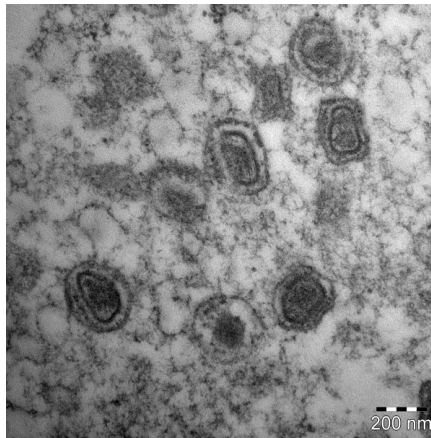


# Salmon gill poxvirus disease

Mona Cecilie Gjessing, Even Thoen, Torstein Tengs, Ole Bendik Dale

Norwegian Veterinary Institute

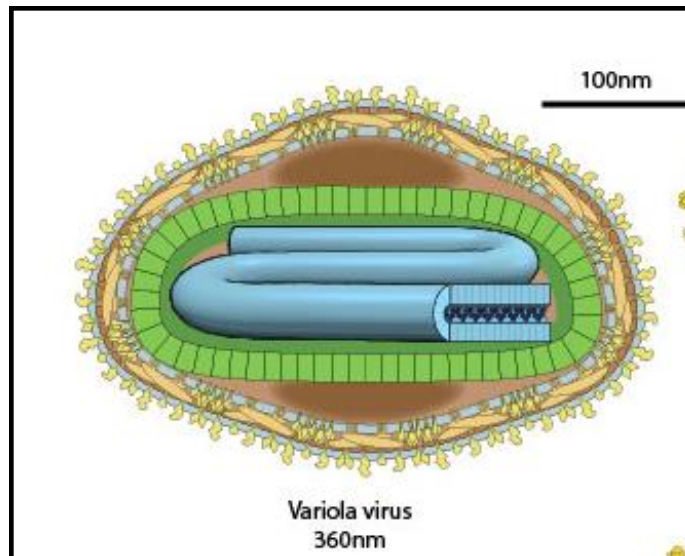


**Veterinærinstituttet**  
Norwegian Veterinary Institute

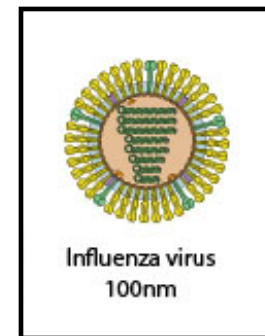
# Background and historical context

- «Apoptotic gill disease» - known for 20 years
- Found virus particles EM in 1999: Poxvirus?
- 2008: Nylund *et al* poxvirus in salmon with “pox cells”

Poxvirus are LARGE and complex!



POX VIRUS



ISA VIRUS

# Background and historical context

- Chordopoxvirus described in fish, reptiles, birds and mammals
- Smallpox - Variola: poxvirus specific to humans
- Poxvirus in fish:
  - Koi carp, Ayu and Atlantic salmon - all farmed fish
  - Affinity to the gills
- In 2015 the first fish poxvirus genom was published
  - Salmon gill poxvirus disease (SGPVD) «salpox disease»
  - Diagnostic PCR made
  - SGPV: compromises the immune system / gill epithelial integrity



## Salmon Gill Poxvirus, the Deepest Representative of the *Chordopoxvirinae*

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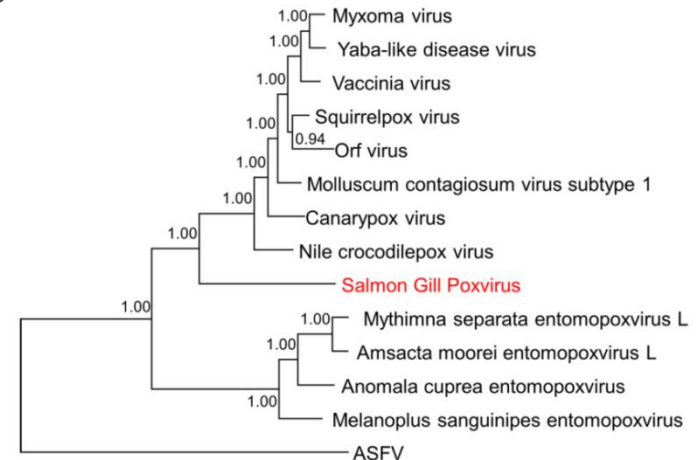
Open access!

# Journal of Virology



# Highlights - genome SPGV - 204 genes:

- Deepest branch of chordopoxvirus:
  - coevolution with the host
- Chordopox genes required for genome replication and expression present
- Missing: genes involved in membrane biogenesis
  - i.e not infectious to tetrapods?
- Numerous novel genes encoding proteins with unknown function
- Immune suppression genes



# Outbreak in smolt farm, «clean cut» case of the familiar type



- Acute
- Spreading
- Morbidity high
- Mortality vary- sometimes very high
- Lethargic fish with respiratory distress
- Recurrent in many farms
- Stop feeding, increase oxygen supply, avoid stress!!!
- Few autopsy findings; empty gut, pale gills

# «Clean-cut» case: Premortality stage

- No lesions on autopsy, empty gut
- PCR positive in all fish
- Histopathology: apoptotic cells in the gills of all fish, but little respiratory obstruction

TABLE 2 Overview of results

Clinical stage	No. of fish	Median (range) $C_T$ value for poxvirus in gills by qPCR	% of fish with:	
			IHC of gills	Hemophagocytosis
→ Premortality	20	18.1 (15.8–22.4)	95	0
Mortality	60	20.5 (15.7–28.9)	91.4 <sup>a</sup>	66.7
Postmortality	10	24.7 (18.9–30.7)	20	20

<sup>a</sup> Two dead fish were not suited for IHC because of autolysis.

# «Clean-cut» case: Mortality stage

## ■ Histopathology:

- Obstructive gill lesions with apoptotic cells
- extensive hemophagocytosis in spleen / kidney

