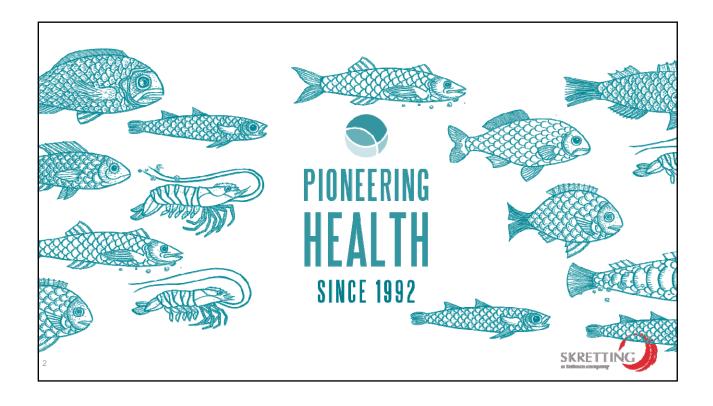


Does the use of functional feed impact the formation of spinal deformities?

E. Hoel, M. I. Bjerkeset, K. Berge, J. Rennemo





Scope

Examine if the use of functional feed can lead to spinal deformities.



Trial A - Functional diet at sea

- Atlantic Salmon
- S0 transferred September 2016
- 3 cages recieved functional diet
- 3 control cages
- Sampling for spinal deformities during 2017:
 - Week 22
 - · Week 43
 - · Week 49





Regime of functional feed

Period	Functional feed
First 8 weeks	Spirit Supreme
November-Desember	Protec Gill
New year-medio May	Shield
June-October	Protec (pulse)

- Approx. 40% functional feed in total
- Control diet: Same base formulation w/o functional ingredients.

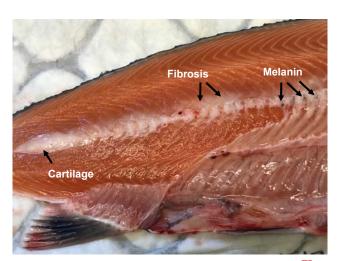
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Examination of muscular fibrosis and cartilage

Muscluar fibrosis and cartilage in filet:

- Findings in association with the backbone
- Likely to be a reaction on the deformity
- Can lead to downgrading of the filet





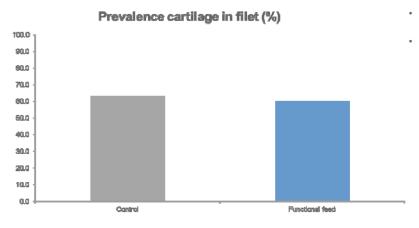
Result muscular fibrosis

Prevalence muscular fibrosis (%) Control Functional diet Control Functional diet 3032g 3004g 3004g 50.0 50.

- 3 pens with a total of 120 fish for each group examined respectively for the two last samplings.
- No statistical differences between control and functional group



Result cartilage in filet – last sampling 3,6 kg



- 3 pens with a total of 120 fish for each group examined.
- No statistical differences between control and functional group.



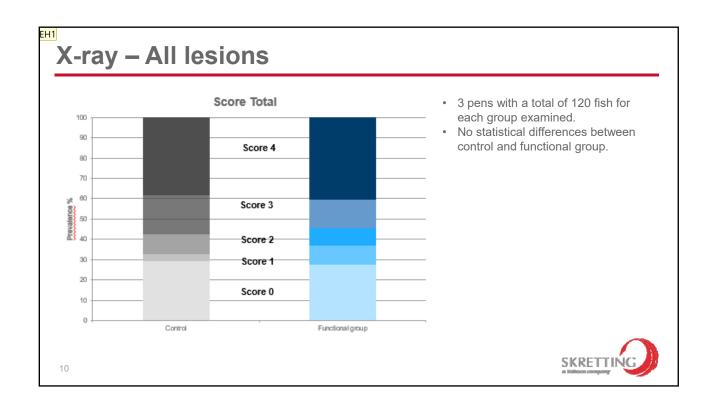
X-ray

- Examinator: Grete Bæverfjord, NOFIMA
- Blinded evaluation regarding the diet.
- Data statistically evaluated after scoring system:

