

Experimental infection of rainbow trout with *Renibacterium salmoninarum*, the causative agent of Bacterial Kidney Disease

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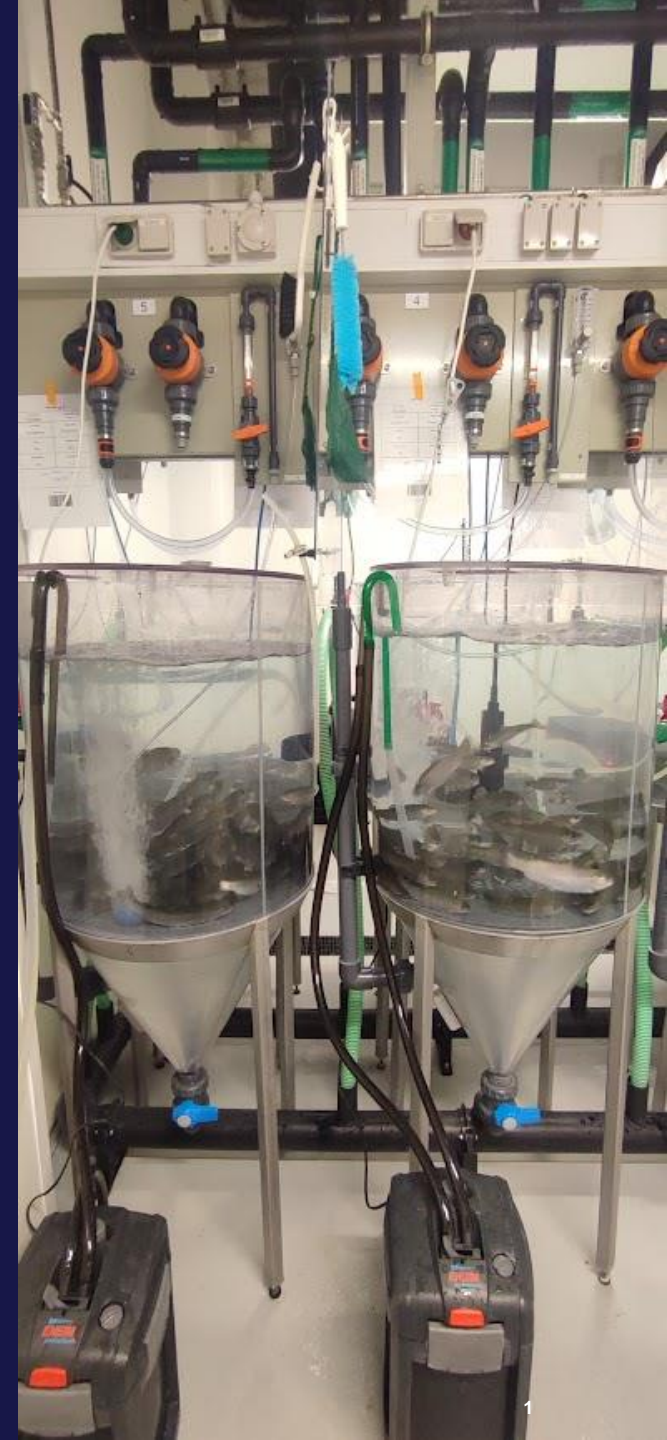
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Argelia Cuenca

Webinar om BKD

Jan 30th, 2024



Renibacterium salmoninarum

Gram-positive, slow-growing diplobacillus

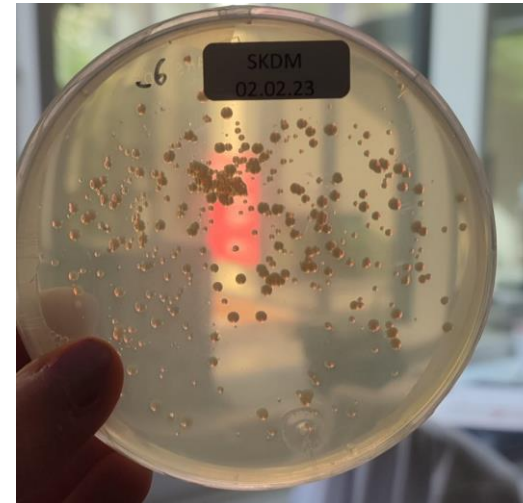
Facultative intracellular bacterium

Replicates within fish macrophages

Preferred temperature: 15° C

Causative agent of **bacterial kidney disease in salmonids**

57 protein secreted by MSA

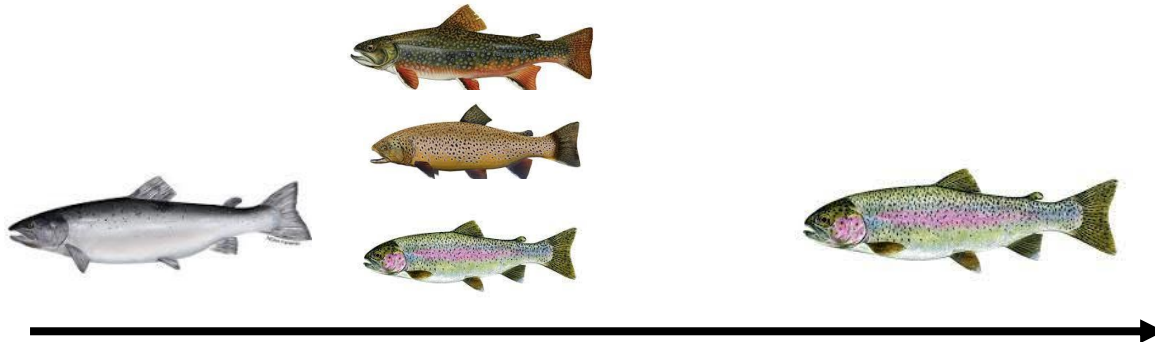


Diagnostic methods:

- ELISA (p57)
- PCR (*msa2*)
- BACTERIA CULTURING (SKDM agar)

IN-VIVO CHALLENGE

Bacterial Kidney Disease (BKD)



Scotland, "Dee Disease"
1930s

North America
1935

Skjern Å, South Jutland; 1997

Bull. Eur. Ass. Fish Pathol. 17(3/4),140, 1996.

FIRST DEMONSTRATION OF *RENIBACTERIUM SALMONINARUM* / BKD IN DENMARK

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Abstract

A clinical outbreak of BKD was demonstrated in Denmark in March 1997. Subsequently *R. salmoninarum* was found in other 5 rainbow trout farms. The bacterium was demonstrated by immunohistochemistry in situ and later isolated from kidney samples from fish with more or less pronounced pathological lesions. The diagnostic methods applied are described and considerations about a survey for BKD discussed.

Horizontal and vertical transmission

Difficult treatment (poor effect of antibiotics)

Importance of surveillance programs to control the disease!

BOX 14 National disease control plan for infectious pancreatic necrosis virus and bacterial kidney disease in freshwater fish farms

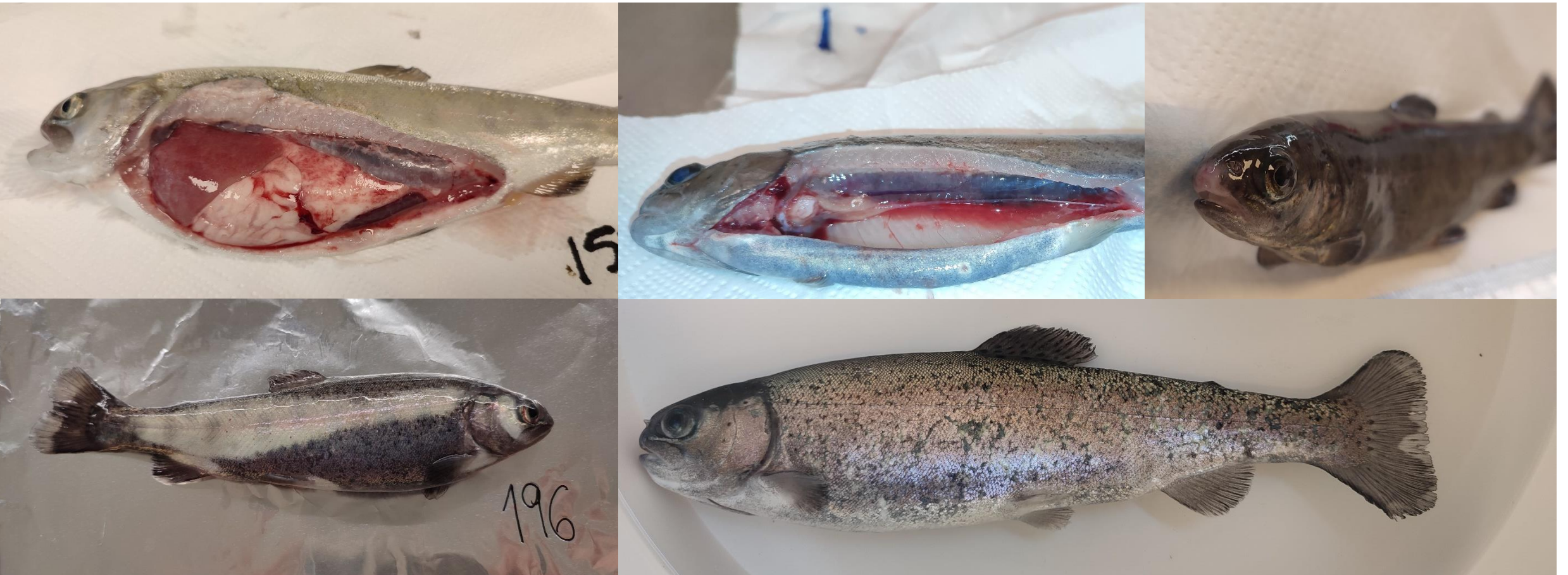


Infectious pancreatic necrosis virus (IPNV) and bacterial kidney disease (BKD) are present in Denmark. Ongoing surveillance is conducted for IPNV and BKD, and breeding and production farms can be registered as IPNV-free and BKD-free by the DVFA. Denmark has 25 freshwater fish farms registered as being IPNV-free and 15 freshwater fish farms as being BKD-free (Executive Order No. 1492 og 12 December 2019 on the surveillance and registration of IPN and BKD). These farms were also recognised by the EU as being free from the diseases in question (Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/260).

Targeted surveillance is conducted at aquaculture production businesses (APBs) registered as free from IPN and/or BKD. Those APBs are inspected and sampled twice a year if the fish are reared at broodstock farms and once a year if they are reared at production farms. For each inspection, a sample of 30 fish is collected for virological examination for IPNV and another sample of 30 fish for bacteriological examination for BKD.