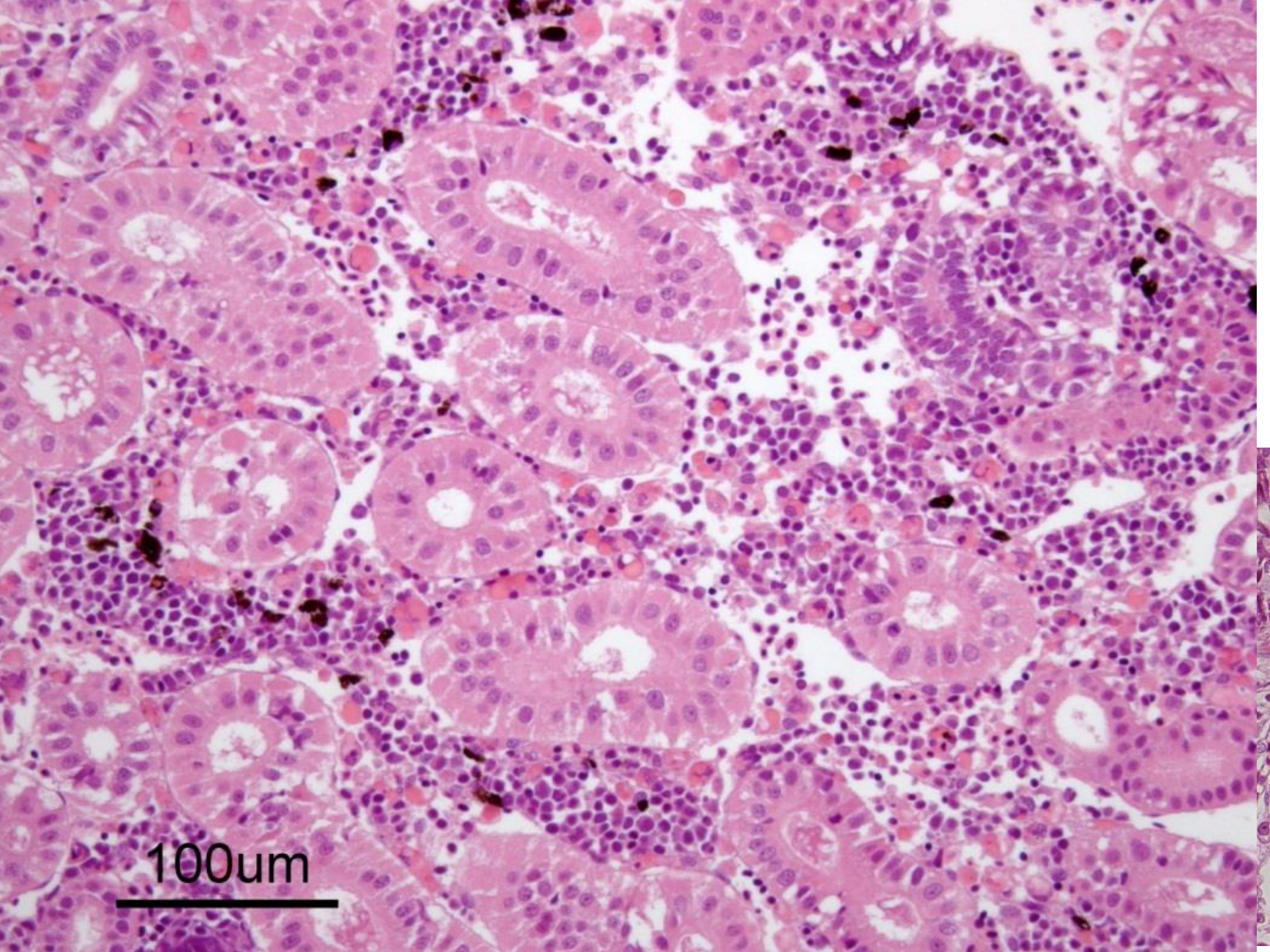
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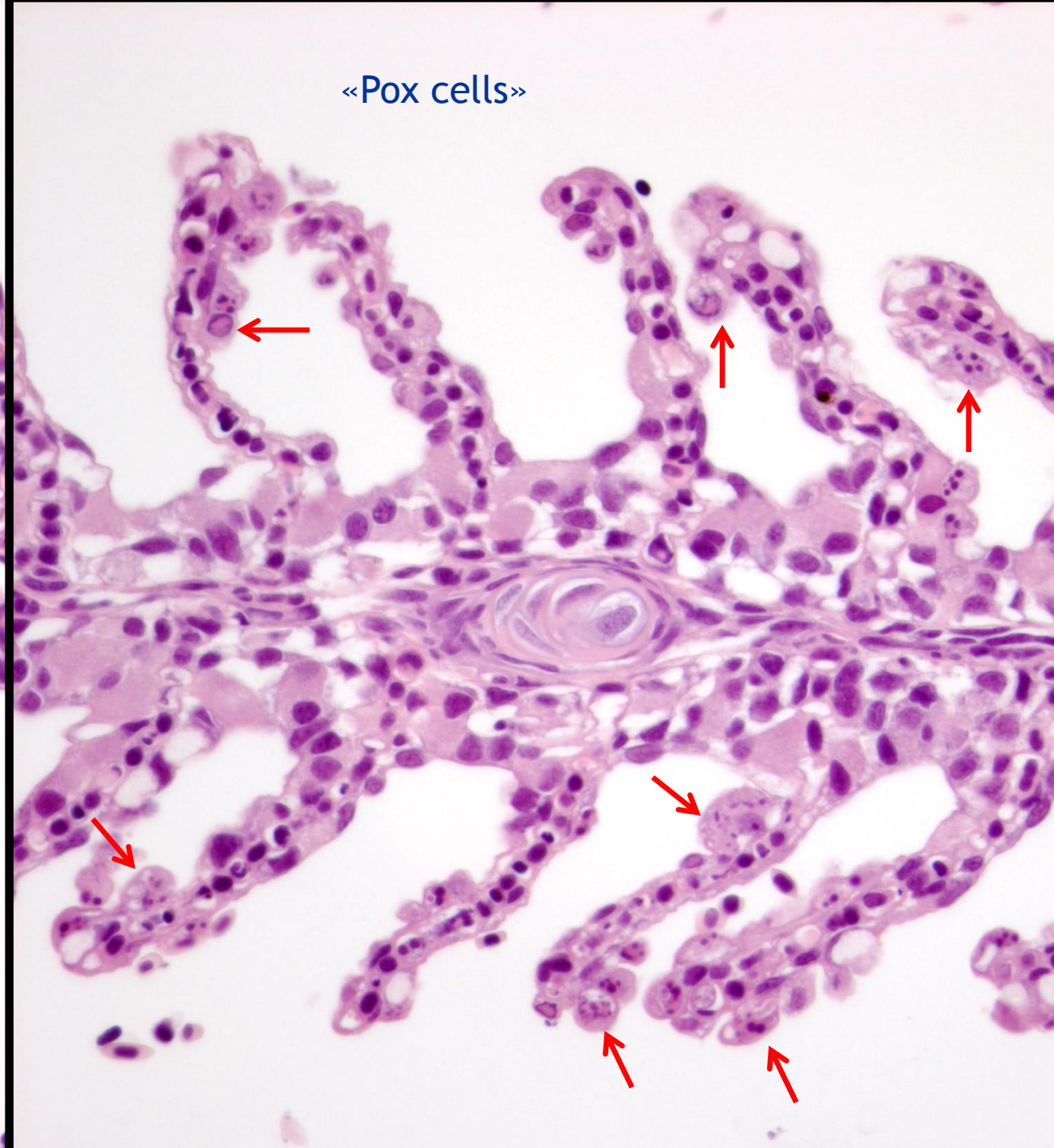
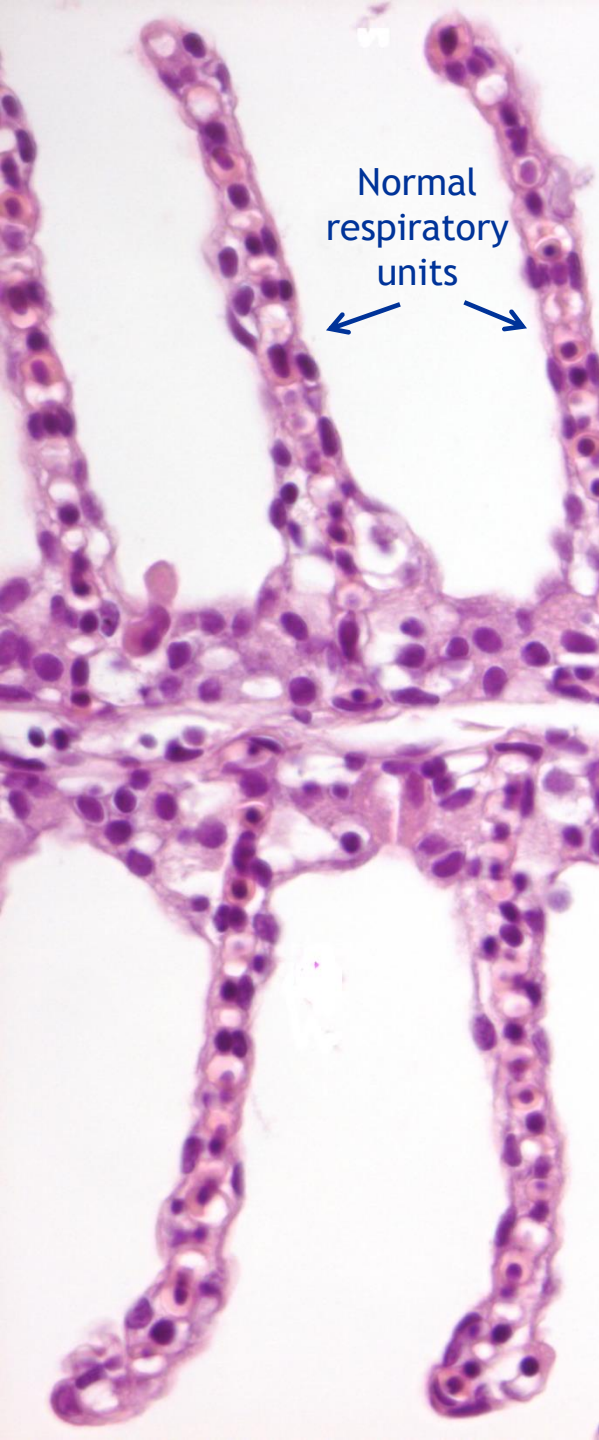


