



PROTOZOAN DISTRIBUTION IN FARMED CYPRINID FISH FROM MACEDONIA

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Abstract: *The main purpose of this research was to analyze protozoan distribution in farmed cyprinid fish from Macedonia which can have a negative economic impact in developing countries where aquaculture activities contribute to food production. The parasitological examinations were performed on the four fish species from the most significant and larger cyprinid aquaculture facilities in Macedonia. A total of 1134 fish samples were examined, from which parasite infestation with Protozoa was determined in 533 fish, with a total prevalence of 47.002 % and a mean intensity of 6.492. Eight representatives of protozoan parasites in farmed cyprinid fish were identified in this study: *Apiosoma piscicola*, *Chilodonella hexasticha*, *Myxobolus müelleri*, *Myxobolus encephalicus*, *Thelohanellus nikolskii*, *Ichthyophthirius multifiliis*, *Trichodina* sp. (in common carp), and *Trichodina* sp. (in grass carp). The finding of *Chilodonella hexasticha* in common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) as a first record for Macedonian waters, is first published in this paper.*

Keywords: *cyprinid aquaculture, protozoan parasites, prevalence, mean intensity*

1. Introduction

According to [1], parasitic protozoan diseases are responsible not only for great losses to the commercial fishing industry, but also for a negative economic impact in developing countries where aquaculture activities contribute to food production to the need of the population.

From [2] and [3] found that ecto and endo-parasitic protozoa are some of the most dangerous threats to the fish population. According to the authors, even a moderate infection with these organisms can cause fatal disease, because the infected fish lose their appetite and stop consuming food. [4] reported that most of the protozoa live in commensalism with their hosts, while some species have adapted to parasitic

relationships to fish, representing their ectoparasites.

From [5] stated that parasitic protozoa of at least seven different types have been identified in fish, including endo and ectoparasites with a wide range of life cycles and pathology. [6] reported that in many cases, certain protozoa species cause secondary infections with other pathogens, such as viruses, fungi, and bacteria. At the same time, they are one of the most dangerous parasitic groups that are likely to cause more disease in the fish population than any other parasite species.

2. Materials and methods

Samples of four fish species including common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), grass carp (*Ctenopharingodon idella*), silver

carp (*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*), and bighead carp (*Hypophthalmichthys nobilis*) from the most significant and larger cyprinid aquaculture facilities in Macedonia, including fish ponds and cage farms on reservoirs, were examined for parasitological investigations.

This study was carried out by seasons, in a period of three years. The specimens were placed in plastic tanks with fishpond water and immediately transferred to the research laboratory or were inspected on the spot.

During the dissection, gills, fins and skin were examined using stereomicroscopes „Zeiss”- Stemi DV4 and „MBS 10”, as well as microscopes „Zeiss”- PrimoVert and „Reichert”, at the Department for fish diseases in Hydrobiological Institute - Ohrid (Macedonia). All parasites found in each fish were identified and enumerated.

During the study period, data on parasite species were categorized according to the season, including prevalence and mean intensity. Classical epidemiological variables (prevalence and mean intensity) were calculated according to [7].

The parasite specimens were identified using reference keys of [8].

3. Results and discussion

During the parasitological examinations of the fish from the most significant and larger cyprinid aquaculture facilities in Macedonia, a total of 1134 fish samples were examined, from which parasite infestation with Protozoa was determined in 533 fish, with a total prevalence of 47.002 % and a mean intensity of 6.492 (Table 1).

Table 1.

Total prevalence and mean intensity with representatives of Protozoa in cyprinid aquaculture facilities in Macedonia

Parasites	Number of examined fish	Number of infected fish	Mean intensity	Prevalence
Protozoan species	1134	533	6.492	47.002 %

Whereby from the representatives of Protozoa, 8 species were identified: *Apiosoma piscicola*, *Chilodonella hexasticha*, *Myxobolus müelleri*, *Myxobolus encephalicus*, *Thelohanellus nikolskii*, *Ichthyophthirius multifiliis*, *Trichodina* sp. (in common carp) and *Trichodina* sp. (in grass carp). Based on the total number of fish examined (1134), the highest prevalence with protozoan parasites is confirmed with *Trichodina* sp. (in common carp) (30.159%), followed by *Apiosoma piscicola* (6.996%), *Ichthyophthirius multifiliis* (4.233%), *Thelohanellus nikolskii* (3.086%),

Myxobolus encephalicus (0.794%), *Trichodina* sp. (in grass carp) (0.794%), *Chilodonella hexasticha* (0.441%) and *Myxobolus müelleri* (0.441%). The highest mean intensity with protozoan parasites is determined with *Ichthyophthirius multifiliis* (26.479), followed by *Trichodina* sp. (in grass carp) (7.556), *Trichodina* sp. (in common carp) (4.567), *Apiosoma piscicola* (4.241), *Myxobolus encephalicus* (4.000), *Myxobolus müelleri* (3.400), *Thelohanellus nikolskii* (2.444) and *Chilodonella hexasticha* (1.800) (Table 2).