Bacterial Kidney Disease (BKD)

slow chronic disease



Host-Pathogen-Environment

A. Rainbow trout

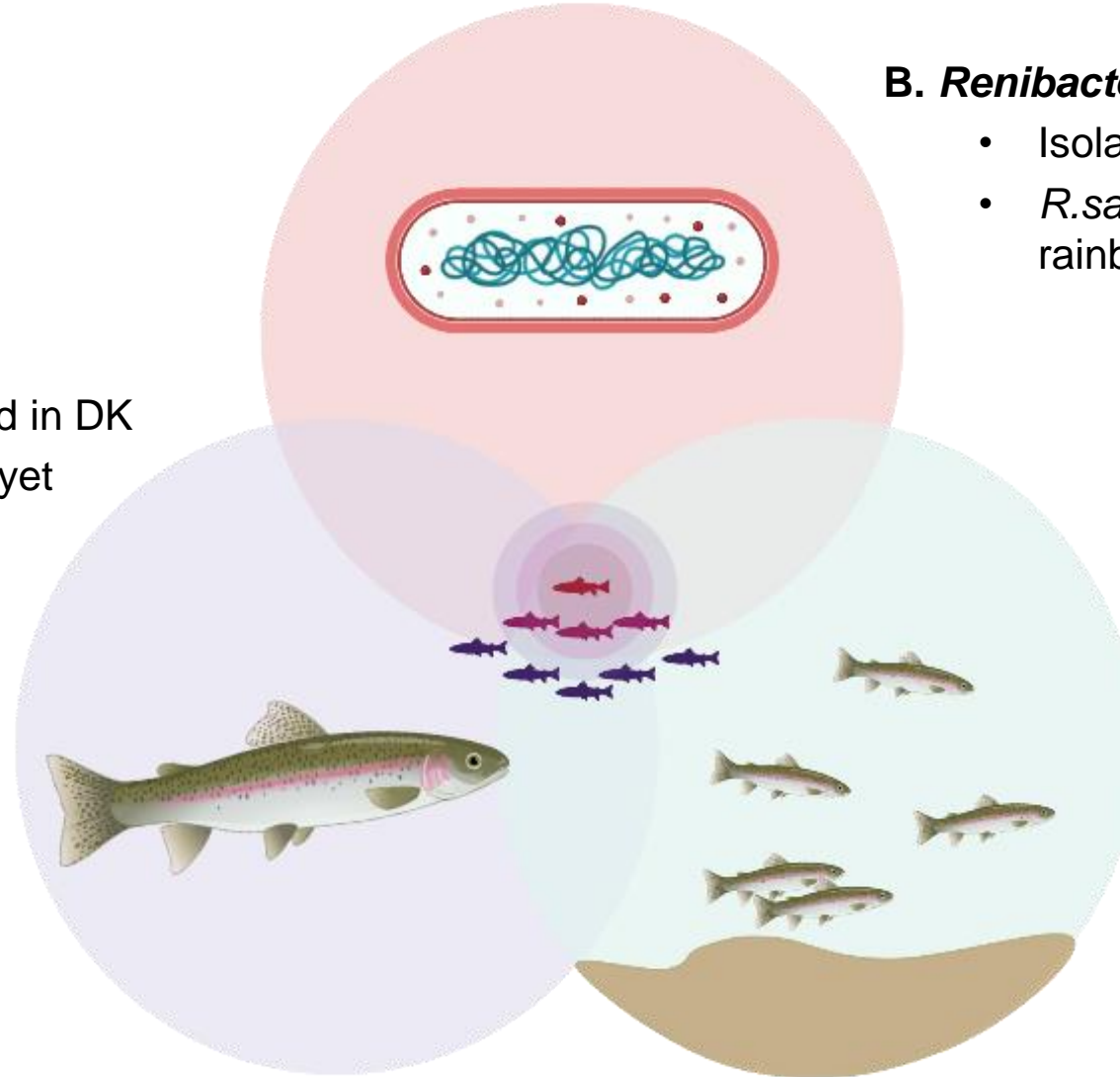
- Main species farmed in DK
- Infection model not yet established