X-ray score	Number of affected vertebrae	
0	0	
1	1-5	
2	6-15	
3	16-25	
4	>25	

a

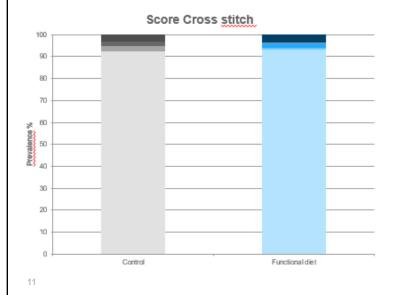




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X-ray - Cross stitch lesions



- 3 pens with a total of 120 fish for each group examined.
- No statistical differences between control and functional group.
- · Cross stitch prevalence approx. 7%.



Trial A - Summary

- No statistical difference in the prevalence of:
 - · Total spinal lesions
 - · Cross stitch lesions
 - · Muscular fibrosis
 - · Cartilage in filet



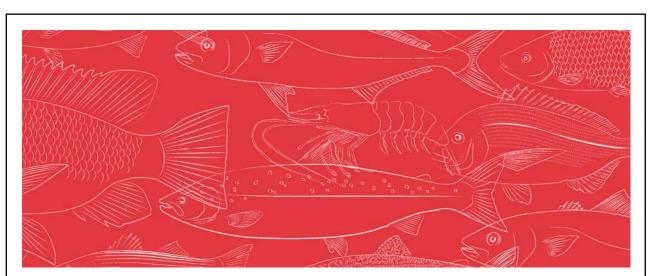


CAC licence - 16 years of collaboration





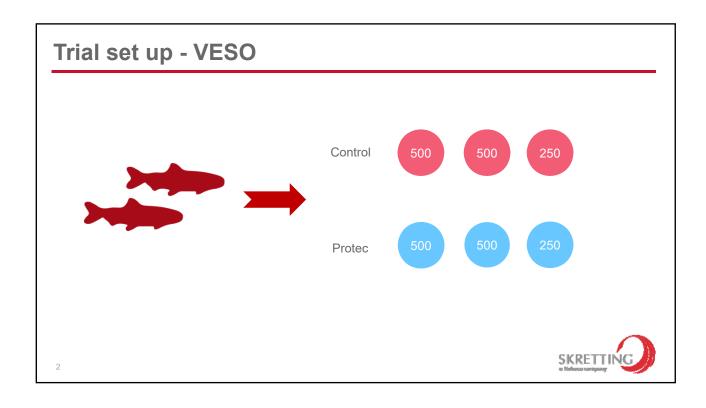


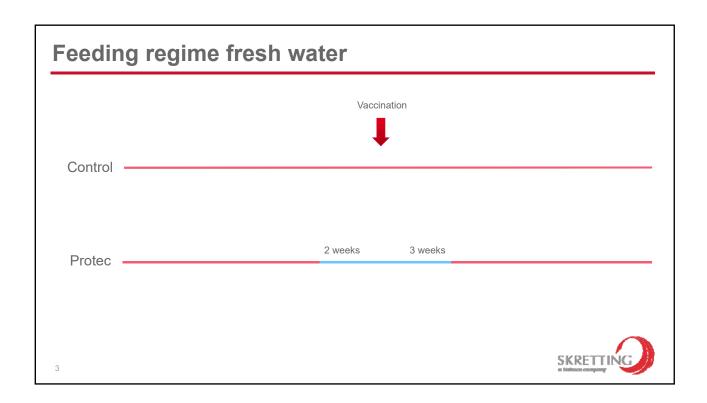


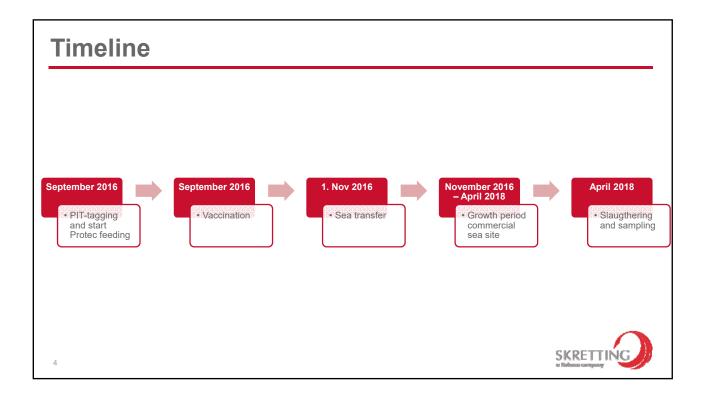
Field trial B - Functional diet in freshwater

Cooperation between VESO, MSD og Skretting

SKRETTING at Middlesco company

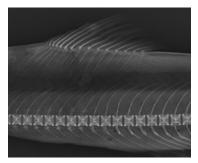






Trial set up

- · The fish were examined macroscopically:
 - Fileting and examination for muscular fibrosis and cartilage
 - · X-ray
