





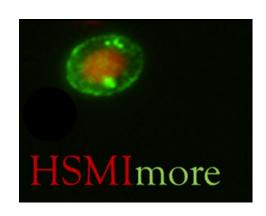




PRV-infection reduces the tolerance to hypoxic stress in Atlantic salmon

PD TriNation Bergen March 14.th 2018

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Piscine orthoreovirus (PRV1)

- Non-enveloped
- Segmented, dsRNA genome
- Ubiquitous
- British Isles, North America, Chile, Iceland
- Infects and replicates in the Atlantic salmon erythrocytes
- Heart and skeletal muscle inflammation

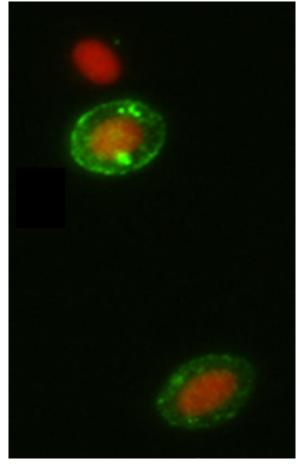
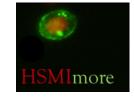


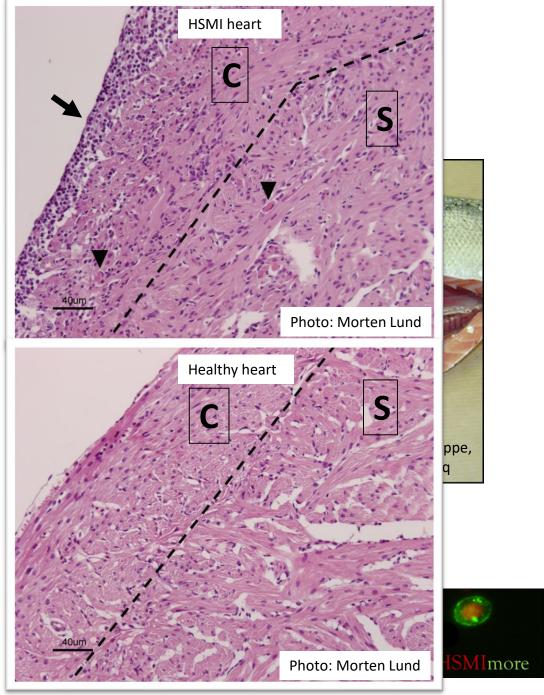
Photo: Øystein Wessel, NMBU





Heart and skeletal muscle infl

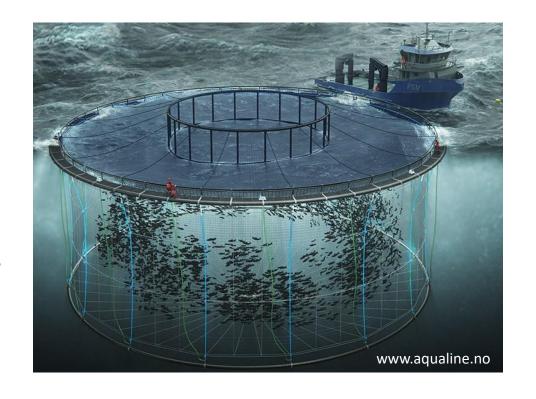
- Important virus disease
- Seawater and freshwater phase
- Pale heart, pericardial fluid, ascites
- Epicarditis, panmyocarditis and skeletal myocites
- Varying mortality



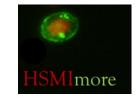


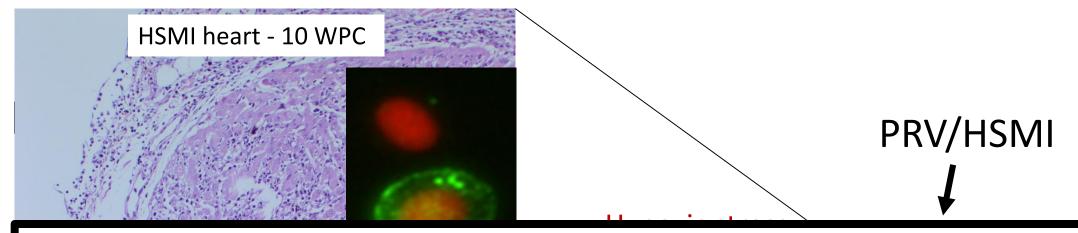
Hypoxia in salmon aquaculture

- Hypoxia
 - Oxygen → aerob ATP → cellular fuel
 - Lellular metabolism
- Environmental hypoxia in aquaculture
 - Oxygen levels fluctuates (30-120% O₂ sat)
 - Blood oxygen ≈ oxygen content in the water
- Atlantic salmon is hypoxia intolerant



