

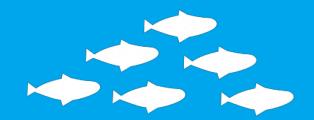


Norwegian University of Life Sciences Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Department of Paraclinical Sciences (PARAFAG)

Early phases of cardiomyopathy syndrome (CMS) pathogenesis - characterized through various diagnostic methods

TriNation Meeting, Edinburgh, November 2022

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Cardiomyopathy syndrome - impact

- Most important infectious cause of mortality in Norwegian aquaculture 2020 and 2021
- 169 sites w. a clinical CMS diagnosis in Norway in 2021 (of ~1000 sites)
- Sudden death due to cardiac rupture
- Mainly larger fish
- Late onset



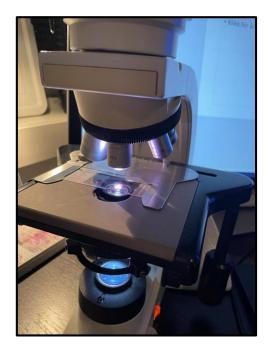




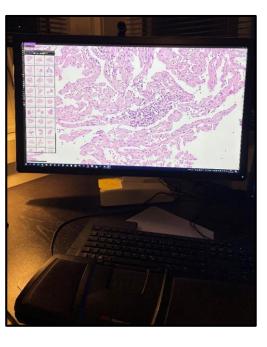
Photos: Per Anton Sæther, Marin Helse

Diagnostic methods

- Histopathology
 - Heart
 - Standard organ set
- Real-time RT-PCR
 - Heart + kidney
- Immunohistochemistry (IHC)
- In situ hybridization (ISH) (i.e. RNAscope[®])







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RESEARCH ARTICLE



Characterization of early phases of cardiomyopathy syndrome pathogenesis in Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar* L.) through various diagnostic methods

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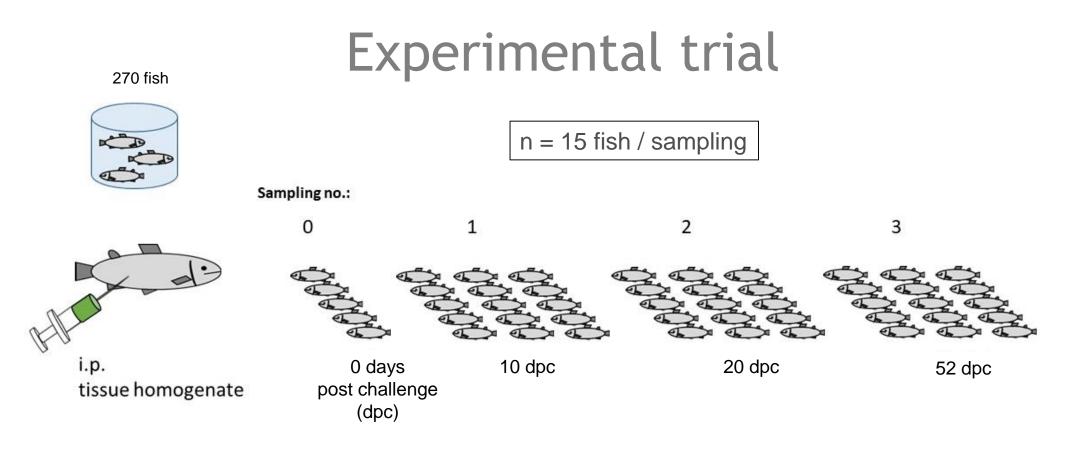
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Specific aims

- Further characterization of CMS pathogenesis
- Analyses of lesions and viral load in
 - Tissues
 - Non-lethal samples: mucus and blood
- Establish a new ISH method (for PMCV RNA detection)
 + compare it to established diagnostic methods:
 - Histopathology
 - Real-time RT-PCR
 - IHC-PMCV