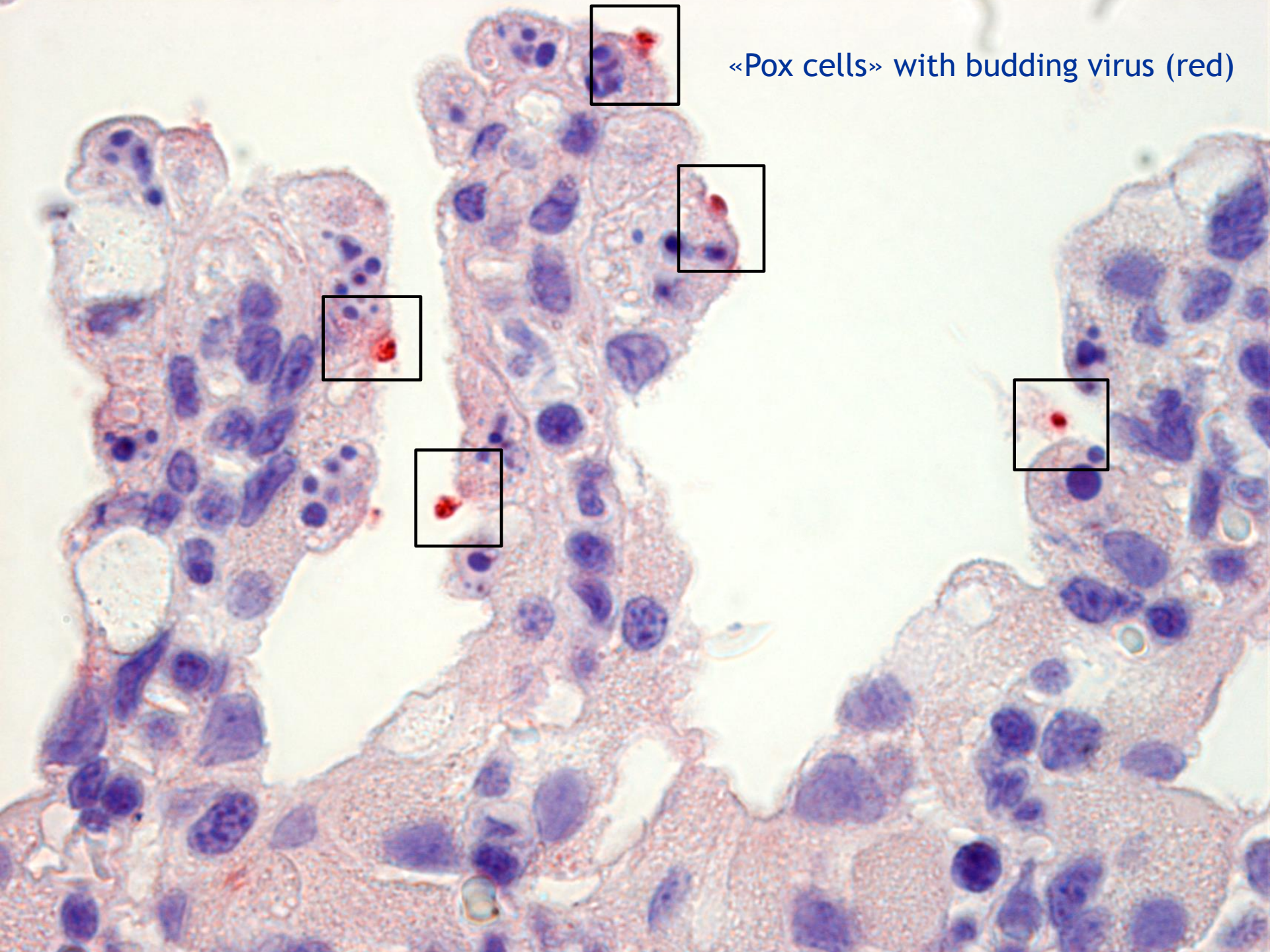




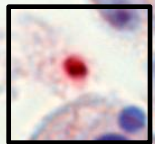
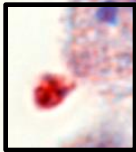
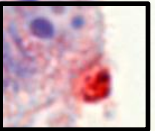
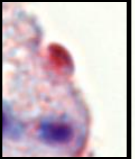
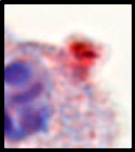
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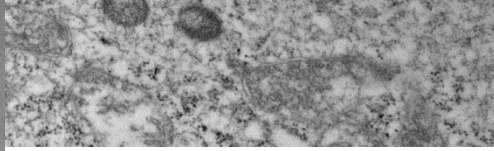
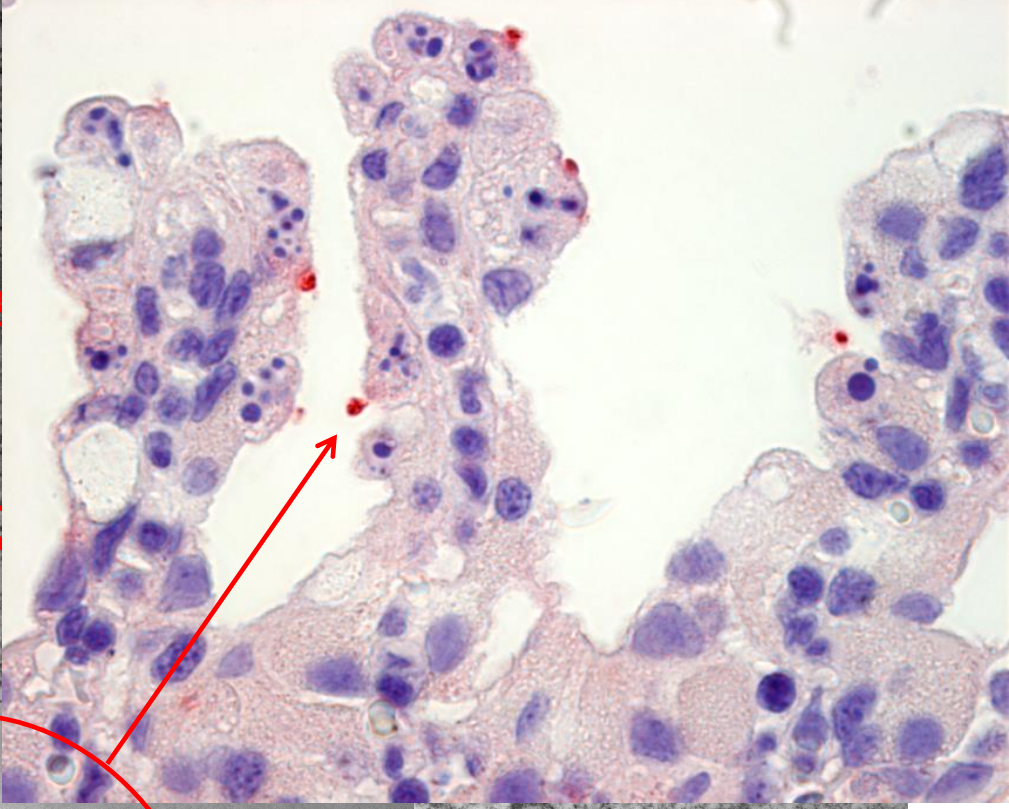
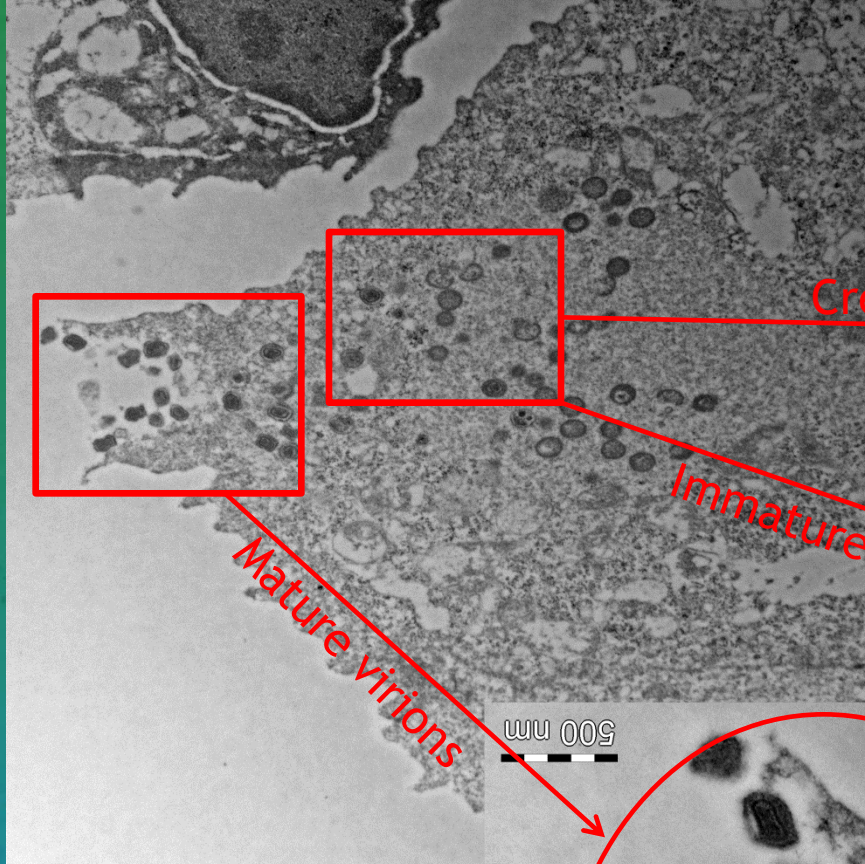