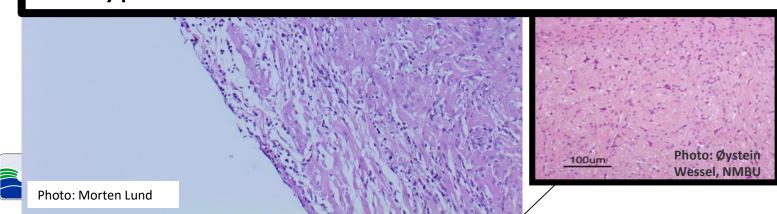


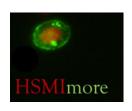




Hypothesis:

- The hypoxia tolerance is affected in PRV-infected Atlantic salmon
- The cardiac performance is affected during HSMI
- The oxygen carrying capacity of the PRV-infected erythrocytes is altered
- Hypoxic stress affects the PRV infection and development of HSMI





Study design

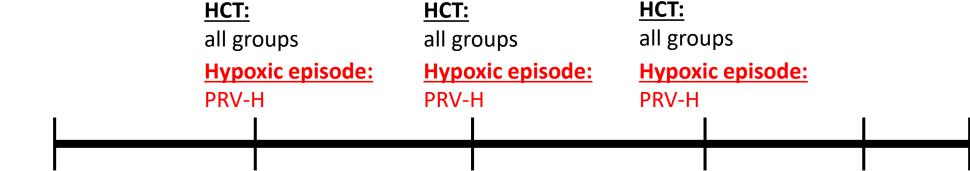
- 15 week cohabitation trial
- Physiological tests and measurements

4 WPI

- Hypoxia episodes 40 % oxygen saturation, 4 hours
- Hypoxia challenge test (HCT)
- Maximum heart rate

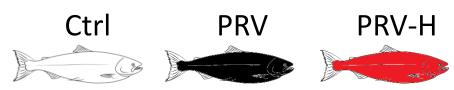
PRV challenge

Hemoglobin-oxygen affinity



7 WPI





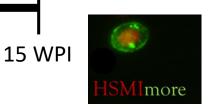
12 WPI

Hb-O₂ affinity: PRV-H and Ctrl

Heart rate: all groups

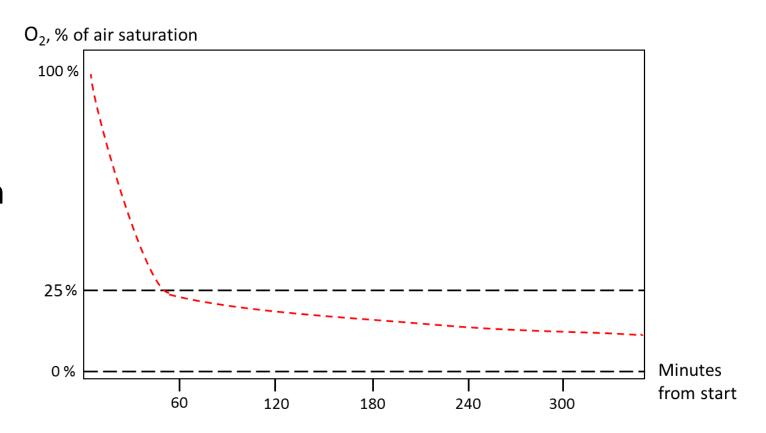
HCT:

10 WPI

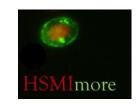


The hypoxia challenge test (HCT)

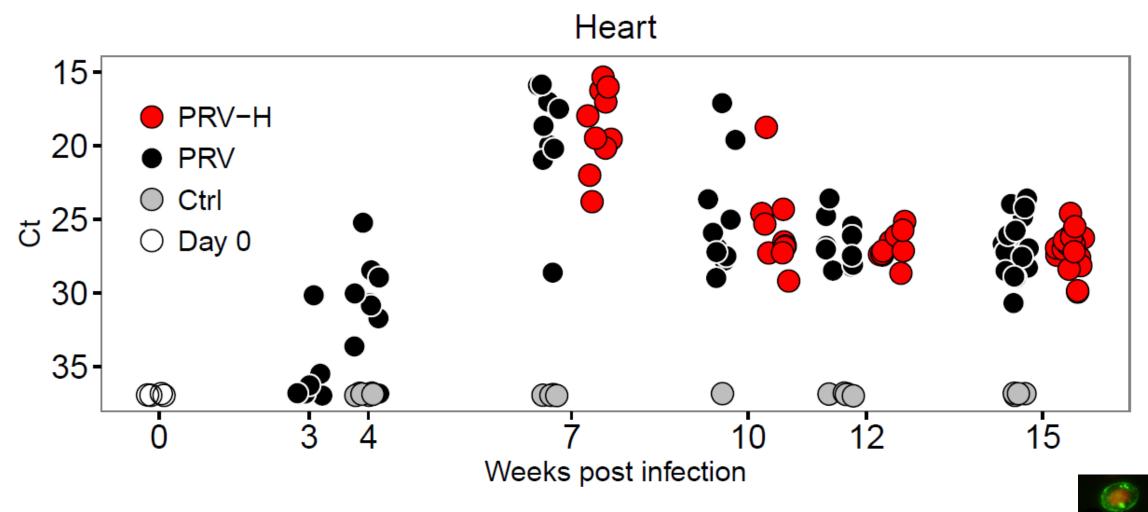
- 30 fish from each group
- Controlled reduction of oxygen saturation
- The incipient lethal oxygen saturation (ILOS)