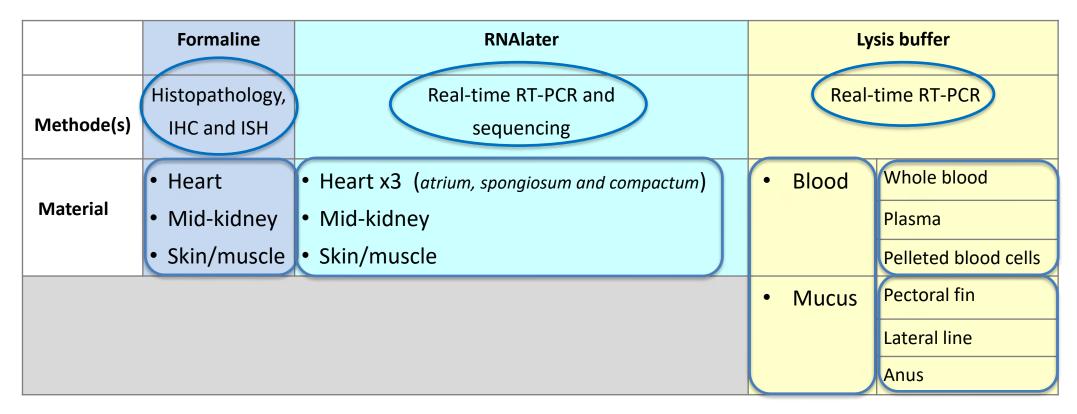




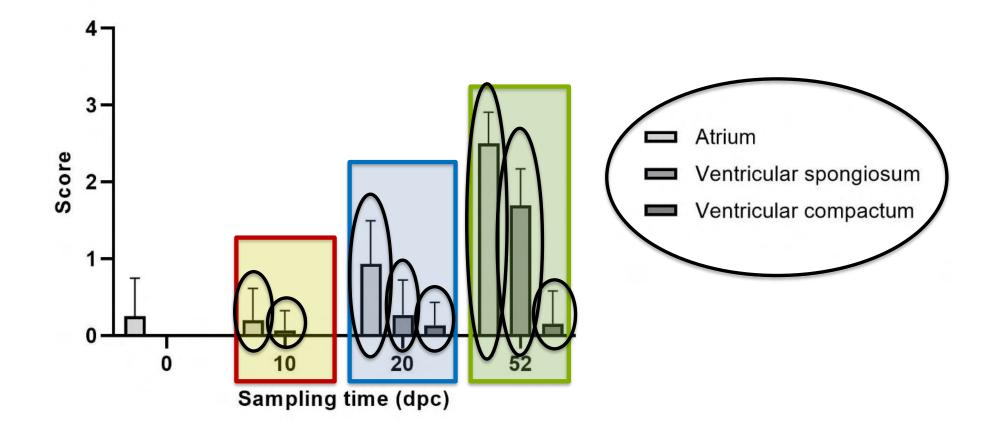
Challenge material:

- 0.1 ml i.p.
- Tissue homogenate (spleen from CMS diseased fish, field outbreak)
 - negative by PCR for SAV, PRV and IPNV
 - Cq-value PMCV = 16.5