B. *Renibacterium salmoninarum*

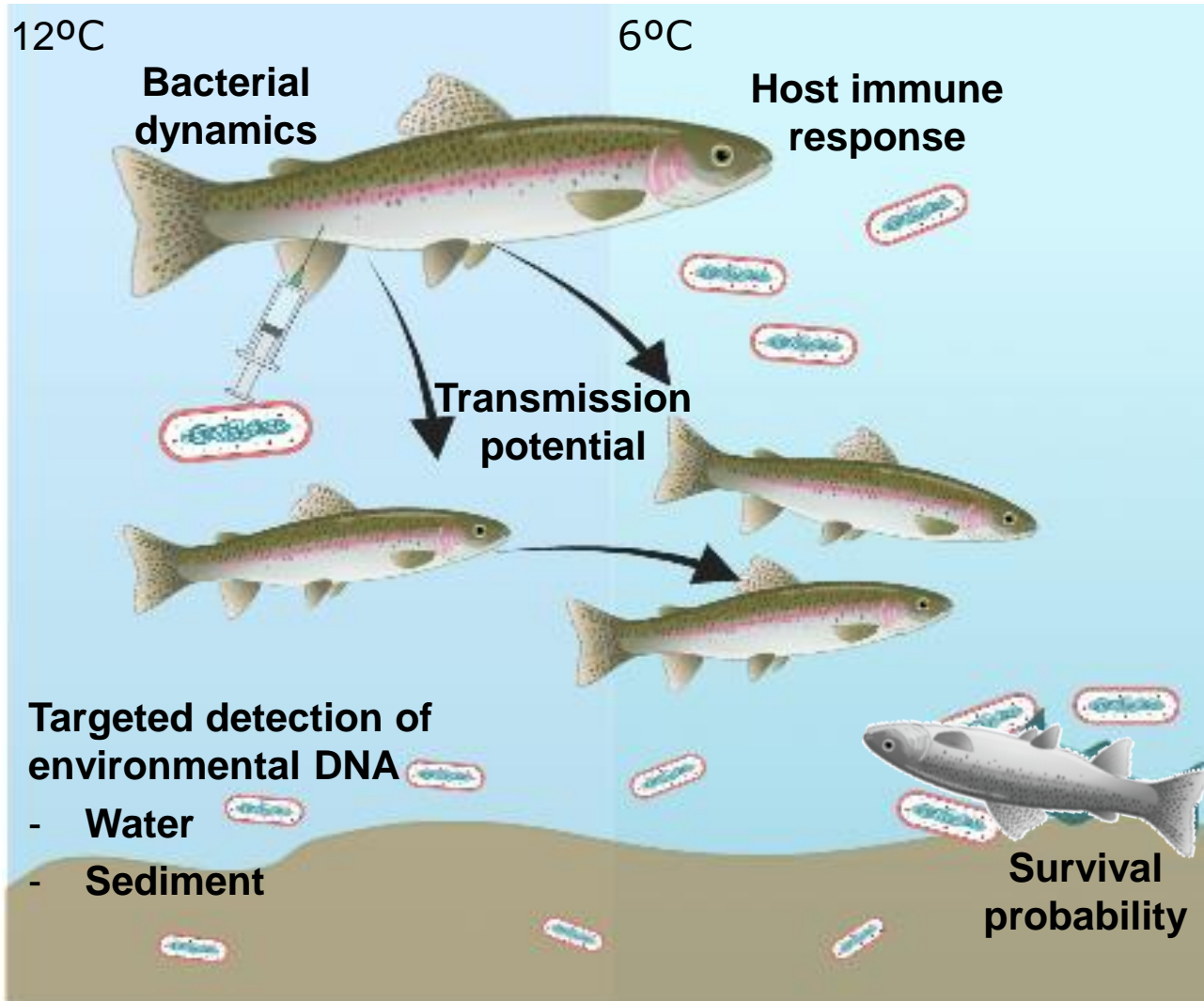
- Isolated from Danish farms for years!
- *R. salmoninarum* 2021-1446/4 isolated from rainbow trout

C. Recirculating aquaculture systems

- Temperature
- Water quality (CO₂, salinity...)



OVERVIEW



Our study aimed to characterize disease kinetics and host survival through *in-vivo* cohabitation challenge at 6°C and 12°C in RAS

Journal of Fish Diseases 2016, 39, 787–798

doi:10.1111/jfd.12409

Original Article

Effects of temperature on *Renibacterium salmoninarum* infection and transmission potential in Chinook salmon, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* (Walbaum)

M K Purcell, C L McKibben, S Pearman-Gillman, D G Elliott and J R Winton
U.S. Geological Survey, Western Fisheries Research Center, Seattle, WA, USA

frontiers
in Immunology

ORIGINAL RESEARCH
published: 30 June 2016
doi: 10.3389/fimmu.2016.01378



Atlantic Salmon Pre-smolt Survivors of *Renibacterium salmoninarum* Infection Show Inhibited Cell-Mediated Adaptive Immune Response and a Higher Risk of Death During the Late Stage of Infection at Lower Water Temperatures

OPEN ACCESS

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IN-VIVO CHALLENGE

EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

6 RAS tanks

~60 gr SPF rainbow trout/tank

20 "shedders"

40 "cohabitants"

Bacteria prepared for infection; two doses:

10^8 CFU/fish

10^7 CFU/fish

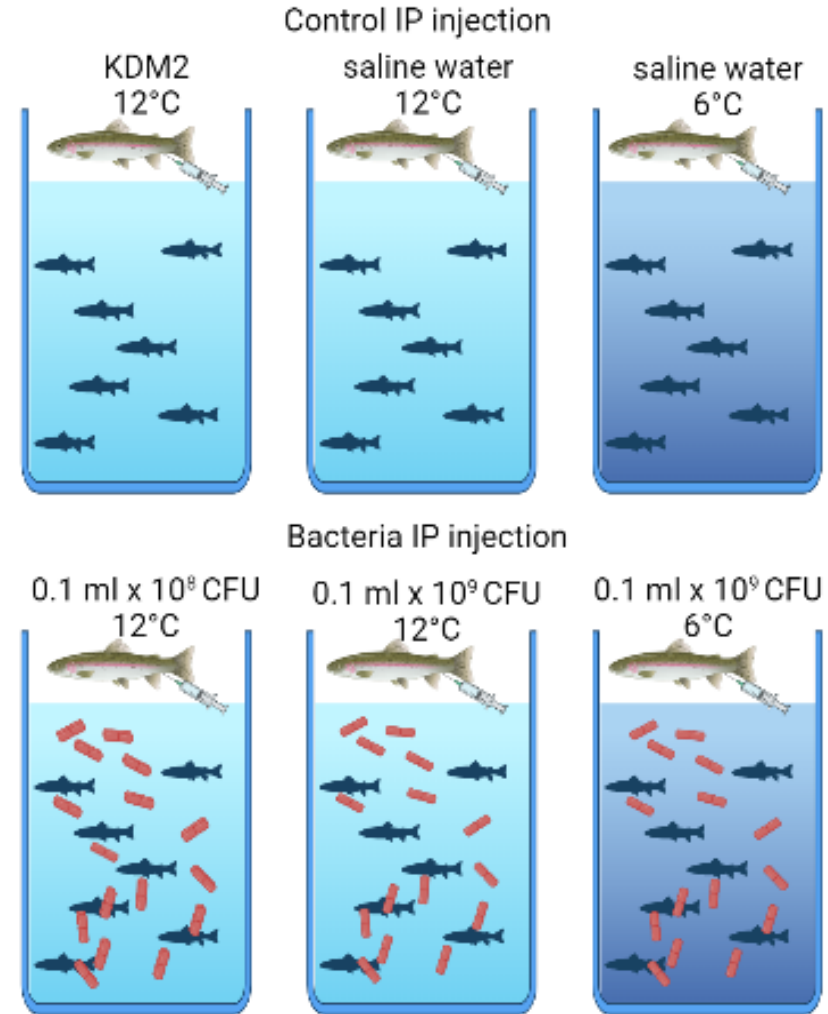
Influence of temperature?