Table 2.

Mean intensity and prevalence with determined protozoan parasites in cyprinid aquaculture facilities in Macedonia

	<i>Parasite species</i>	<i>Mean intensity</i>	<i>Prevalence (%)</i>
1	<i>Apiosoma piscicola</i>	4.241	6.996
2	<i>Chilodonella hexasticha</i>	1.800	0.441
3	<i>Myxobolus müelleri</i>	3.400	0.441
4	<i>Myxobolus encephalicus</i>	4.000	0.794
5	<i>Thelohanellus nikolskii</i>	2.444	3.086
6	<i>Ichthyophthirius multifiliis</i>	26.479	4.233
7	<i>Trichodina sp. (Cyprinus carpio)</i>	4.567	30.159
8	<i>Trichodina sp. (Ctenopharingodon idella)</i>	7.556	0.794

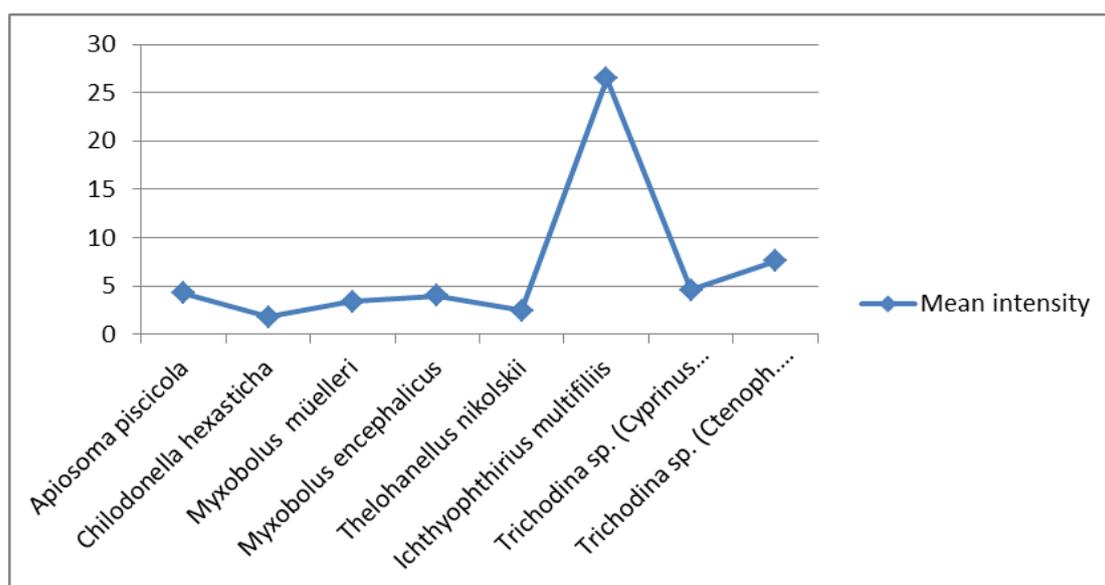


Fig. 1. Mean intensity with determined protozoan parasites in cyprinid aquaculture facilities in Macedonia