Material

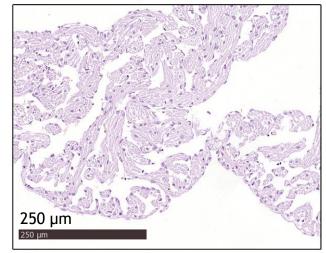


Histopathology score of hearts vs. time

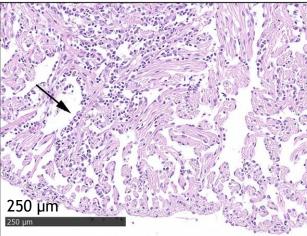


Histopathology - cardiac CMS lesions

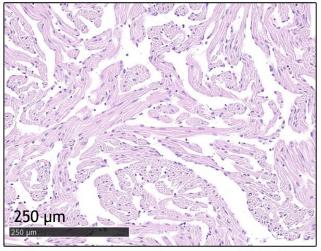
Atrium 0 dpc



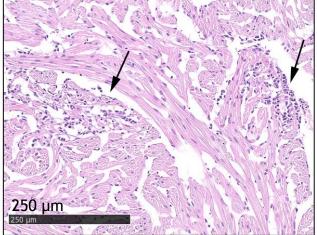
Atrium 52 dpc



Ventr. spongiosum 0 dpc

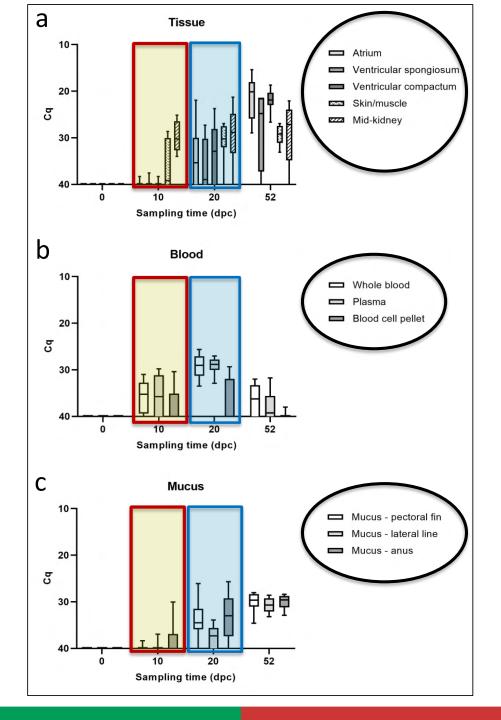


Ventr. spongiosum 52 dpc



HE, 200x magnification

Overview Cq values vs. time



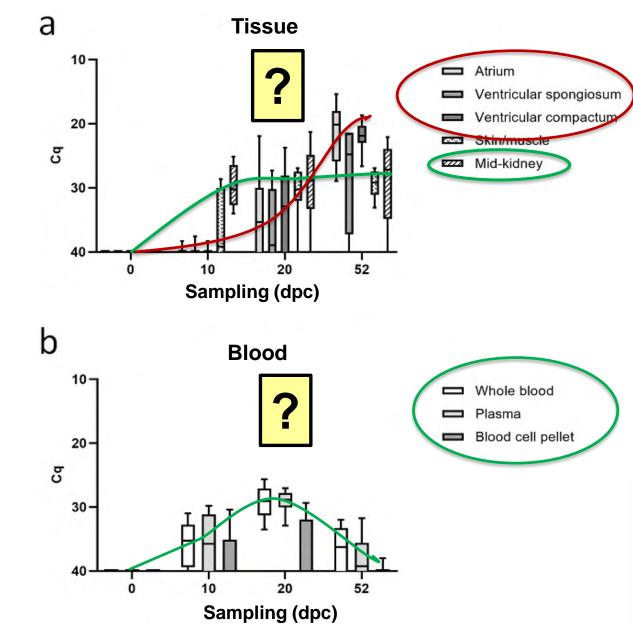
Detection of PMCV RNA by RT-PCR vs. time