6°C vs 12°C

Challenge methods

Infection by injection

Infection by cohabitation



IN-VIVO CHALLENGE

EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

Day 0:
Rs infection
SPF test by qPCR

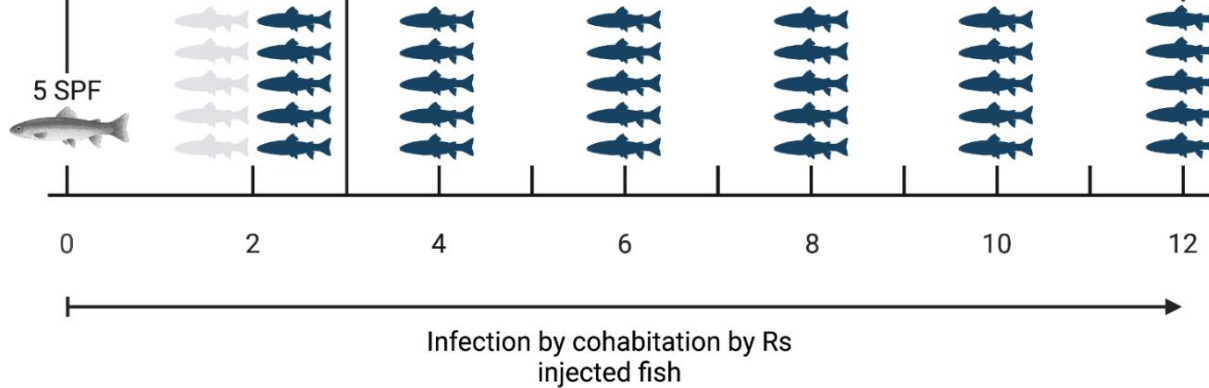


Day 21:
First shedder died
(12°C, Rs high dose)