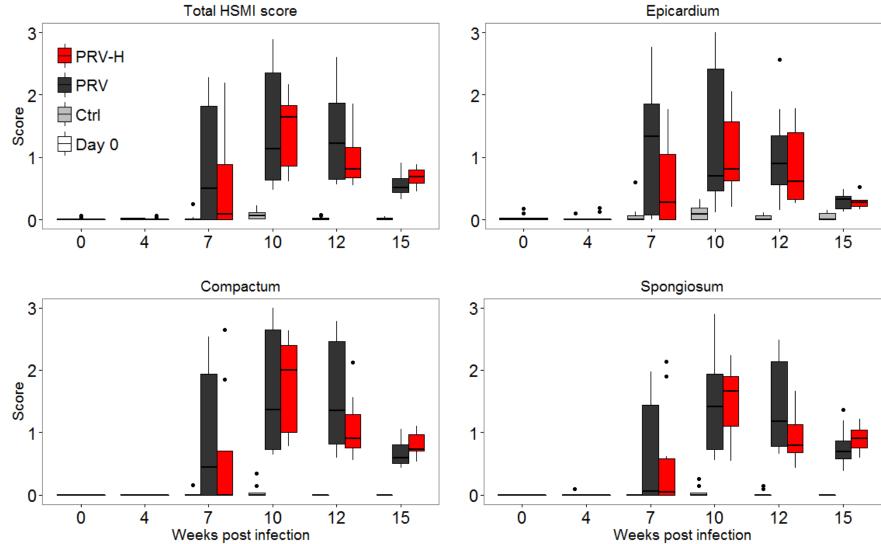


No effect on PRV infection

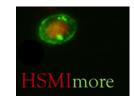




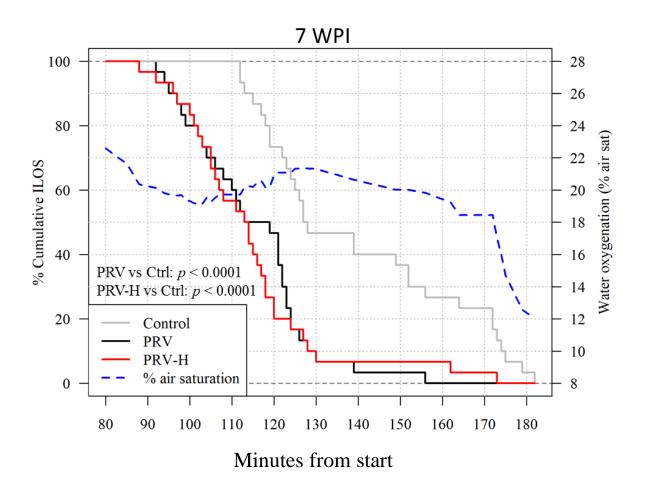
No effect on HSMI development

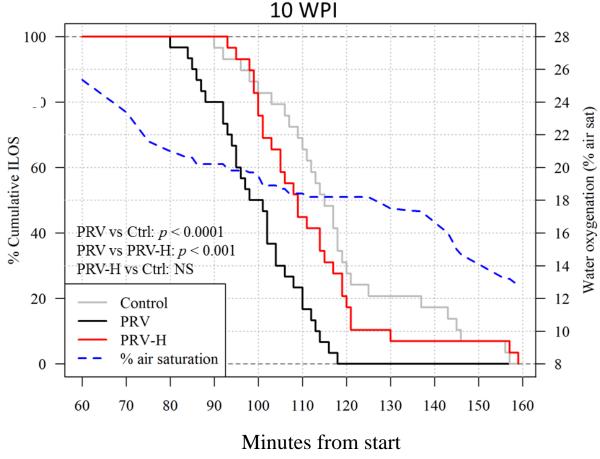




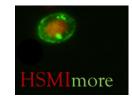


Reduced hypoxia tolerance during PRV infection





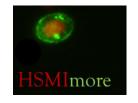




Conclusions

- Reduced hypoxia tolerance due to PRV infection and HSMI
- Reduced cardiac performance in HSMI diseased fish at 19°C
- Preconditioning effect of the transient hypoxia episodes
- Reduced Hb-O₂ affinity in PRV infected blood → reduced oxygen carrying capacity





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