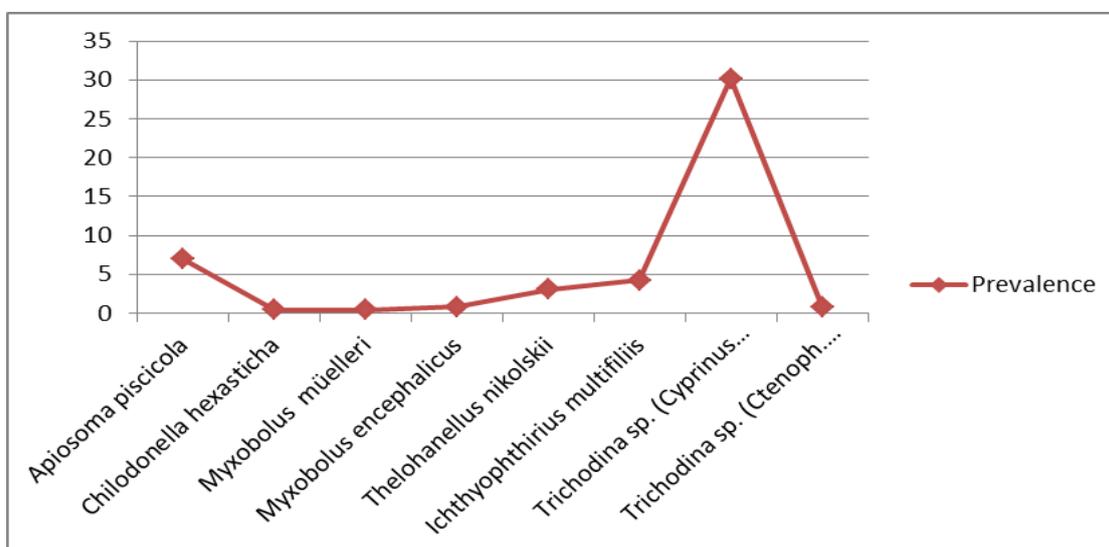


Fig. 2. Prevalence with determined protozoan parasites in cyprinid aquaculture facilities in Macedonia

Table 3.

An infestation of protozoan parasites during the seasons

Season	Number of examined fish	Number of infected fish	% of infected fish
Spring	278	162	58.273
Summer	279	109	39.068
Autumn	289	103	35.640
Winter	288	159	55.208

Representatives of Protozoa most often occur during spring (in 58.273% of examined fish), then in winter (55.208%), summer (39.068%), and less in autumn (35.640%). Out of the total number of

examined fish, 533 fish were infected with Protozoan parasites.

By seasons, the number of infected fish is spring - 162; summer - 109; autumn - 103 and winter - 159 fish (Table 3).

Table 4.

Prevalence (P) and mean intensity (I) with protozoan parasites in cyprinid aquaculture facilities in Macedonia, by seasons

Parasite species	Spring		Summer		Autumn		Winter	
	I	P (%)	I	P (%)	I	P (%)	I	P (%)
<i>Apiosoma piscicola</i>	/	/	/	/	/	/	4.241	6.966
<i>Chilodonella hexasticha</i>	1.800	0.441	/	/	/	/	/	/
<i>Myxobolus müelleri</i>	3.400	0.441	/	/	/	/	/	/
<i>Myxobolus encephalicus</i>	4.000	0.794	/	/	/	/	/	/
<i>Thelohanellus nikolskii</i>	/	/	2.444	3.086	/	/	/	/
<i>Ichthyophthirius multifiliis</i>	12.556	0.794	26.706	2.998	50.00	0.441	/	/
<i>Trichodina sp. (Cyprinus carpio)</i>	4.552	11.816	4.667	3.439	4.404	7.848	4.725	7.055
<i>Trichodina sp. (Ctenoph. idella)</i>	/	/	/	/	7.556	0.794	/	/

During our research, we noticed that the dynamics of parasite occurrence in fish varies depending on the parasite species and the season.

During the three-year research:

- 5 protozoan parasites species were identified in the spring, as follows: *Chilodonella hexasticha*, *Myxobolus müelleri*, *Myxobolus encephalicus*, *Ichthyophthirius multifiliis*, and *Trichodina sp.* (in common carp);

- 3 protozoan parasites species were found in the summer: *Thelohanellus nikolskii*, *Ichthyophthirius multifiliis*, and *Trichodina sp.* (in common carp);

- 3 protozoan parasites species were found in the autumn: *Ichthyophthirius*

multifiliis, *Trichodina sp.* (in common carp), and *Trichodina sp.* (in grass carp);

- 2 protozoan parasites species were found in the winter: *Apiosoma piscicola* and *Trichodina sp.* (in common carp).

The highest prevalence (11.816 %) is confirmed with *Trichodina sp.* (in common carp) in spring, while the lowest (0.441 %) with *Chilodonella hexasticha* and *Myxobolus müelleri* in spring, as well as, *Ichthyophthirius multifiliis* in autumn.

The highest mean intensity (50.000) is determined with *Ichthyophthirius multifiliis* in autumn, while the lowest (1.800) with *Chilodonella hexasticha* in spring (Table 4).

Table 5.