Day 84:
•FINAL SAMPLING

19 challenged + 5 control cohabitants
4 infected shedders



Shedders
Cohabitants

Infection by injection

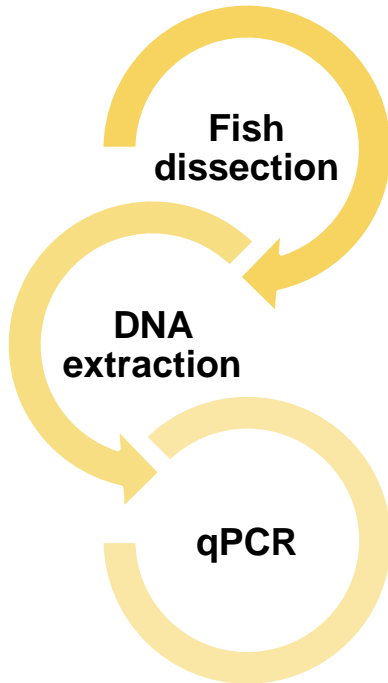
Survival

Infection by cohabitation

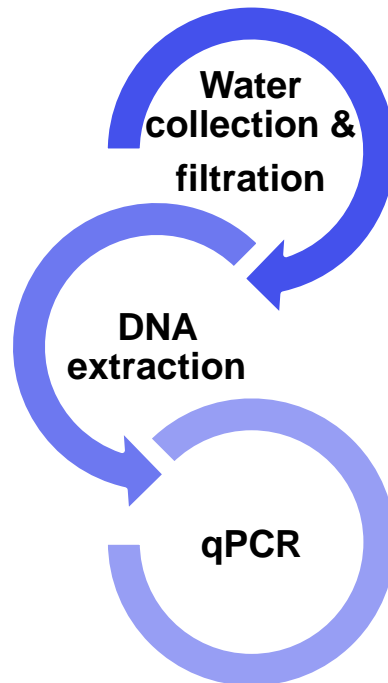
Disease onset and transmission

METHODS

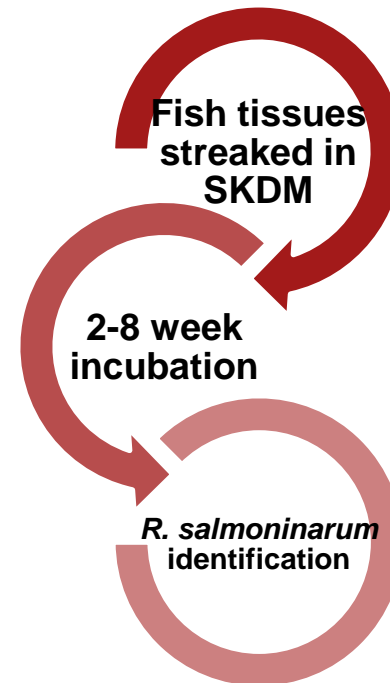
Molecular detection tissue



Molecular detection water systems

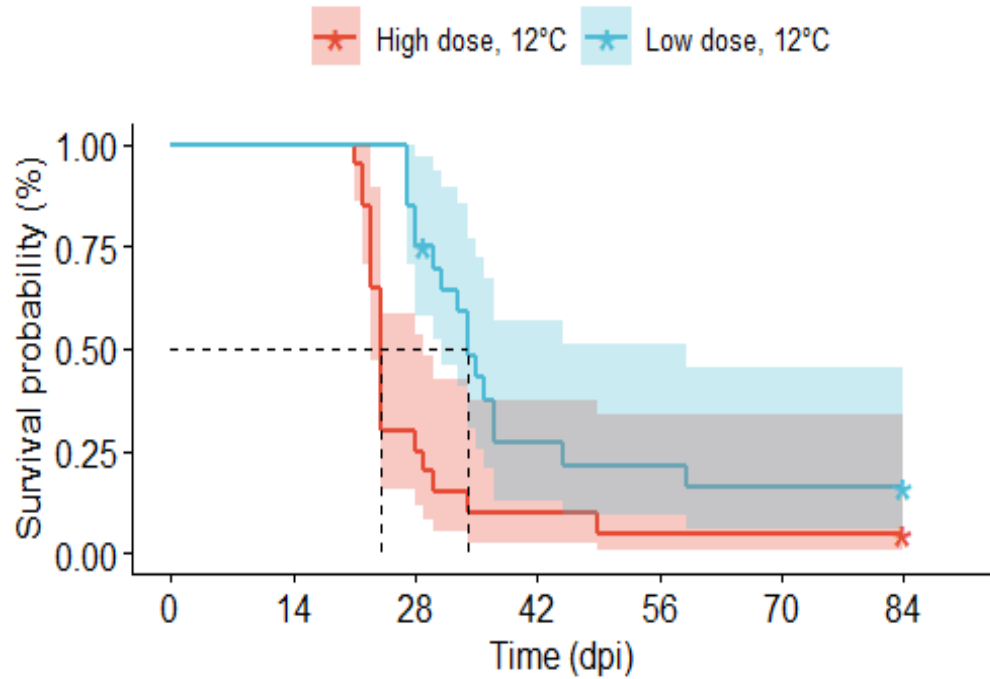


Bacteriology

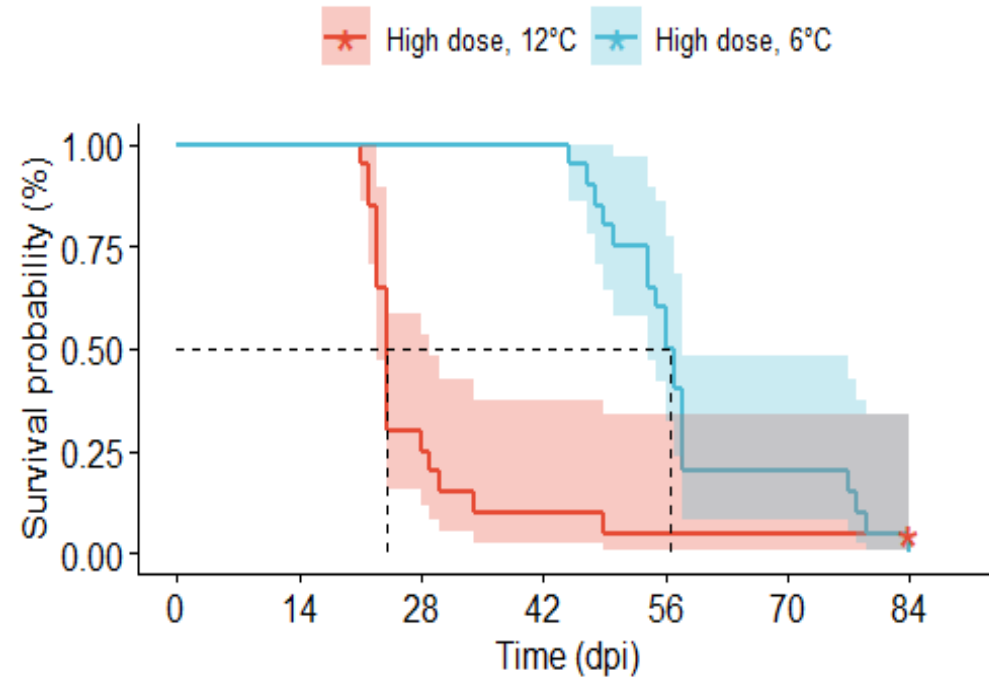


RESULTS: SURVIVAL PROBABILITY OF SHEDDERS INJECTED WITH *R. SALMONINARUM*

Dose effect

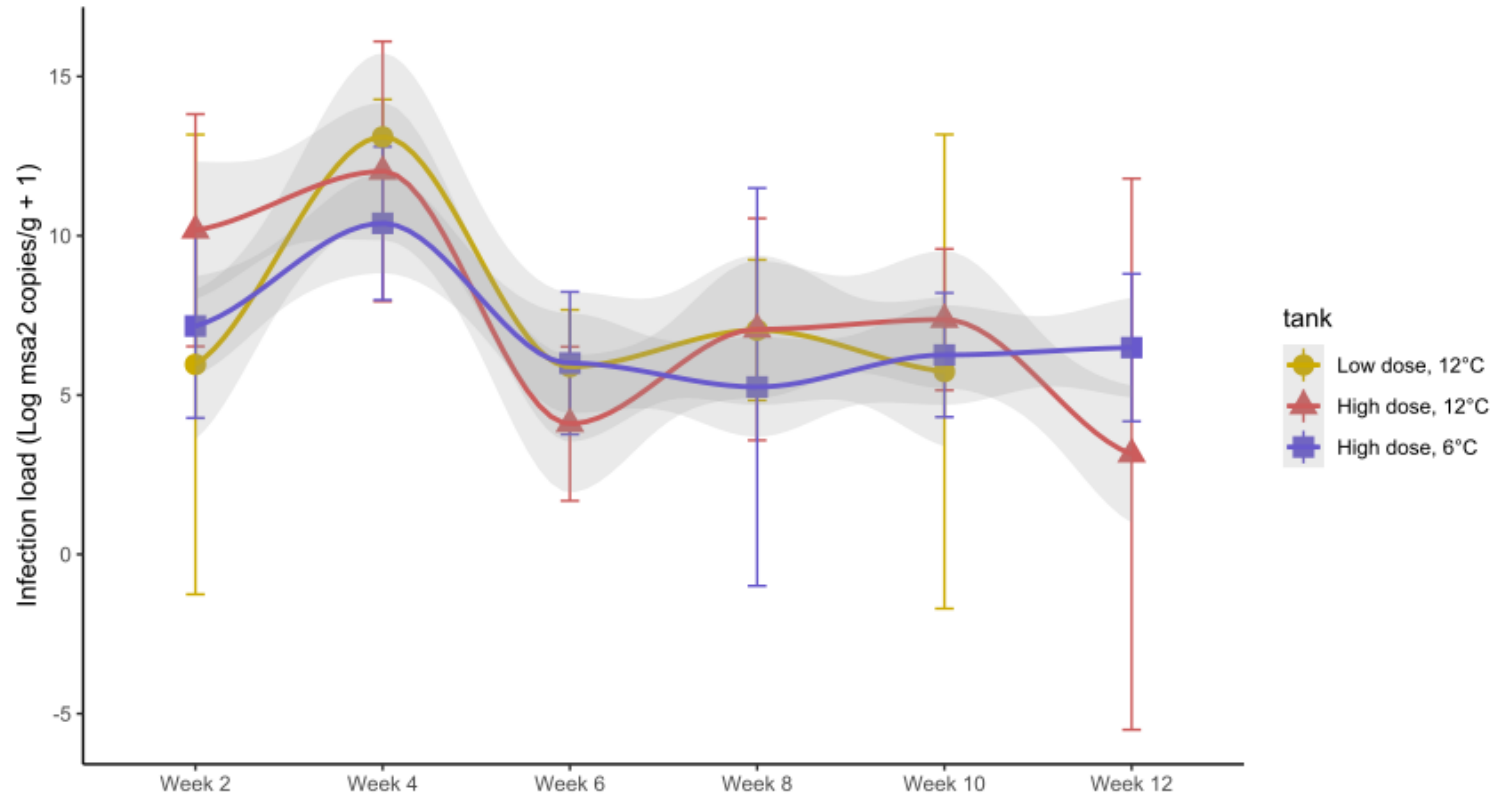


Temperature effect

