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Shrimp necrosis has infectious etiology

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Local *L. vannamei* exhibit unusual cellular immune response



Diseased shrimp exhibited skeletal muscle necrosis, indicated by the whitish discoloration of several abdominal segments.

During 2007, Centro Nacional de Acuicultura e Investigaciones Marinas – Escuela Superior Politécnica del Litoral (CENAIM–ESPOL) reported several cases of muscle necrosis in locally farmed Pacific white shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*). These cases were associated with low mortalities at harvest based on anecdotal evidence from shrimp farmers.

The disease was described as an idiopathic muscle necrosis. It was visually characterized by extensive necrotic areas in striated tail muscle tissues that appeared white and opaque. Furthermore, histological analysis of suspect samples with macroscopic lesions revealed a loss of sarcomeric structure accompanied by coagulative muscle necrosis and hemocytic infiltration.

Muscle necrosis in crustaceans

Histological evidence has suggested two forms of muscle necrosis in crustaceans: one involving extensive hemocytic infiltration and the other a non-inflammatory necrosis in which a weak immune reaction is observed.

Hemocytic infiltration can occur in response to injury caused by pathogens. The authors believe the unusual cellular immune response in local *L. vannamei* suggested an infectious etiology.

Similar clinical signs have been described for two infectious diseases not locally reported: infectious myonecrosis (IMN) and Penaeid white tail disease (PWTD). IMN affecting cultured *L. vannamei* in Brazil is caused by a double-stranded RNA virus named infectious myonecrosis virus (IMNV). Meanwhile, PWTD was reported in cultured *L. vannamei* in Belize. Its etiological agent is *Penaeus vannamei nodavirus* (PVNV).

CENAIM–ESPOL study

In work by the authors at CENAIM–ESPOL, muscle necrosis was hypothesized to be caused by an infectious agent. To study the nature of the disease, sampling from local shrimp ponds with muscle necrosis cases and challenge tests with cell-free filtrates from diseased shrimp in healthy *L. vannamei* were performed.

Real-time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) tests for IMNV and PVNV using commercial kits and histological analysis were included for diagnosis. In addition, several samples were sent to the University of Arizona Aquaculture Pathology Laboratory for RT-PCR testing.

The histological exams confirmed most of the challenged shrimp had lesions in skeletal muscle, including multifocal necrosis, fibrocytic inflammation and phagocytosis. Sixty-nine of 99 challenged shrimp showed clinical muscle necrosis.

All challenged shrimp tested by RT-PCR assay were negative for IMNV and PVNV. There were no mortalities throughout the four-week trial. Experimental shrimp in a negative control analyzed by histology showed no signs of muscle necrosis. In addition, there was no evidence of opportunistic bacterial infection in tested tissues from all challenged shrimp.

Perspectives

Interestingly, histological lesions found in the local shrimp were indistinguishable from those reported in *L. vannamei* with IMN and PWTD. PVNV has not been detected in samples submitted for diagnosis from farms in Central or South America, except from Belize and an adjacent area of Nicaragua.

In the experiments, muscle necrosis could be consistently reproduced through sequential trials, confirming the disease has an infectious etiology. In fact, the results suggested the etiological agent of this disease could be a new infectious agent or a different strain of IMNV.

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