Total prevalence and mean intensity with determined protozoan parasites in common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*)

	Parasite species	Number of infected fish	Mean intensity	Prevalence (%)
1	<i>Apiosoma piscicola</i>	79	4.241	8.246
2	<i>Chilodonella hexasticha</i>	5	1.800	0.522
3	<i>Myxobolus muelleri</i>	5	3.400	0.522
4	<i>Myxobolus encephalicus</i>	9	4.000	0.939
5	<i>Thelohanellus nikolskii</i>	35	2.440	3.653
6	<i>Ichthyophthirius multifiliis</i>	34	26.706	3.549
7	<i>Trichodina sp.</i>	342	4.567	35.699

*The calculations are based on the total number of examined samples of common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) (958)

Table 6.

Total prevalence and mean intensity with determined protozoan parasites in grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*)

	Parasite species	Number of infected fish	Mean intensity	Prevalence (%)
1	<i>Ichthyophthirius multifiliis</i>	14	25.929	18.421
2	<i>Trichodina sp.</i>	9	7.556	11.842

*The calculations are based on the total number of examined samples of grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*) (76)

Table 7.

Total prevalence and mean intensity with determined protozoan parasites in bighead carp (*Hypophthalmichthys nobilis*)

	Parasite species	Number of infected fish	Mean intensity	Prevalence (%)
1	<i>Ichthyophthirius multifiliis</i>	5	50.00	9.434

*The calculations are based on the total number of examined samples of bighead carp (*Hypophthalmichthys nobilis*) (53)

By fish species, the highest prevalence (35.699 %) in common carp is confirmed with *Trichodina sp.*, while the lowest (0.522 %) with *Chilodonella hexasticha* and *Myxobolus müelleri*. The highest mean intensity (26.706) is determined with *Ichthyophthirius multifiliis*, while the lowest (1.800) with *Chilodonella hexasticha* (Table 5).

In grass carp, the highest prevalence (18.421 %) and mean intensity (25.929) are determined with *Ichthyophthirius multifiliis* (Table 6). *Ichthyophthirius multifiliis* is the only protozoa found in bighead carp with a prevalence of 9.434 % and a mean intensity, 50.000 (Table 7).

In this paper, for the first time, we published the result for the first finding of

Chilodonella hexasticha in common carp in Macedonia. At the same time, common carp is a new host for the *Chilodonella hexasticha* in Macedonian waters. In our research, *Chilodonella hexasticha* was found on the gills of 5 specimens of common carp in a fish farm in Dolneni, in spring. The prevalence with *Chilodonella hexasticha* in common carp was is 0.522 %, while the mean intensity is 1.800 (Table 5).

The body of *Chilodonella hexasticha* is typically oval or leaf-shaped, dorsoventrally compressed, and is characterized by the presence of a groove at the end of the front of the body.

It has a length of 38.4 (28.5 - 48.3) µm and a width of 31.7 (24.2 -39.2) µm. The

cytoplasm is ventrally granulated. The cytostome occurs in front of the naked area (zone without cilia). It leads to visible cytopharynx. The cytopharynx is protruding and secured with 8 to 10 visible cuticular bands, forming a funnel-shaped tube with a curved inner end. The cytopharynx may be slightly extruded and may form and destroy epithelial cells. Two contractile vacuoles are present. The macronucleus is round, 15 (13.5 - 16.5) μm long, and 12.7 (11.2 - 14.2) μm wide. The micronucleus is located near the macronucleus and has a length of 4.3 (3.5 - 5.1) μm and a width of 3.5 (2.5 - 4.4) μm . According to literary reviews from the neighboring countries, the presence of *Chilodonella hexasticha* was established in waters in Serbia by [9].

According to the world's literary reviews, data on the appearance of representatives of the genus *Chilodonella* in common carp in fishponds in Iraq were published by [10], [11] and [12]. [13] found huge mortality in juveniles and adult carp in fishponds in Sri Lanka as a result of the presence of this protozoan.

The protozoan *Chilodonella hexasticha* is the causative agent of the parasitic disease chilodonellosis that attacks the skin, fins, and gills of common carp fry and fingerling up to 1 year of age. Adult fish appear as carriers of the parasite.

In [14] it stated that these cilia are morphologically well adapted to adhesion to the body surface and gills of fish and have a rapidly projected cytostomal opening. Therefore, they are obligate parasites in fish, causing direct damage by disrupting epithelial cells. [15] reported that infestations with *Chilodonella hexasticha* have been identified in both warm-water and cold-water fish worldwide, causing high mortality. In severe infestations with this parasite, the fish are weakened and dark discoloration is

observed on the skin. [16] considered that as a result of the parasitism of *Chilodonella hexasticha*, severe damage to the gills occurs in the form of epithelial hyperplasia, which disrupts the fine respiratory epithelium, leading to fish mortality.