«Pox cells» with budding virus (red)





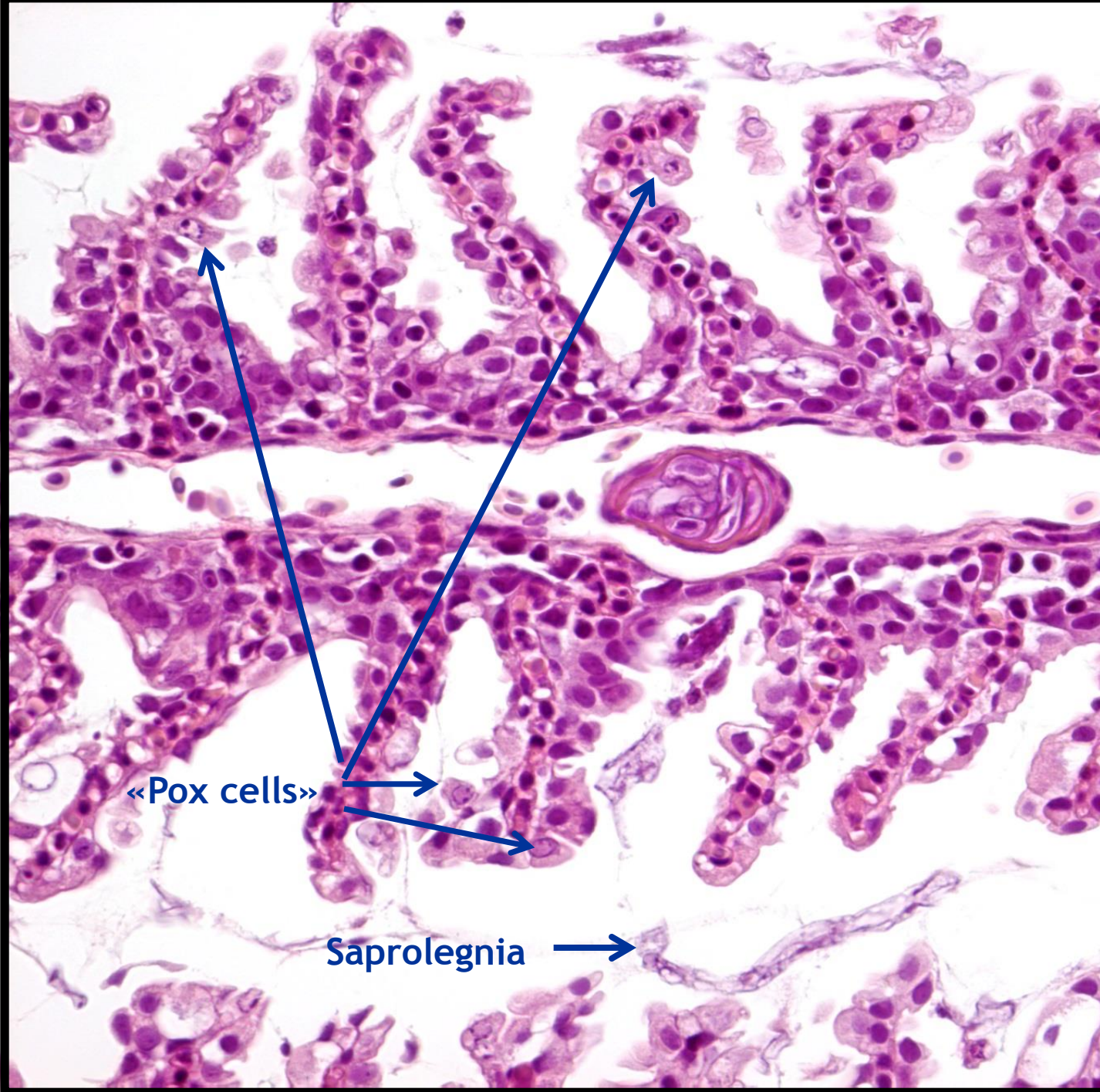
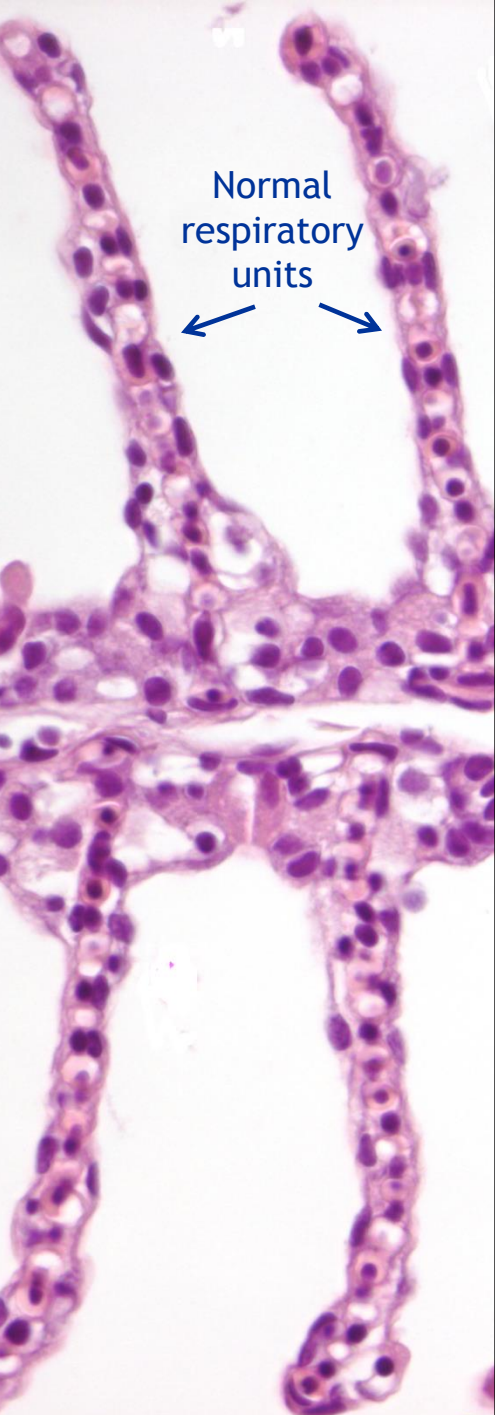
# Recent experiences: «complex» cases revealed by improved diagnostic tools

- Complex pathology + wide/variable range of additional gill pathogens/opportunistic agents
  - These «other» agents easy to see in microscope and too quickly given all the blame for the disease:
  - The signs of SPGV: overlooked - or not looked for - in the midst of very obvious, other findings
- > PCR: efficient way to check if SPGV is present

## «Complex» case, freshwater farm

- «Clean cut» salpox disease diagnosed 4 months previous to this outbreak
- Loss of appetite, increased mortality
- Fish were in smoltification |
- Slightly pale gills, white-brownish patches suggesting fungal infection
- Fungal infection confirmed