Early viremic phase

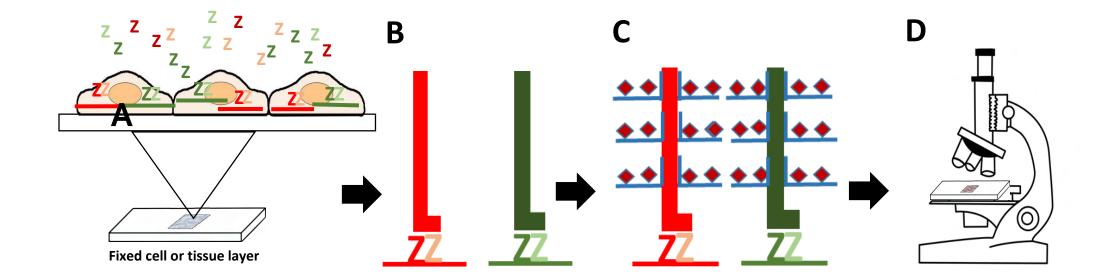
- Blood and kidney

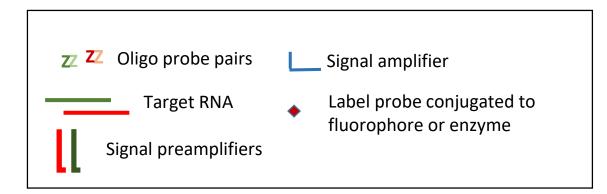
Late phase with cardiac pathology

- Increased level of PMCV RNA in all sampled cardiac tissues

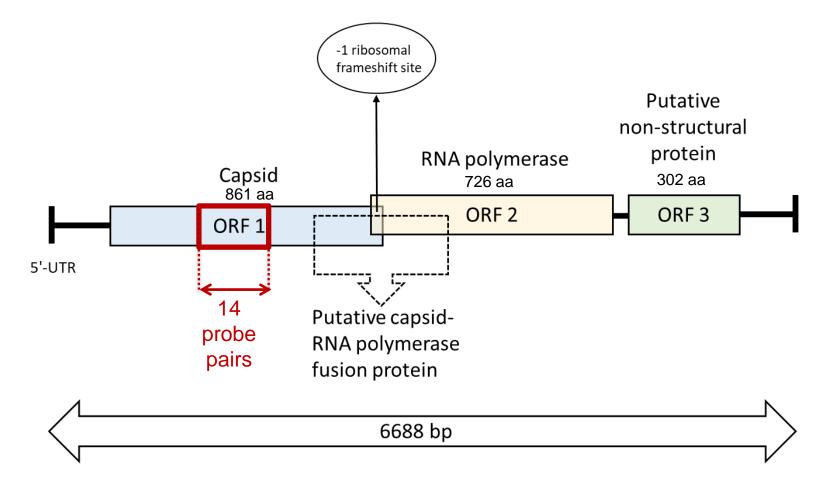


RNAscope® ISH





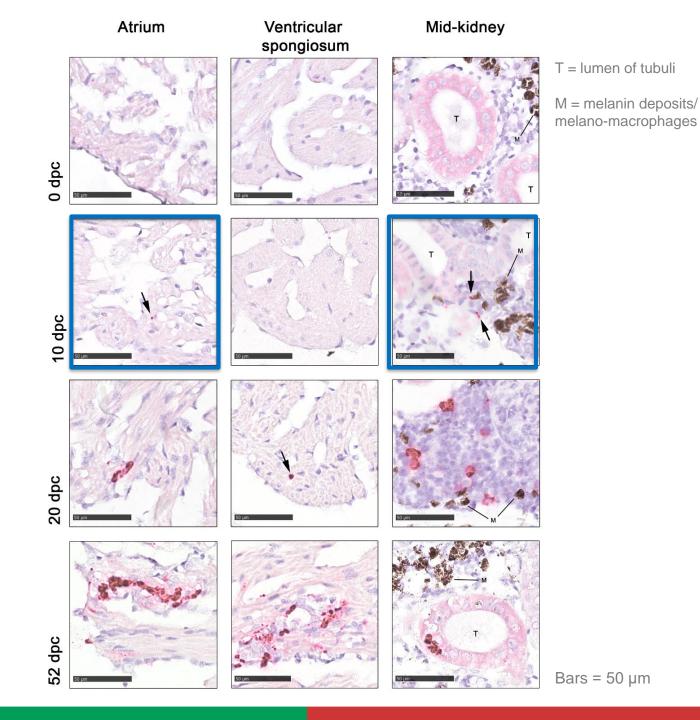
Localisation of probe pairs RNAscope® PMCV



