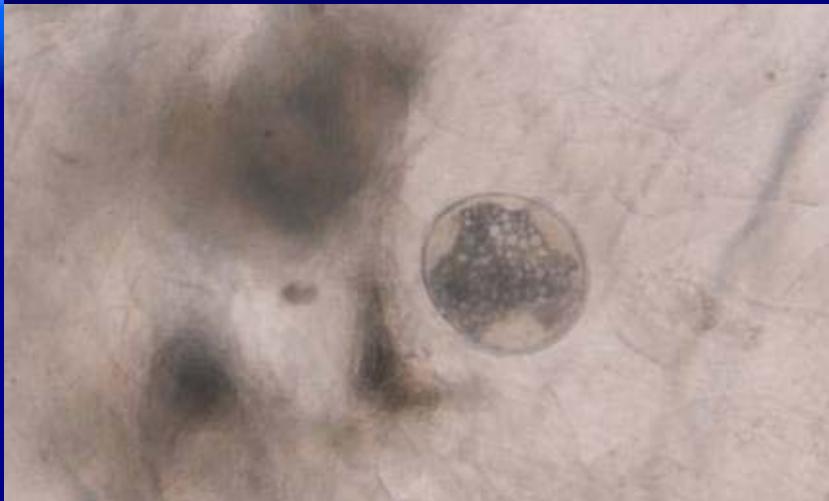


Heterophyes Encysted metacercaria (X 100)
(Carmine stain)

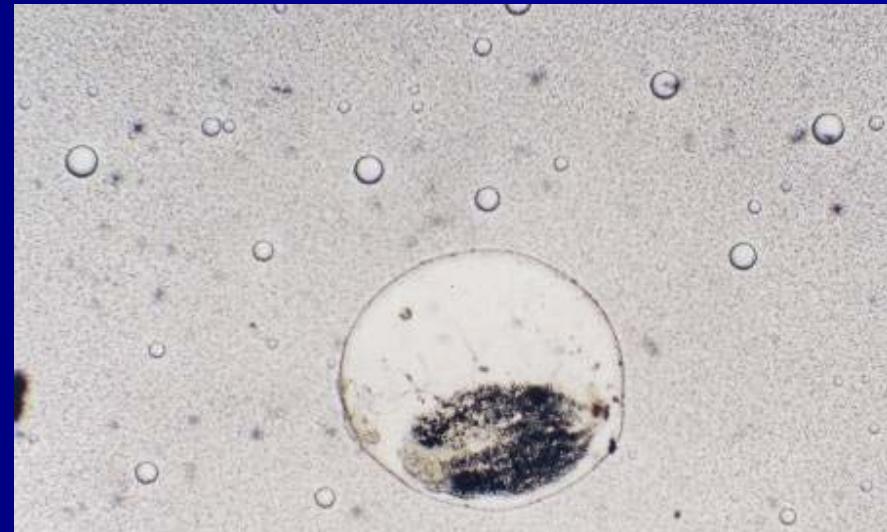
Cyanodiplostomum encysted metacercaria
(X 40)(Carmine stain)



Prohemistomatid encysted metacercaria (X
100)
(Carmine stain)



Haplorchid encysted metacercaria
(X 100)
(Fresh specimen)



Unidentified cyst (X40)
(Fresh specimen)

The infected fish sp. (*Oreochromis niloticus* & *Clarias lazera*) were fed to the experimental animals (rats and mice) and the adult worms obtained were:

* From *Oreochromis niloticus*

The obtained worms were

Heterophyes heterophyes, *Heterophyes aequalis*,
Centrocestus sp., *Haplorchis pumilio*, *Metagonimus yokogawai*



Adult *Centrocestus* sp.
(X 100)
(Carmine stain)



Adult *Haplorchis pumilio*
(X 100)
(Carmine stain)



Adult *Heterophyes aequalis*
(X 100)
(Carmine stain)



Adult *Metagonimus yokogawai* (X
100)
(Carmine stain)



Adult *Heterophyes heterophyes* (X 100)
(Carmine stain)

- From *Clarias lazera*

The obtained worms were
Prohemistomum vivax, *Mesostephanus appendiculatus*, and *Mesostephanus burmanicus*.



Adult *Mesostephanus buramnicus*
(X 100)(Carmine stain)



Adult *Prohemistomum vivax*
(X 100)(Carmine stain)



Adult *Mesostephanus appendiculatus*
(X 100)(Carmine stain)

A photograph of a dolphin swimming gracefully over a vibrant coral reef. The dolphin's body is mostly white, with a dark grey dorsal fin and a dark grey patch on its side. It is positioned in the upper half of the frame, moving from left to right. Below the dolphin, the ocean floor is covered in various types of coral, including large brain corals and smaller, branching corals. In the bottom foreground, there are two yellow pillar candles. The background consists of the clear blue water of the ocean.

Thank You