# Experiences of manifestations in «complex» cases, sea farm: AGD revisited....

## **First cases of amoebic gill disease (AGD) in Norwegian seawater farmed Atlantic salmon, *Salmo salar* L., and phylogeny of the causative amoeba using 18S cDNA sequences**

T Steinum<sup>1</sup>, A Kvellestad<sup>1</sup>, L B Ronneberg<sup>2</sup>, H Nilsen<sup>3</sup>, A Asheim<sup>4</sup>, K Fjell<sup>5</sup>, S M R Nygård<sup>6</sup>, A B Olsen<sup>3</sup> and O B Dale<sup>1</sup>

1 National Veterinary Institute, Oslo, Norway

2 Fiske-Liv A/S, Ålesund, Norway

3 National Veterinary Institute, Bergen, Norway

4 AkvaVet Gulen AS, Gulen, Norway

5 Bioserve A/S, Stavanger, Norway

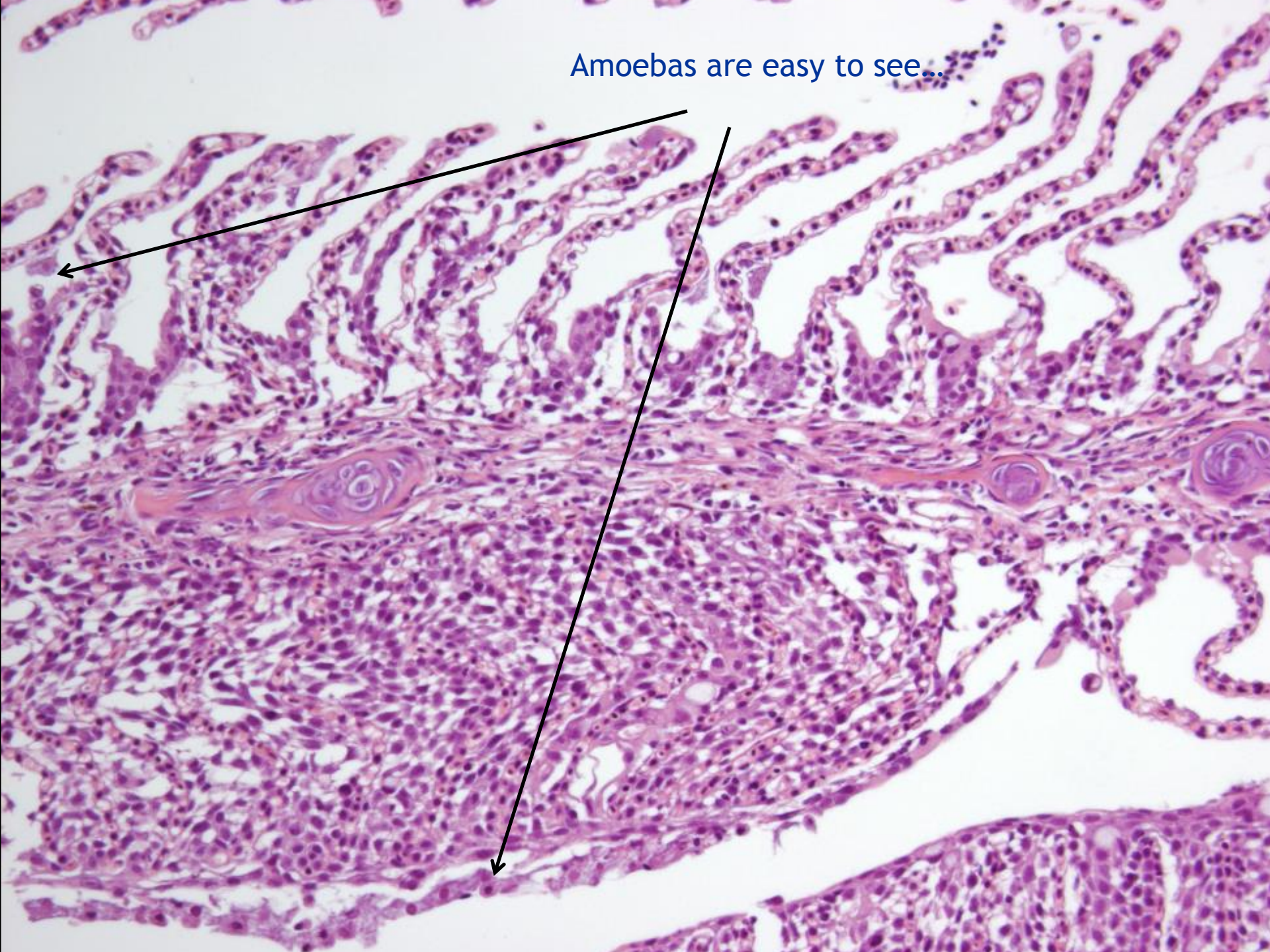
6 Fish Health and Environment Company, Haugesund, Norway