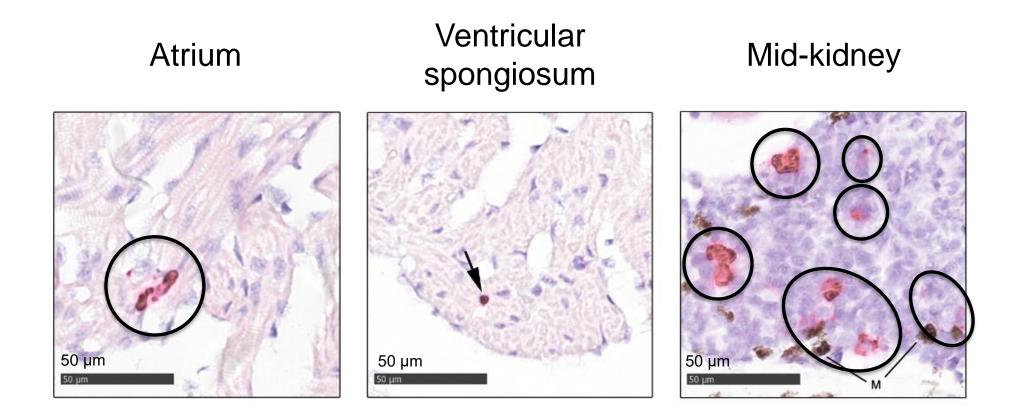
Haugland et al. 2011 Sandlund et al. 2021

ISH RNAscope®

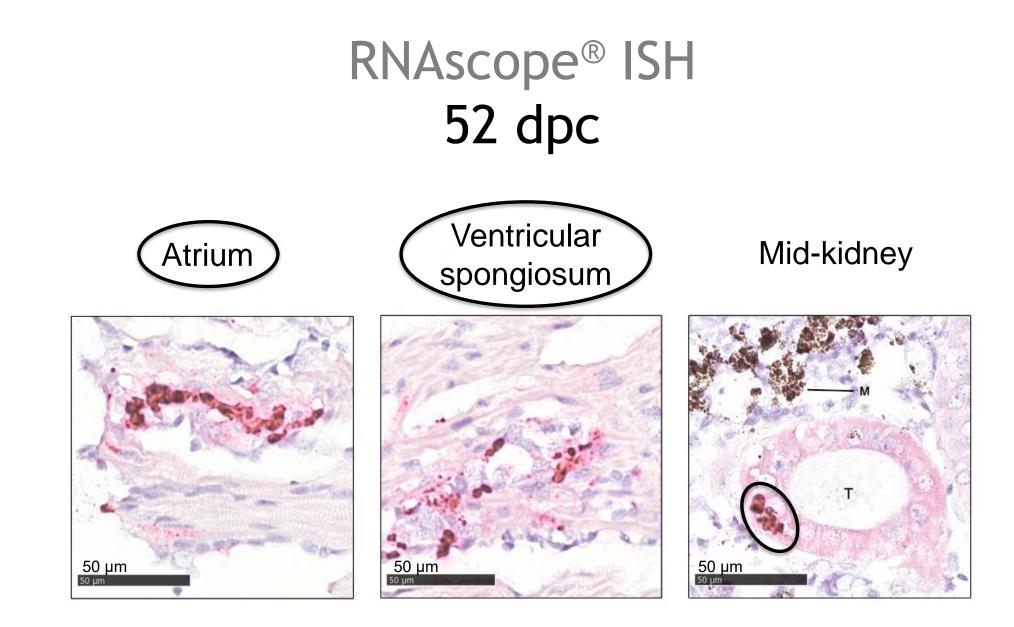
 Positive staining at all sampling points (post 0 dpc)