One of the symptoms of this disease is the swimming of fish on the surface of the water due to a lack of oxygen. Gray-blue deposits consisting of mucus and necrotic epithelial cells appear on the skin, fins, and gills. As a result, the fish itches from objects in the water, without taking food. Mortality depends on the fish size and the infestation degree.

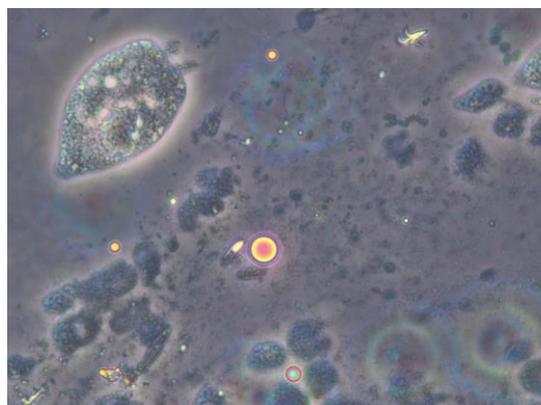


Fig.3 *Apiosoma piscicola* in common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) (original)

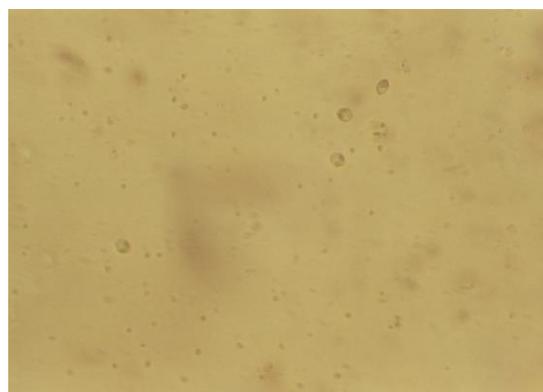


Fig. 4. *Myxobolus encephalicus* in common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) (original)



Fig.5. *Trichodina* sp. in grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*) (original)

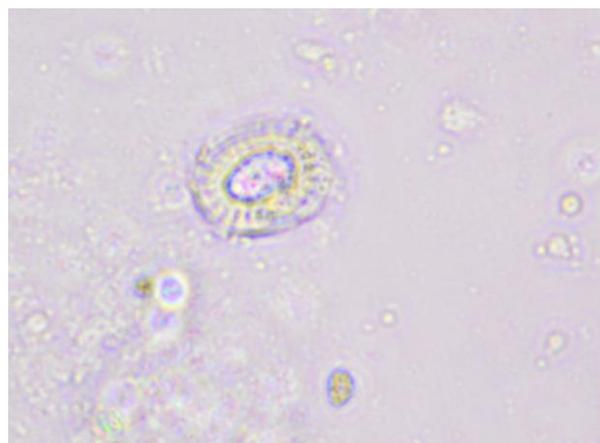


Fig.6. *Trichodina* sp. in common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) (original)

4. Conclusion

Eight representatives of protozoan parasites in farmed cyprinid fish were identified in this study: *Apiosoma piscicola*, *Chilodonella hexasticha*, *Myxobolus müelleri*, *Myxobolus encephalicus*, *Thelohanellus nikolskii*, *Ichthyophthirius multifiliis*, *Trichodina* sp. (in common carp), and *Trichodina* sp. (in grass carp).

In cyprinid aquaculture facilities, based on the total fish examined, the highest prevalence with protozoan parasites is confirmed with *Trichodina* sp. (in common carp) while the lowest with *Chilodonella hexasticha* (0.441%) and *Myxobolus müelleri* (0.441%).

The highest mean intensity is determined with *Ichthyophthirius multifiliis* (26.479), while the lowest with *Chilodonella hexasticha* (1.800).

The finding of *Chilodonella hexasticha* in common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) as a first record for Macedonian waters, is first published in this paper.

In our research, infestation with *Chilodonella hexasticha* was determined in fish with reduced general resistance (unfavorable hygienic conditions, overpopulation, poor nutrition, skin injuries) in early spring, which correlates with literature data that the optimum temperature for *Chilodonella* development is about 10°C. During the warm, summer months this parasite does not occur. It is most often observed in young carp in winterings or in spring when the fish are kept in these facilities for too long time. During this period, the fish are weakened and the low water temperatures are favorable for the development and multiplication of the parasite.

Representatives of the Protozoa were identified in all seasons, but the highest infestation was observed during spring and winter. During our research, we found that protozoa represent a huge problem in cyprinid aquaculture facilities, where high temperatures and organic matter content accelerate the life cycle of parasites and support their spread.

5. References

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