J.Fish.dis 2008

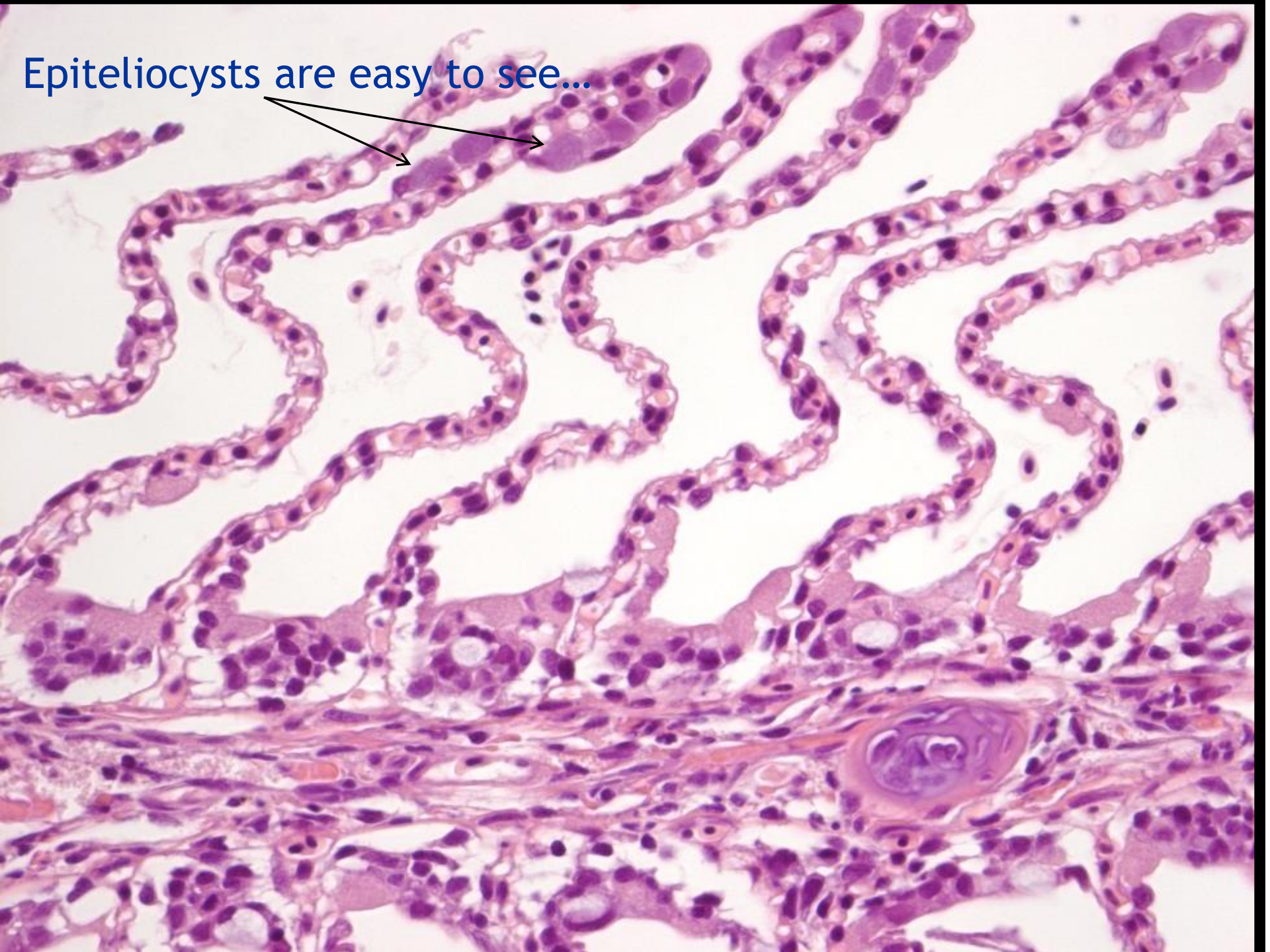


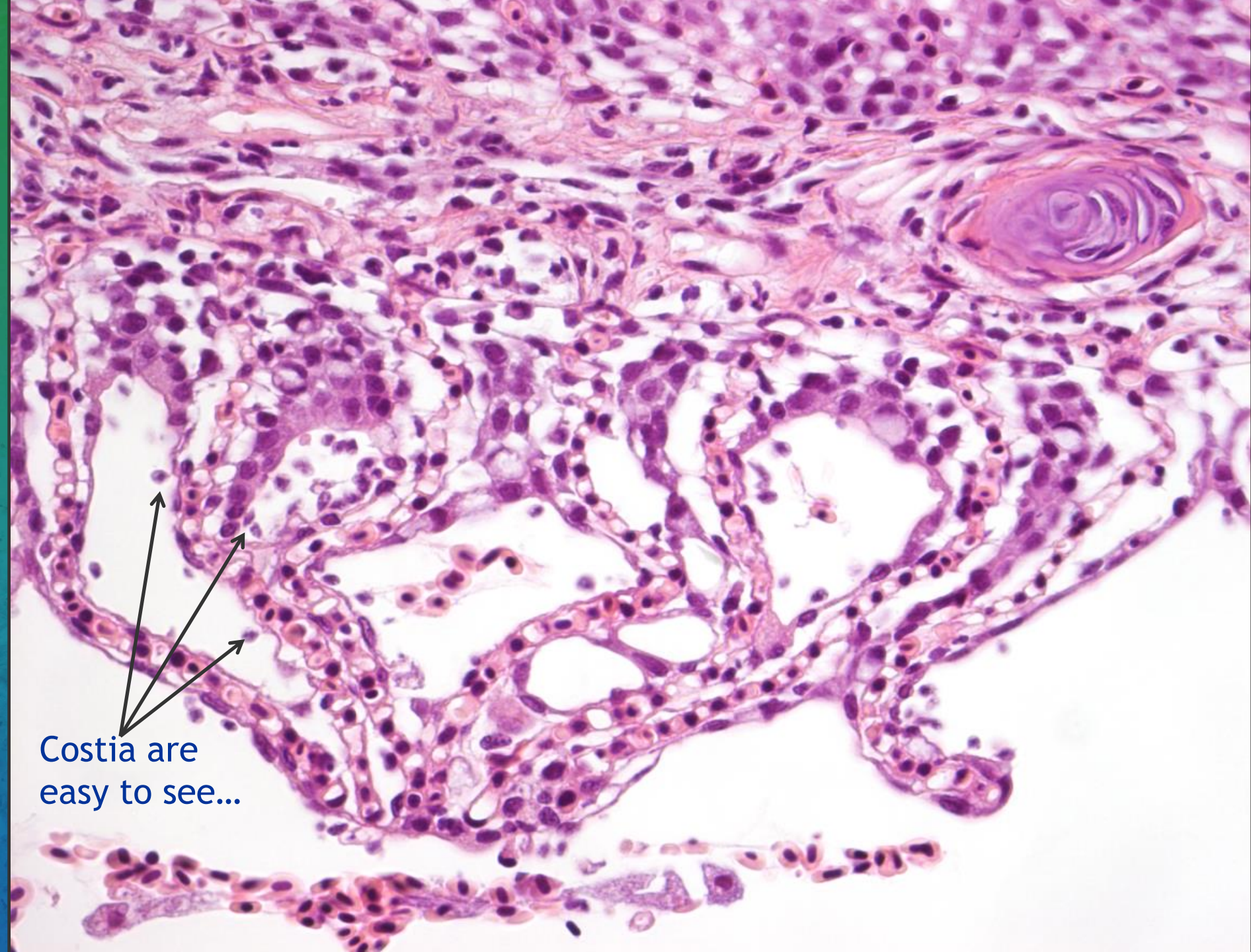


Amoebas are easy to see...

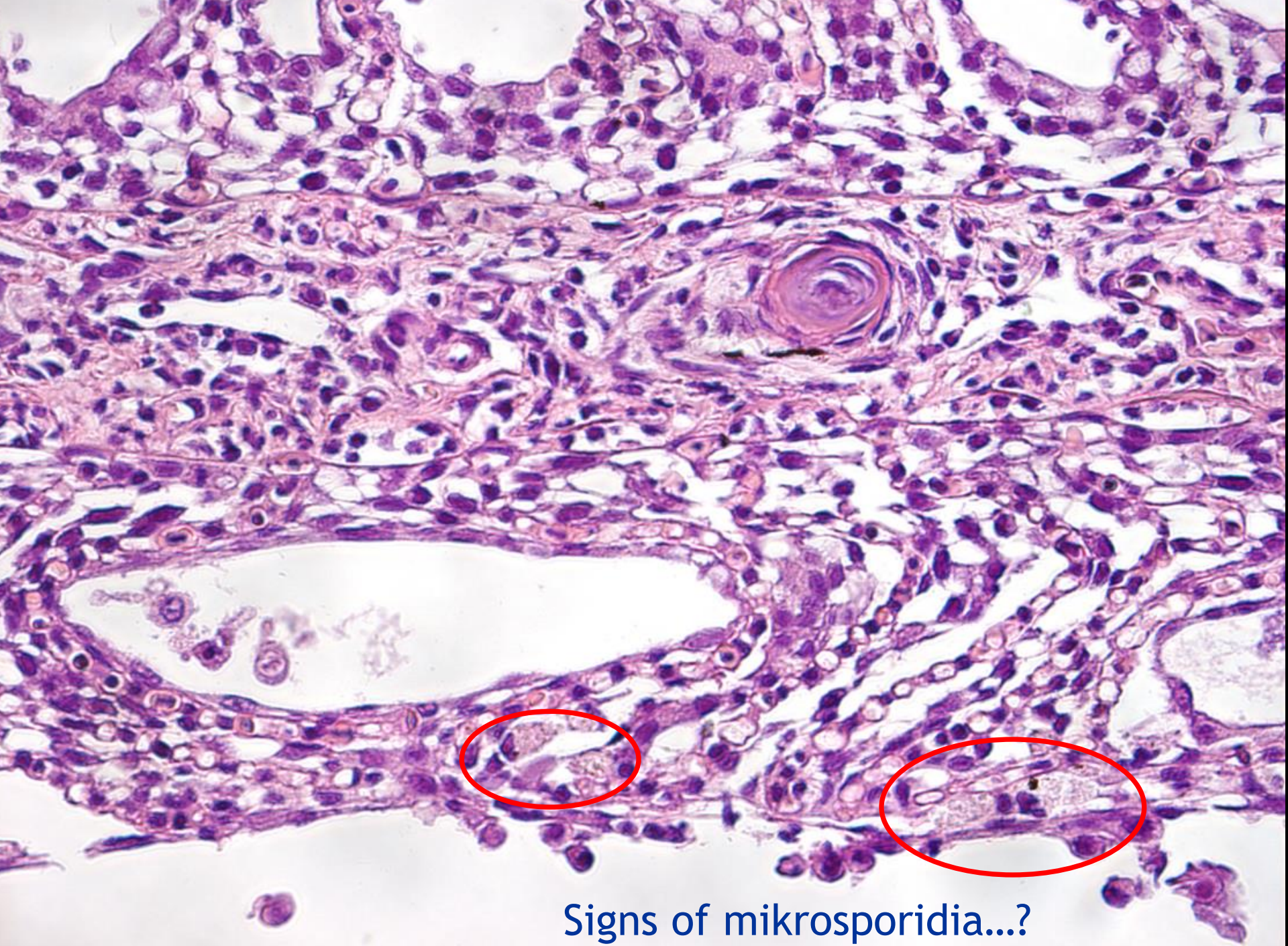


Epiteliocysts are easy to see...