 - Examinator: Grete Bæverfjord, NOFIMA
- Blinded evaluation regarding the diet.





Result muscular fibrosis and cartilage

	Control	Protec
Count fish examined	115	128
Count muscular fibrosis	2	2
Count cartilage in filet	0	0

- Sparse findings of fibrosis
- No findings of cartilage in filet

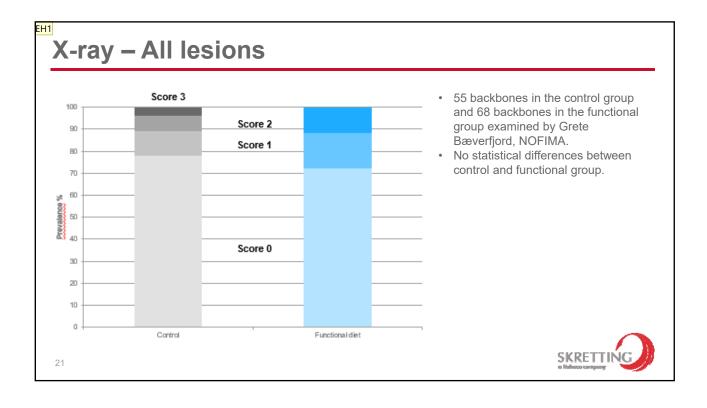


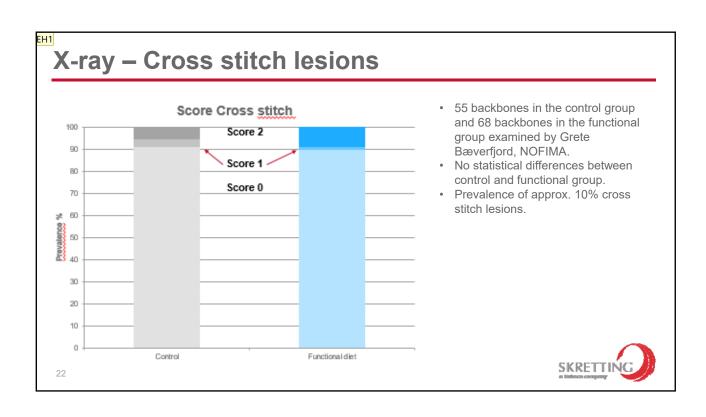
X-ray

- Examinator: Grete Bæverfjord, NOFIMA
- · Blinded evaluation regarding the diet.
- Data statistically evaluated after scoring system:

X-ray score	Number of affected vertebrae
0	0
1	1-5
2	6-15
3	16-25
4	>25

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Lysbilde 22

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Trial B - Summary

- No statistical difference in the prevalence of:
 - Total spinal lesions
 - · Cross stitch lesions
- Sparse findings of muscular fibrosis
- No findings of cartilage in filet





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Conclusion

 In trial A and B the use of functional feed was not a risk factor for developing spinal deformities.