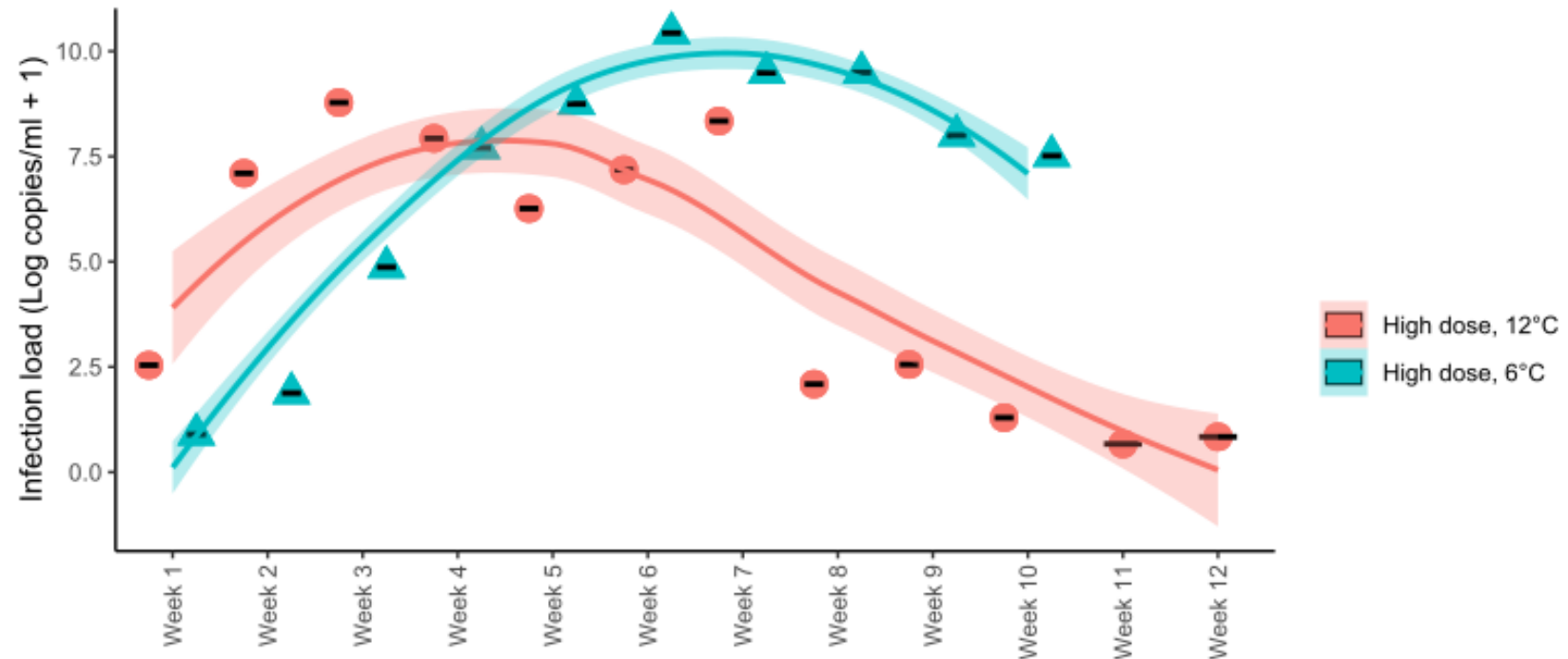


IN-VIVO CHALLENGE

RESULTS: *R. SALMONINARUM* DYNAMICS IN KIDNEY TISSUE OF COHABITANTS



IN-VIVO CHALLENGE

RESULTS: *R. SALMONINARUM* eDNA LEVELS IN WATER SYSTEMS

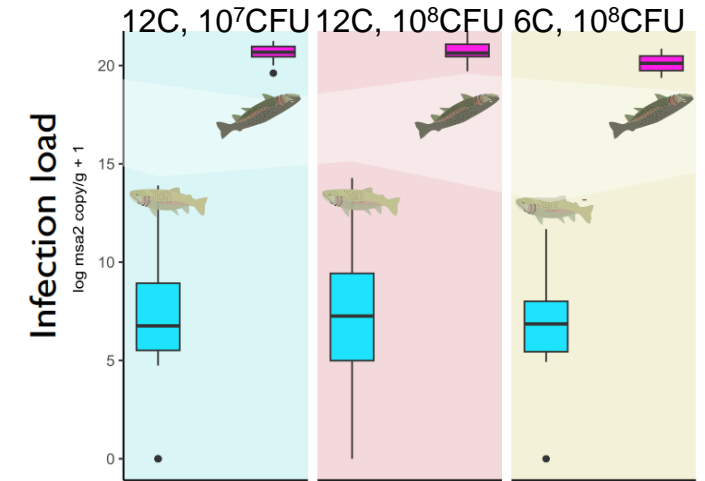
TO SUM UP...

Challenge by injection: survival analysis

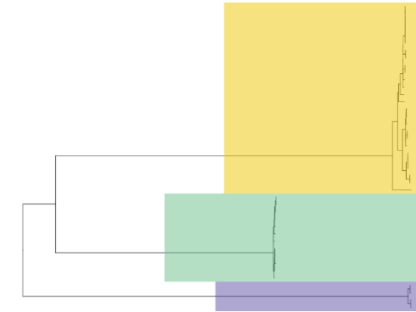
- All cohabitants survived
- Shedders from all groups experienced reduced survival
- Survival was not dependent on temperature under the given infection doses

Challenge by cohabitation:

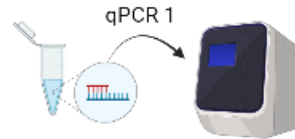
- Infection was established within 14 days by cohabitation with injected fish.
- Peak of infection at week 4, with similar levels at 12° C and 6° C.
- Temperature did not greatly influence BKD progression under these experimental conditions
- *R. salmoninarum* can be detected in water at all stages of the disease!



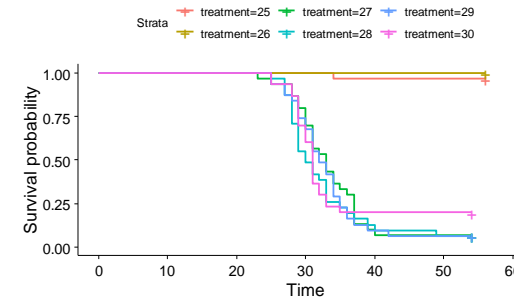
MOLECULAR TRACING OF *R. SALMONINARUM* IN DK AND NORWAY THROUGH WGS ANALYSIS



IMPROVED DIAGNOSTIC METHODS



KAFREA: Pathogenesis of BKD in Rainbow trout with the introduction of an environmental stressor (increased CO2 levels; CO2 25mg/L water)



HOST-PATHOGEN INTERACTIONS: PROFILING THE IMMUNE RESPONSE OF TROUT UPON INFECTION



THANK YOU
FOR YOUR
ATTENTION 😊