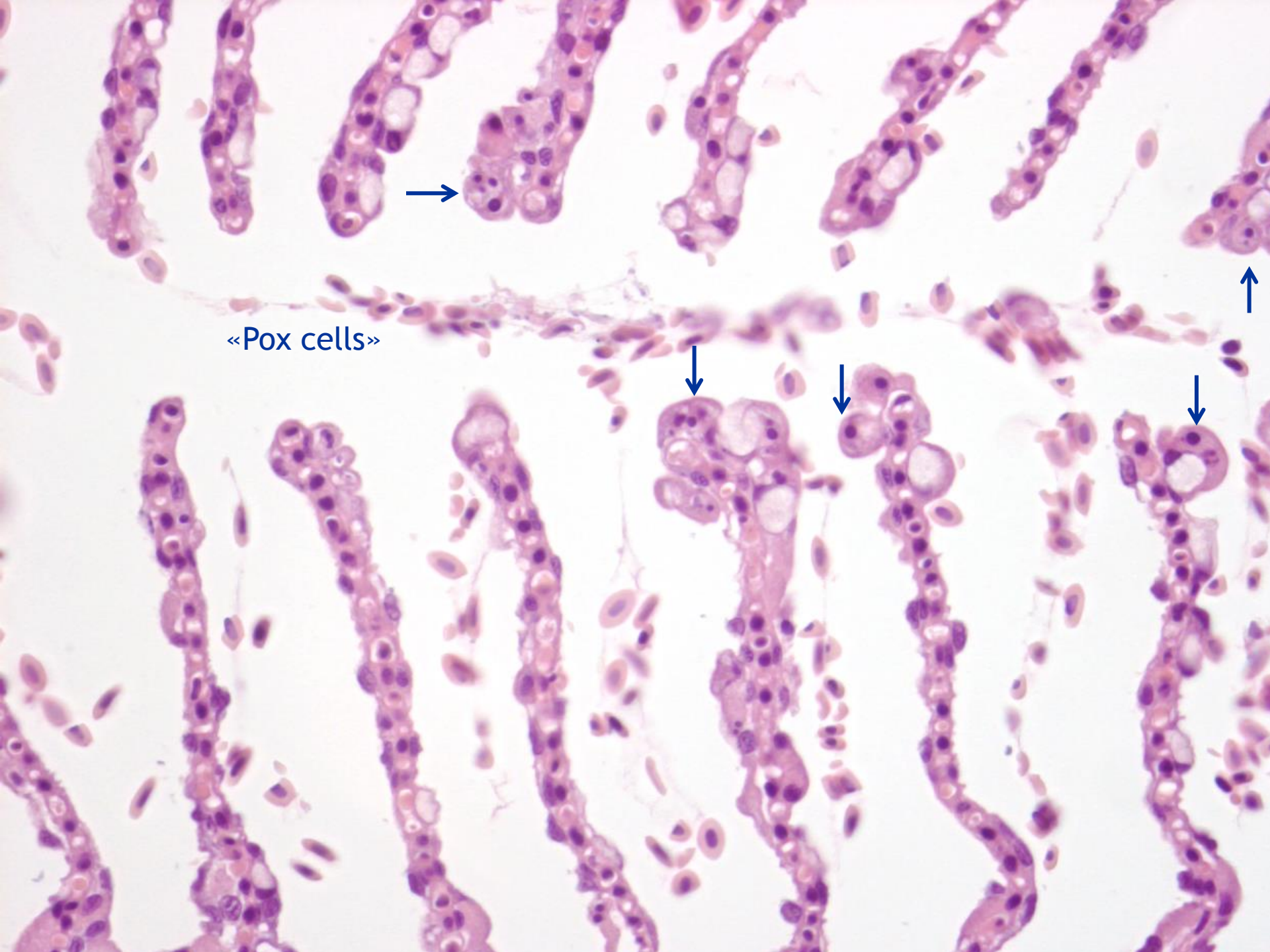




Costia are  
easy to see...



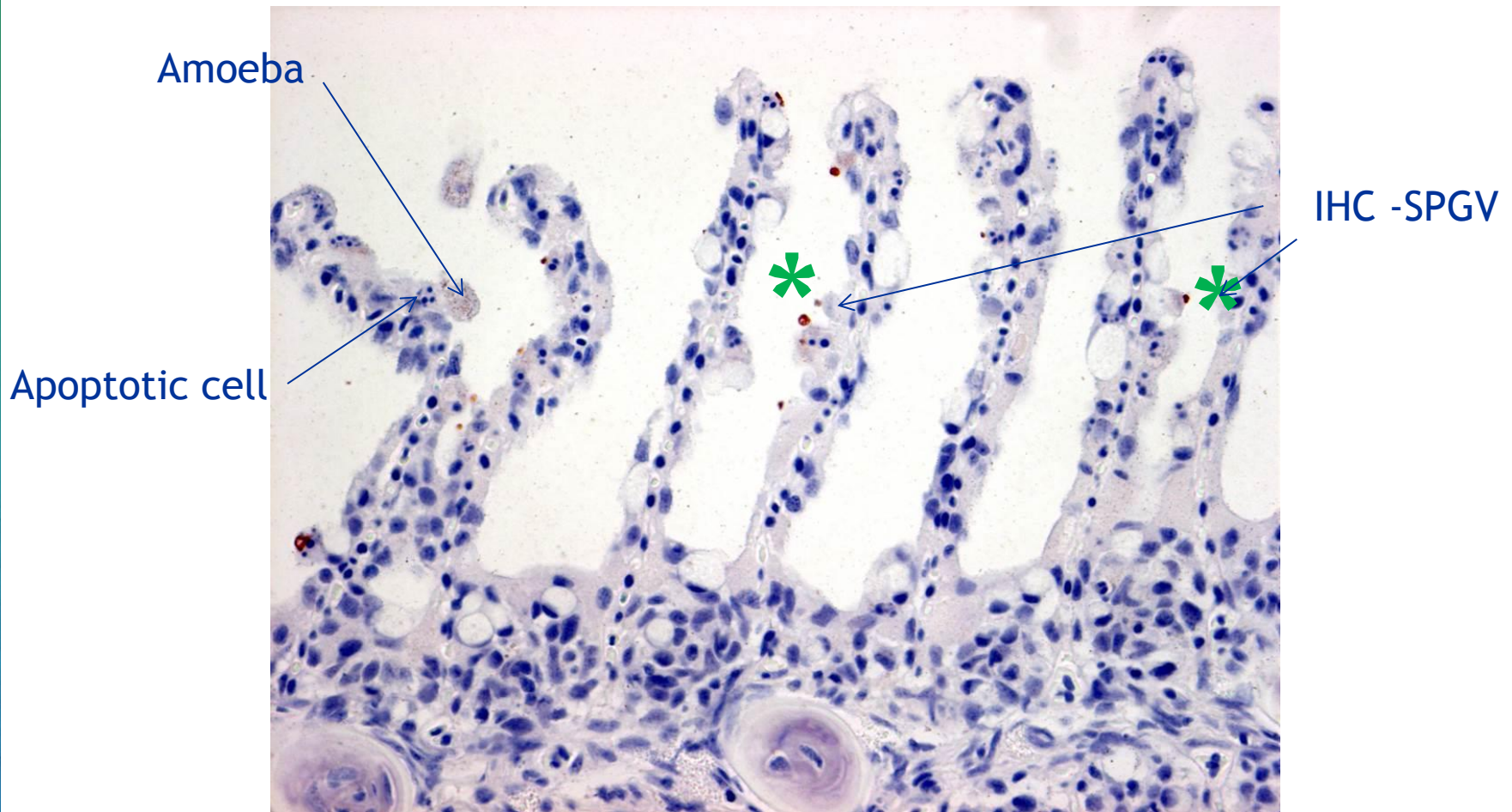
Signs of mikrosporidia...?