RNAscope® ISH 20 dpc



All images 400x magnification



All images 400x magnification

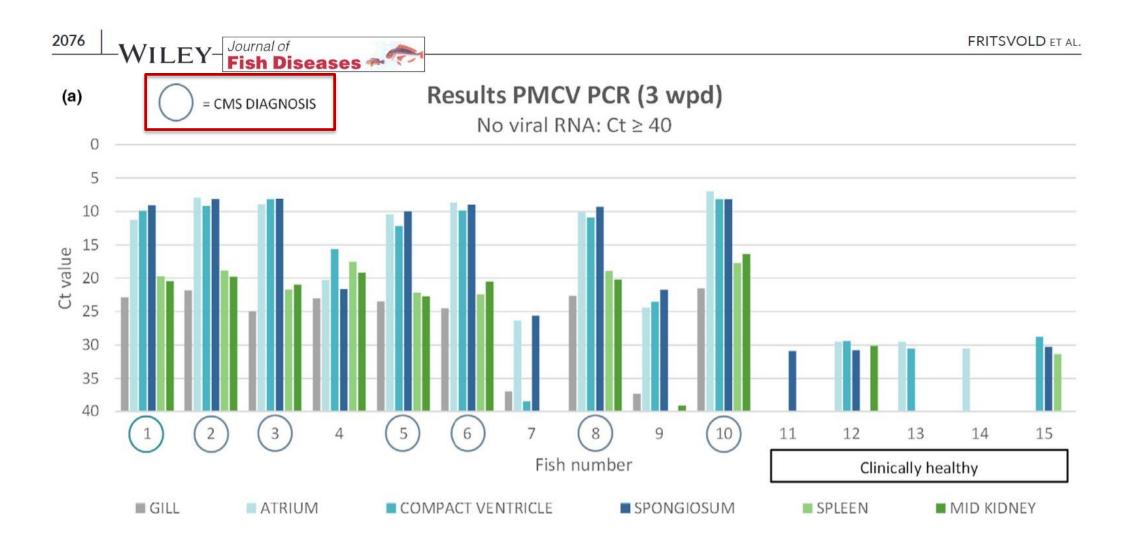
Summary

- The cardiac lesions were in accordance with previous descriptions of CMS
- Indications of a viremic phase 10 to 20 dpc, preceding cardiac lesions
- Relatively high amounts of PMCV RNA in mid-kidney 10 to 20 dpc
- Plasma and/or mid-kidney candidates for early detection of PMCV
- The **RNAscope** *in situ* hybridisation method: higher sensitivity and robustness compared to the immunohistochemistry method
- Heart is the organ of choice for both viral detection and histopathological diagnosis when cardiac lesions have emerged

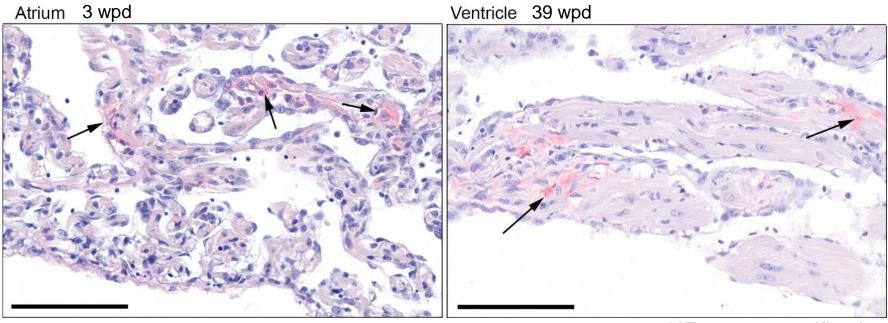
Thanks to

- The co-authors of the paper:
 - -Ø. Haugland (Pharmaq), A. B. Mikalsen (NMBU), H. Sindre and H. Tartor (NVI)
- All the contributing laboratory staff at NVI, the Industrial Aquatic Laboratory (ILAB) and Pharmaq

Thank you for your attention!



Immunohistochemistry (IHC) for PMCV



HE, 200x magnification

- Antibodies:
 - Polyclonal
 - Targets ∆ORF3 protein