«Pox cells»



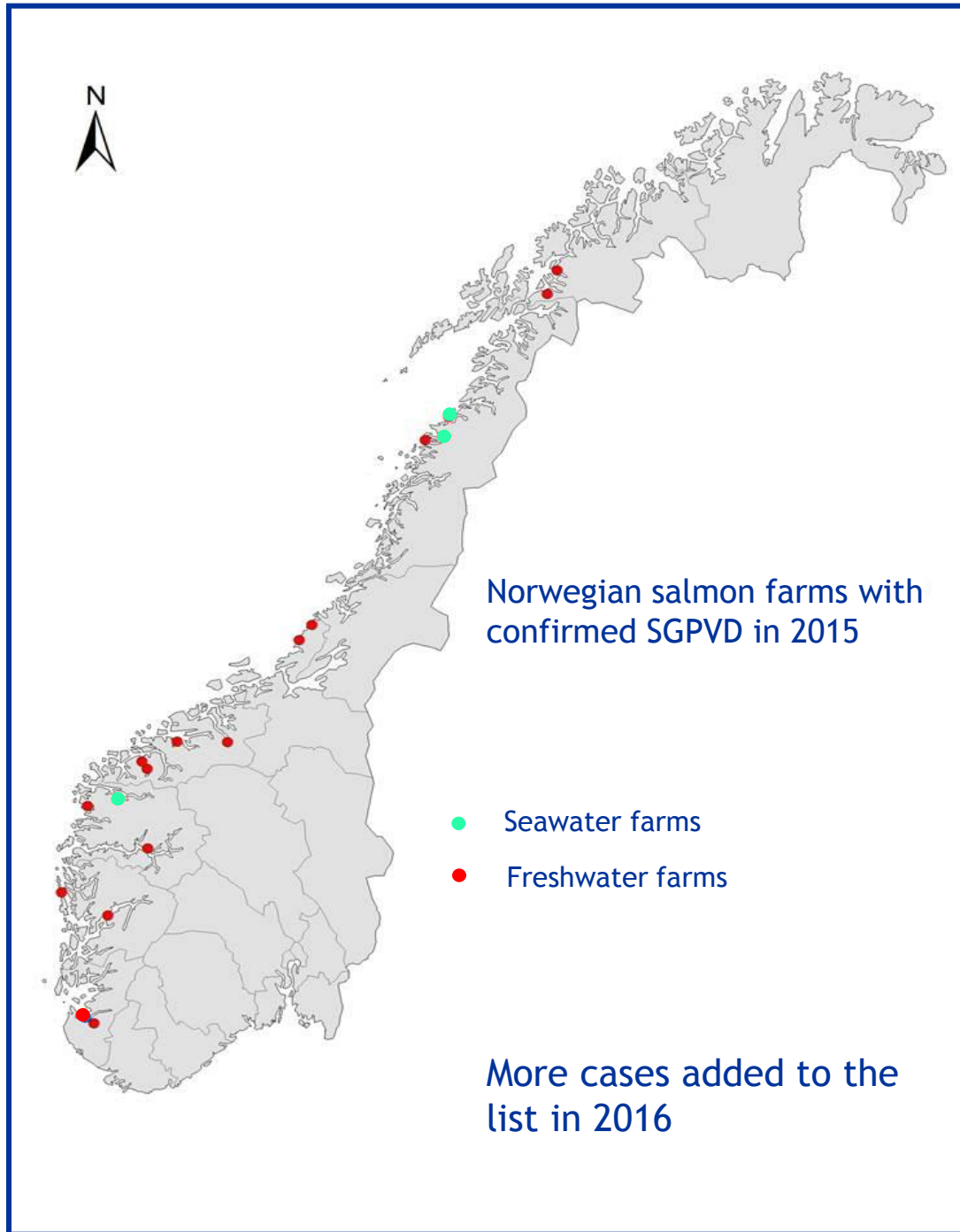
# IHC of SPGV budding from apoptotic cells and amoeba on apoptotic cell



# What do we know about the epidemiology of salpox?

- Norwegian salmon freshwater farms
  - Farms with recirculation aquaculture system
  - Farms with flow through systems
  - Farms with seawater added
  - Farms without seawater added
- Present in Norwegian Atlantic salmon seawater farms
- Faeroe Islands - Atlantic salmon freshwater farms
  - In 2015 a transmission study in a Faroese farm (Nolsøe)
- Scotland: Hamish Rodger recently presented cases
- The origin, reservoirs, host range and dissemination of SPGV - unknown
- Our knowledge is based on studies of spontaneous outbreaks



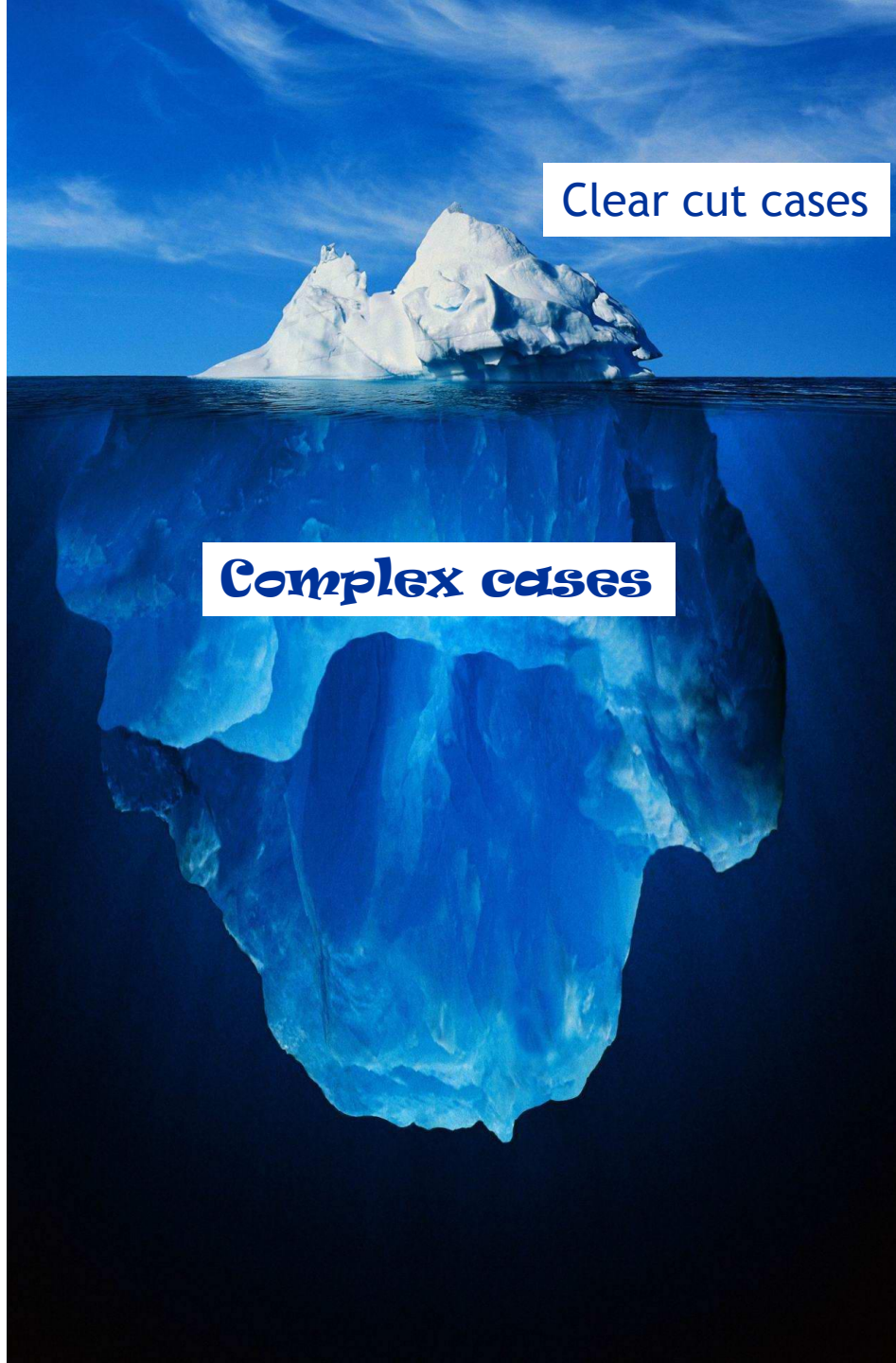




# The emerging picture:

- Severe mortality occur
- The clear-cut cases:  
in farms with no other agents causing additional problems ?
- Complex cases with «hidden» SPGV:  
in farms with other gill pathogens / opportunists ?
  - Epithelial damage (apoptosis) and interference with host immunity weakens defence against any, other pathogenic/opportunistic agent present ?





Clear cut cases

**Complex cases**

# Thanks to

- Fish health services
- Marine Harvest
- All colleges at NVI
- The Research Council of Norway



Tetrapod fish!